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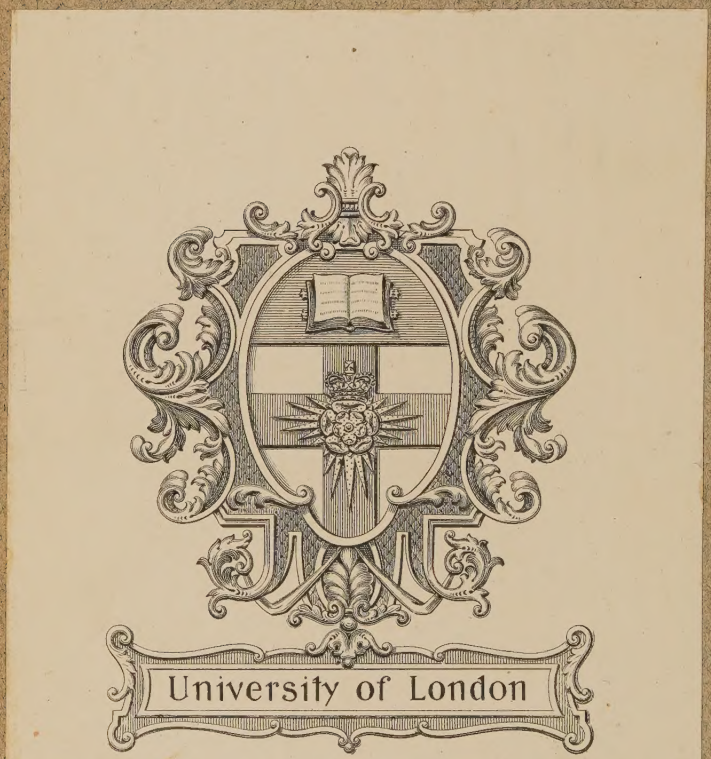
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EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1857.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1857.

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SEVENTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, Emigration Office, 27th April 1857.

WE have the honour to submit to you our Report for the year 1856.

As on previous occasions, we shall commence by adverting to the emigration from the United Kingdom, leaving the immigration into the several Colonies to be noticed under their respective heads.

In the Appendix we place the usual Return, showing the amount of the general emigration and its destination, from 1815 to 1856, with separate Tables detailing the amount of the emigration of 1856, the origin and destination of the emigrants, their occupations, so far as they can be ascertained, and the number despatched by this Board to Australia. The Returns furnish other particulars respecting the emigrants, to which we shall refer in the course of our Report. Emigration Appendices, Nos. 1 to 17

The emigration during the forty-two years between 1st January 1815 and 31st December 1856 amounted to 4,470,319 souls; but of this large number, more than 2,798,163 emigrated in the last ten years. Dividing the forty years between 1815 and 1854 inclusive into decennial periods, it appears that there emigrated between—

1815	and	1824	inclusive	192,829	persons.
1825	„	1834	„	503,040	„
1835	„	1844	„	752,935	„
1845	„	1854	„	2,668,154	„

During the years 1855 and 1856 the emigration reached only to 176,807 and 176,554 respectively.

The largest emigration took place in the eight years between 1847 and 1854 inclusive. The Irish famine in the former year at once doubled the largest emigration of previous years, and the numbers afterwards went on increasing, till in 1852 they reached their maximum of 368,764. During 1853 and 1854 they decreased, but to no great extent: but in 1855 and 1856 they fell to less than half what they had been in 1852, and less than three-fifths of the average of the eight years ending with 1854.

Principal causes of decrease in Irish Emigration.

The causes of these variations are sufficiently obvious. The famine in 1847, and the distress which prevailed in Ireland in the immediately succeeding years, rendered all that could get away anxious to emigrate, while the large sums sent home by those who had previously emigrated removed the only obstacle which could have opposed their departure. During the nine years between 1848 and 1856 inclusive, the remittances from America of which we have returns were upwards of 9,344,000*l.*, the sum remitted in 1854 alone having been upwards of 1,730,000*l.* In that year and since the remittances have been more than sufficient to defray the whole expense of Irish emigration to North America, and in the last two years they have decreased, no doubt because those whom they were intended to take out have already emigrated, and those who remained behind are in such improved circumstances as no longer to require them. But the rapidity with which the system grew up, and the amount to which the remittances attained, is one of the most singular and interesting features of the emigration, and most creditable to the Irish peasantry.

Appendix No. 28.

We place in the Appendix a return of the amounts reported to us as remitted through the principal banks and mercantile houses connected with America between 1848 and 1856.

Causes of decrease in Emigration of 1855 and 1856.

The decrease in the emigration in 1855 and 1856 was the result partly of abundance of employment in ordinary pursuits, but mainly of the demand occasioned by the war in all departments connected with the army and navy. The principal decrease in each year, as will be seen from the following Table, has been in the Irish emigration:—

	Whole Emigration.	Irish Emigration.	Proportion of Irish to whole.
1851 - -	335,966	254,537	75·76
1852 - -	368,764	224,997	61·01
1853 - -	329,937	192,609	58·37
1854 - -	323,429	150,209	46·44
1855 - -	176,807	78,854	44·59
1856 - -	176,554	71,724	40·62

Thus, while the whole emigration was, in 1856, 52·55 per cent. of the whole emigration of 1851, the Irish emigration of 1856 was but 28·17 per cent. of the Irish emigration of 1851; and the regular progress, as well as

the rapidity of the decrease, shows that it must be owing to a permanent improvement in the position of the people, and to no momentary or accidental cause. It is probable that it would be even more rapid but for the continued emigration of those whose friends and relations have gone before, and have sent home money to take out the remaining members of their families. When this cause has worked itself out, as it may be expected to do in a few years, the emigration from Ireland will probably not exceed its due proportion to the emigration from the other parts of the United Kingdom, relatively to the population of each.

It will be observed that the emigration of 1856 was almost exactly the same as that of 1855, the only difference being a decrease of 253 on a total of upwards of 176,000. But in the distribution of the emigrants the difference is somewhat greater, there being an increase to the United States of 8,423, while to Australia there is a decrease of 7,725, and to British North America of 1,588. The Appendix No. 6 will show that the great bulk of the emigrants consisted of those classes of labourers and mechanics who would be most likely to succeed in the countries to which they have proceeded. Appendix No. 6.

The mortality in the emigration to North America has again been extraordinarily small. We print, in the Appendix, a return procured from the shipowners and agents at Liverpool, which appears to show that in the ships of which reports have been received, carrying from that port 57,802 emigrants to New York, the mortality was only 77, or ·13 per cent.; in 17 ships, carrying 7,664 emigrants to Boston, only 7, or ·09 per cent.; and in 25 ships, carrying 5,904 emigrants to Philadelphia, only 10, or ·17 per cent. And the mortality appears to have been scarcely greater in large than in small ships, as will be seen from the following table :— Mortality on board ships. App. No 29.

No. in each Ship.	No. of Ships.	Total Passengers.	Average Passengers.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Under 300 -	66	13,586	205	11	·08
300 to 400 -	53	18,356	346	23	·12
400 to 500 -	32	14,285	446	16	·11
500 to 600 -	19	10,114	532	19	·18
600 to 700 -	13	8,531	654	8	·09
700 to 800 -	8	5,924	740	18	·30
800 to 900 -	2	1,647	823	3	·18
Total -	193	72,443	—	98	·10

This extraordinary absence of mortality would almost justify a suspicion of the returns, obtained, as they have necessarily been, from those whose interest it is to give them the most favourable aspect. But we find them confirmed by the Report on the Emigration of 1855, made to Congress by the Secretary of State of the United States. From the tables appended to that report, it appears that in 1855 the deaths on the voyage to the United States were, among

166,562 Emigrants who sailed for New York - - - -	332, or ·19 per cent.
20,388 for Louisiana - - -	42, or ·20 per cent.
17,973 for Massachusetts - -	8, or ·04 per cent.

The real explanation is probably to be found in the fact that the emigrants who have proceeded to the United States during the last two years have been of a superior class, and in much better condition than those who emigrated in former years. The proportion of English has been larger, and the Irish have been generally speaking able-bodied people, with few small children. Even the Germans who have passed through this country to America are said to have been a much less destitute class than formerly. Nor must it be forgotten that the Passengers' Act of 1855 is well calculated, by the greater space and ampler dietary which it secures to the emigrant, to promote very sensibly his sanitary condition, while the penalty which the United States law now imposes for every death on the voyage affords a stimulus to the master to make his ship as healthy as possible. The result is probably due to no single cause, but to all collectively; but, under any circumstances, it must be considered as exceedingly satisfactory.

App. No. 30. Casualities at sea.

We place in the Appendix, a table showing the number of casualties at sea during the past year, so far as is at present known. Including the "Schomberg," which sailed at the end of 1855, there have been lost four vessels from Liverpool, two from London, and one from Cork, with a loss of not less than 672 lives. In two of the cases, ships which sailed for New York in the month of February were never afterwards heard of; and these account for 523 out of the whole losses. The other losses were in the "Josephine Willis," which came into collision with the "Mangerton," off Sandgate, when 67 lives were lost, and in the "Pallas," wrecked on St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, when 82 lives were lost.

The emigration to Australia shows a decrease, as compared with 1855, which was itself far below the emigration of 1854. The numbers during the three years have been :— Comparison of Emigration to Australia for years 1854–55–56.

	Assisted.	Unassisted.	Total.
1854	41,065	42,172	83,237
1855	28,016	24,293	52,309
1856	20,385	24,199	44,584

Our returns of the unassisted emigration are imperfect, and do not bring it up to a late date. But such as we have show the emigration to be very healthy, a result which might be expected, where the emigrants are generally in easy circumstances, and the great bulk of them in the prime of life. In the emigration to Victoria, from which alone we have returns, the mortality during the year 1856 was only 64 on a total of 14,077, or ·45 per cent., and of these deaths 20 were of children between twelve and one year of age, and 15 of infants under one year. Mortality amongst unassisted Emigrants.

The distribution of the sexes was, to— Distribution of sexes.

	Males.	Females.	Not Distinguished.	Total.
New South Wales	5,394	4,357	59	9,810
Victoria	14,632	9,583	99	24,314
South Australia	2,708	1,801	3	4,512
Western Australia	62	63	4	129
Tasmania	923	888	4	1,815
New Zealand	2,270	1,703	31	4,004

The assisted emigration conducted by this Board has comprised, as above stated, 20,385 persons, who have been distributed in the following manner:— Summary of Government Emigration, 1856.

	Ships.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New South Wales	24	3,623	2,920	820	827	147	115	8,452
Victoria	23	2,089	3,884	675	788	125	115	7,676
South Australia	14	1,978	1,160	458	445	48	75	4,164
Western Australia	1	32	48	6	4	2	1	93

The distribution among the different ports of the several Colonies has been—

No. of Ships.	Colony.	Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.
		Married.		Single.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
19	Sydney - -	1,031	1,031	1,868	1,457	677	680	114	93	6,951
5	Moreton Bay -	297	297	427	135	143	147	33	22	1,501
24	New South Wales	1,328	1,328	2,295	1,592	820	827	147	115	8,452
9	Melbourne - -	422	422	225	1,439	265	309	47	45	3,174
8	Geelong - -	462	462	217	1,048	261	302	51	39	2,842
3	Portland Bay -	176	176	254	103	71	80	14	17	891
3	Belfast - -	175	175	158	59	78	97	13	14	769
23	Victoria - -	1,235	1,235	854	2,649	675	788	125	115	7,676
14	South Australia -	716	716	1,262	444	458	445	48	75	4,164
1	Western Australia	18	18	14	30	6	4	2	1	93
62	Total - -	3,297	3,297	4,425	4,715	1,952	2,064	322	306	20,385

Mortality amongst Government emigrants.

The mortality has been very small on board the ships from which returns have been received, amounting in the whole to 208 deaths on16,970 persons = 1·22 per cent. And of these deaths 61 have been of infants of less than 1 year, and 106 of children under 10 years. Considering the class of persons from which these emigrants are drawn, and the number of children who necessarily accompany them, these results must, we think, be considered as very satisfactory. We believe that the alterations which experience has taught us to introduce into the fitting and dietary of our ships have had a considerable effect in rendering them so healthy; but we should be wanting in due acknowledgment to a very meritorious class of officers if we did not attribute to the care, skill, and attention of the surgeon-superintendents a large share of the credit for this gratifying result. After continued efforts we have succeeded in establishing a regular service of medical officers, so that in the 62 ships which we sent out in 1856 there were no untried surgeons, and of those who were appointed—

Medical superintendence.

2	had made	9	previous voyages.	5	had made	3	previous voyages.
1	„	8	„	17	„	2	„
1	„	7	„	21	„	1	„
2	„	6	„				
4	„	5	„	62			
9	„	4	„				

As a surgeon's success must depend in a great degree on his power of managing emigrants and enforcing discipline, it needs no argument to prove how desirable it is,

if possible, to secure the continuance of the services of those who have once proved themselves efficient.

Among the improvements in our ships which we have introduced of late years has been a more suitable dietary for young children, and the making of fresh bread two or three times a week for all the passengers; and in order to enable us to carry this into effect without infringing the Passengers' Act, as well as to allow of its introduction on board private ships, we have issued, with your sanction, a notice in the *London Gazette*, as required by the 37th section of the Passengers' Act, authorizing the substitution of our improved dietary scale for that prescribed in the Act. We place a copy of this notice in the Appendix. We have also tried several new systems of ventilation, some of which will, we trust, succeed. But the ventilation of a sailing passenger ship, especially in the calms which prevail on the Line, must always be a matter of much greater difficulty than the ventilation of a steamer, whose own motion is sufficient to create a current of air; and we are therefore unable, without further experience, to speak confidently on this subject. The reports, however, which we have directed our surgeons to make will afford a valuable body of evidence, not for our use only, but for the information of all who may be interested in the matter, than which none can be more important to the health of emigrants. We have also required that at least one boat in each of our ships should be fitted with Clifford's apparatus for lowering. That apparatus was first brought to our notice by a communication from Mr. Clifford to Captain Schomberg, in consequence of which we requested Mr. Clifford to attend at our office with his model. The results which he showed were so satisfactory that we determined on at once adopting his apparatus on board our ships. We are happy to know that the apparatus has since obtained the approval of the Admiralty, who have fitted it to a large number of Her Majesty's ships, and also of the principal steam-vessel companies, who have adopted it on board their vessels.

Substitution of Government, for Passengers' Act, Dietary Scale.

Appendix No. 32.

Ventilation of passenger ships.

Clifford's apparatus.

The large number of ships which we despatched during the latter half of 1854 and the year 1855 to the Australian Colonies, joined to the difficulty produced by the war, of obtaining emigrants in England and Scotland, and young men in great numbers anywhere, compelled us to draw from Ireland a larger proportion of emigrants than in the ratio of its population, and

Ships.	1st July to 3rd Dec. 1854.	1855.	Total.
Sydney	26	35	61
Victoria	26	19	45
South Australia	19	34	43
Total			152

Colonial complaints of Irish emigrants; reasons for their selection in 1854–5.

to include among those emigrants a considerable number of single women. The number of Irish was a general cause of remonstrance, and in South Australia the number of single women was complained of as unnecessary and embarrassing. To enable us to procure during the past year a class of emigrants more acceptable to the colonists, we employed additional and special agents in several districts,—we reduced the deposits to be paid by fathers of families, and we adopted a system of advertisement by means of notices at railway stations and country post-offices. These measures, taken in conjunction with the cessation of the war, and the reduction in the whole number of the emigrants, enabled us to reduce the number of Irish in the year's emigration. The emigrants whom we sent out in 1856 comprised natives of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, in the following proportions, viz.:—

Means adopted for obtaining more eligible class in 1856.

English - - - -	14,088
Scotch - - - -	1,651
Irish - - - -	4,646

As the centesimal proportions of the population of the United Kingdom are, England, 65·68; Scotland, 10·50; Ireland, 23·82;—it follows that we sent out during the year 1856, from England 699, or 5·22 per cent. more than her proportion; from Scotland 481, or 22·85 per cent., and from Ireland 210, or 4·32 per cent. less than their respective proportions.

There is still, we apprehend, a deficiency of well-trained female domestic servants among our emigrants, and great as is the demand for them in the Colonies, we have no hope of being able to supply it. As we have before repeatedly stated, the position of respectable and competent female servants in this country is too advantageous to make it probable that many of them will incur the disruption of family ties and the risks of an unknown country, for the chance of the prospects which emigration holds out to them.

Money paid by settlers in Australia for assisting emigration of friends.

Appendix No. 31.

We have already alluded to the sums remitted from America to assist the emigration of persons in this country. We place also in the Appendix tables showing the progress of the remittances from the Australian colonies since the system of such remittances was first established. The returns do not extend beyond the end of November last, but they show that, while in New South Wales and South Australia the remittances

in 1856 would be about equal to those of the previous year, in Victoria they would have increased fivefold.

New Remittance Regulations in New South Wales and Victoria.

In New South Wales and Victoria, new and extended systems of remittance regulations were brought into operation during the past year. We place copies of them and of the latest South Australian regulations in the Appendix. The chief alteration in the New South Wales regulations is, that any persons of the labouring classes who have been in the habit of working for wages are to be considered eligible, whatever their particular calling, on the payment for them, by their friends in the colony, of sums varying, not according to calling, but according to age, from 2*l.* to 12*l.*; and that even "shopmen and others, persons of educational attainments," may obtain passages on payment for them of a deposit of 12*l.*, or about two-thirds of the actual cost of a passage at the present moment. Provision is also made for the introduction, on the same payments, of persons not named at the time of deposit, but to be selected in this country by an agent of the depositor. The payments to be made under these regulations, are about 20 per cent. less than under the regulations of 20th January 1854, previously in force; but the nominees are required to pay the usual deposits in this country, and as a protection to the colony against abuses, depositors are required to undertake to provide for their nominees within ten days after their arrival, or to pay 1*s.* a day for them to the Government.

Appendices Nos. 33, 34, and 36.

Principal alterations in New South Wales Regulations.

Alterations in Victoria Regulations.

In the Victoria regulations, the principal alteration is an extension of the occupations to be considered as falling within the most eligible class, and a reduction (suggested by us) of the payments to be made by depositors. Provision is also made for the emigration, by an increased payment, of families having more than the prescribed number of young children, and of single men, who, since 1853, had not been sent to Victoria except as members of families.

But in the working of the system in this country, we have, at the request of the Government of Victoria, introduced a new arrangement, which is not unattended with labour and anxiety. An impression prevailed in the colony that persons for whom deposits had been made were often unable to take advantage of them from inability to bear the expense of proceeding to the port of embarkation, and the Colonial Government therefore requested us to undertake the payment of those expenses out of colonial funds.

Although we did not concur in the impression (inasmuch as out of 3,961 persons for whom remittances had been received from Victoria, only one family had alleged want of means of reaching the port, as a reason for not proceeding,) we decided to do our best to meet the wishes of the colonial government. But in order to do so we were obliged to enter into arrangements with all the principal railways in the United Kingdom to forward emigrants producing certain tickets issued from this office ; and as regards the individuals, we are obliged to make out for each his route to the port of embarkation, and to supply him with funds to reach the nearest railway station, and with tickets to carry him on. When it is considered that in many cases emigrants may have to change their railway four, five, and even six times—that they are, generally speaking, ignorant and unaccustomed to travelling—and that any mistake by which they are thrown out may lose them their passage—an idea may be formed of the care necessary to frame the instructions for their guidance. We are happy to be able to state that hitherto this has been accomplished successfully.

Payment of emigrant's conveyance to port of embarkation.

South Australian nominee regulations.

In South Australia the regulations established in March 1855 remain in force : and in this colony the system of nominations in consideration of payments for land still continues. In New South Wales and Victoria, such nominations have for some time ceased. The result is, that in South Australia the remittance regulations are virtually a dead letter, the nominations being almost exclusively in virtue of the purchase of land.

Close of emigration to Victoria under conduct of Commissioners.

While adverting to the emigration conducted by this Board, we must point out that, so far as regards the Colony of Victoria, our operations in regard to the selection and despatch of emigrants will very shortly come to an end. The Government of that Colony, now that the control of the Land Fund has been surrendered to them, have considered, very naturally, that it would be desirable that the funds which they may hereafter appropriate to emigration purposes should be disbursed by officers responsible to themselves, instead of by officers responsible only to Her Majesty's Government in this country. They have accordingly given us notice to be prepared on 1st July next to surrender our functions to a colonial agent. It is, however, satisfactory to us to be able to quote the terms in which, while announcing the proposed change, the Colonial Government have noticed our past services.

"For many reasons," says the acting Governor, "the continuance of the present arrangement might "appear advisable. I cannot speak too highly of the "evident anxiety which the Commissioners have felt "to discharge the duties entrusted to them to the satis- "faction of the colonists of Victoria. Many of the sug- "gestions which my predecessors had directed to be made "to them have been readily adopted, none have been "rejected without careful and impartial inquiry. The "funds at the disposal of the Board have been generally "expended with economy and prudence, and I have no "reason to believe that in the appointments which they "have made the most scrupulous care has ever failed to "be exercised by the Commissioners or the superior "officers under their survey. Whatever complaints may "have been made by other Governments relative to the "selection of emigrants, with proportionately few ex- "ceptions those selected for passages to Victoria have "been, especially during the last two years, well received "by the colonists. But, on the other hand, it is the "opinion of this Government that the management of "the large funds set aside for immigration should not in "future be entrusted to a department, however effici- "ently conducted, which is not directly responsible to "and under the control of the Colonial Administration."

In concluding our Report on Emigration, it may be proper that we should notice a matter which has recently attracted a good deal of public attention, and on which it is of importance that a right understanding should be obtained. We allude to the question of assistance from public funds towards the emigration of destitute persons.

Assistance from public funds towards emigration of destitute people.

The preceding pages contain sufficient evidence as to the results which may be produced by well-directed and persevering individual exertions. After the famine in Ireland a system was adopted of clubbing the resources of a family to send out one member of it, by whose remittances other members were taken out, until the whole were transferred to a new home. In this way the redundant population of Ireland has been drained off in the most healthy and advantageous manner, and the country brought to a state of prosperity which it had never before attained. When this system commenced, and while it was in progress, there were continual attempts to induce the Government to grant pecuniary assistance to accelerate the emigration. There can now be no doubt that Government acted wisely in resisting

such appeals. Had public money been granted for emigration, the exertions of private individuals would infallibly have been relaxed, inasmuch as everyone would have looked to the grant, instead of to his own exertions, for the means of paying his passage. Each would have had as good a right as his neighbour to assistance from such a source, upon the sole condition of being in want of it, and no machinery which could have been established would have been able to distinguish between those who were, and those who were not, fairly within that description, or to resist the pressure of interested individuals. The result would have been the demoralization of the emigrating class, the waste of public money, and probably the obstruction of emigration.

The same objections apply, though in a less degree, to assistance towards the emigration of a particular class, who may be suffering under a temporary depression. In such a case it is obvious that it would be impossible, except under very peculiar circumstances, to restrict the operation of the grant to those only whom it was intended to benefit, and still more impossible to resist the precedent which had been established, whenever want of employment was again pressing on particular trades. The exertions which men make, and the privations to which they submit when they know that they have only themselves to depend on, and which strengthen and exalt their characters, would be exchanged for a dependence on Government assistance and private subscriptions. It is true that this could not go on long without producing evils which, by their excess, would work their own remedy, but in the meantime serious injury would have been done to the character and position of the working classes.

Emigration from Germany.

We have received the copy of a Report on Emigration from Germany, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, by Her Majesty's Consul at Leipzig, which, as containing some interesting information, we place in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 48.

PASSENGERS' ACT.

Passengers' Act.

When our Report of last year was written the Passengers' Act of 1855 had been too short a time in operation to allow an opinion to be formed as to its results. It has now been in operation for upwards of a year, and we have every reason to believe that it has worked satisfactorily. Mr. Buchanan, the immigration agent at Quebec

reports that the changes introduced have tended materially to add to the comfort and promote the health of the emigrants during the past season, and the returns of mortality in ships to the United States attest the same result. At the same time it is inevitable that those changes, involving as they do a reduction in the number a ship may carry, and an increase of the dietary, should add to the expense of passage, and to a certain extent reduce the amount of the emigration. This result was clearly foreseen by the Committee of the House of Commons, on whose report the new Act was based.

Regulations for the control of emigrant runners.

It will be remembered that among the provisions introduced into the Act were some for the regulation of "runners" at the ports of embarkation. We were fully sensible of the difficulty of framing such regulations in a way to prevent future misconduct on the part of this class, and we are not surprised, therefore, that the provisions of the Act have not been altogether successful. We trust, however, that if due strictness is enforced by the magistrates, the runners will be brought sufficiently under control to prevent the abuses which formerly prevailed.

Establishment at New York for protection of emigrants.

In the United States also, and especially at New York, efforts have been made to put an end to the frauds heretofore committed by that class on emigrants; and at New York an establishment, under the control of the Commissioners for Emigration, has been set on foot at Castle Garden, to protect emigrants from runners, and from those who sell them fraudulent or false inland passage tickets. In consequence of a representation from the United States Government, from which it appears that the suppression in the United States of the frauds connected with the sale of inland tickets has led to a system of selling the same description of tickets in Europe, or on board the emigrant ships, we have issued a notice warning emigrants against the purchase of such tickets in this country. We insert a copy of that notice in the Appendix. It is right, however, to point out that this notice applies to the United States only, and that the through tickets given by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to emigrants proceeding to the St. Lawrence are not only not open to suspicion, but are a very great benefit to the emigrant. We shall advert to this point again under the head of Canada.

Notice against purchase of inland tickets.

Appendices Nos. 46 and 47.

Prosecutions.

During the past year the following prosecutions have been instituted for violations of the Act :—

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Liverpool -	Emanuel O'Donnell	For allowing Patrick O'Donnell to use his emigrant runner's badge.	Withdrawn; man being proved insane.
	Patrick O'Donnell -	Breach of 75th section.	Fined 1*l.*
	Thomas Dolan -		„ 2*l.*
	Thomas Feeny -		„ 1*l.*
	Felix Cavanagh -		„ 1*l.*
	Joseph Hockenhall -		„ 2*l.*
	Richard Burgess -		„ 1*l.*
	David Richards -		„ 1*l.*
	John O'Hara -		„ 1*l.*
	Thomas Kelly -		„ 1*l.*
	Matthew Somerville -		Case dismissed.
	Patrick M'Laughin -		Ditto.
	James Corcoran -		Fined 1*l.*
	William Weir -		„ 2*l.*
	Patrick Nolan -		„ 1*l.*
	John Chetterton -		„ 5*l.*
	William Hanwell -		„ 1*l.* 5*s.*
	Thomas Sampson -		„ 1*l.* 5*s.*
	Robert Elliott -		„ 5*l.*
	John Gauly -		„ 1*l.*
	Thomas Scantle -		Case dismissed.
	Catherine Markey -		Fined 1*l.*
	John Horne - -		„ 5*l.*
	Robert Newton -		„ 1*l.*
	Mary Williams -		Case dismissed.
	George Cockerell -		Fined 1*l.*
	John Maher -		Acquitted.
	William Burn -		Fined 1*l.*
	William Hanwell -		„ 1*l.*
	Nicholas Turbitt -		Acquitted.
	William Jenkins -		Fined 1*l.*
	John Horne -		Acquitted.
	Joseph Kidd -		Ditto.
	James Clark -		Fined 1*l.*
	Jane Coulston -		Failed from want of evidence.
	Bryan Trayner -		Case withdrawn.
	John Wharner -		—
	Robert Hughes -		—
	John Taggart -		Fined 1*l.*
	Thomas Dalling -		„ 1*l.*
	Bryan Frayne -		„ 1*l.*
	Ellen Rourke -		—
	William Fairbairn -		Case dismissed.
	Nicholas Sinnott -		Acquitted.
	George Saul - -	Breach of 69th section -	No conviction.
		Ditto 72d section -	Fined 5*l.*
	Henry Lockwood -	Breach of 76th section -	Fined 5*s.*
	Robert Martin -	Ditto ditto -	Ditto.
	Patrick Rourke -	Breach of 66th section -	Fined 25*l.*
	William Frackleton -	Breach of 46th section -	Case dismissed.
	J. Jones - -	Breach of 27th section -	Fined 20*l.*
	Thomas Austen -	Breach of 41st section -	Fined 25*l.*
London -	Tindall & Co. - -	Breach of 32d section of Passengers' Act, 1852.	Case dismissed.
Glasgow -	George Simeson - -	Breach of 10th section of Passengers' Act, 1855.	Fined 6*l.* & costs.
	Janet Wilson - -	Breach of 71st section of Passengers' Act, 1852.	Fined 2*l.* & costs.
	Peter Carmichael -	Breach of 83d section of Passengers' Act, 1855.	Fined 4*l.* In default of payment was committed for one month's imprisonment.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Cork - -	William Mortley -	Breach of 50th section -	Fined 2*l.* & costs.
	John Hooley - -	Breach of 75th section -	Fined 2*l.* In default of payment was sent to gaol.
	Francis O'Connor -	Ditto ditto -	Fined 1*l.*
Dublin -	Philip Murtagh - -	Breach of 83d section -	Was committed for six weeks' imprisonment.
Limerick	Thomas Ryan - -	Breach of 83d section	Fined 2*l.* 5*s.* and costs.
	W. Blood Smyth - -		Fined 20*l.* and costs.
	James O'Brien - -		Fined 2*l.* & costs.
	Philip Ryan - -	Breach of 75th section	Fined 1*l.*
	Timothy Callahy - -		Fined 1*l.*
Tralee -	Martin Tuomy -	Breach of 70th section -	Fined 7*l.*

Amounts recovered for emigrants.

The following amounts have also been recovered for emigrants through the intervention of the emigration officers :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
At Liverpool - - -	144	16	3
London - - -	189	19	5
Southampton - - -	383	0	0
Glasgow - -	129	0	9
Cork - - -	31	4	0
Limerick - -	82	0	0
Sligo - - -	1	0	0
Tralee - - -	59	14	0
Waterford and New Ross	3	0	0
	£1,023	14	5

Cases of the "Argentinus" and "Isaac Webb."

In addition to the above we have put in suit the bonds given by the master and owner, under the 63rd section of the Act, in two cases. First in the case of the "Argentinus," which, having put back into Donegal with damage, sailed again without the certificate of the emigration officer and against his remonstrance ; and, secondly, in the case of the "Isaac Webb," in which the master, having passed the emigration officer at Liverpool with a certain crew, landed a portion of them and went to sea with an insufficient number, and was wrecked off Amlwch. In the former case the penalty recovered was 400*l.* ; in the latter, in which the master had been previously fined 25*l.* by the magistrates, it was 225*l.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land Sales and Revenue.

The following Table exhibits the quantity of land sold in New South Wales during the year 1855 :—

	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Average Price per Acre.			Total Amount of Purchase Money.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Town Lots -	3,462	1,662	2	32¾	46	19	3¼	78,107	8	4
Suburban Lots -	1,114	15,194	2	10	2	11	9½	39,355	2	8
Country Lots -	1,244	110,105	3	21½	1	6	11½	148,431	11	10
Special Country Lots	90	989	0	9	3	5	5½	3,237	11	7
Total -	5,910	127,952	0	33¼	2	2	0¾	269,131	14	5

The receipts from leases, licences, and quit rents were—

	£	s.	d.
Leases - - - -	20,966	7	0
Licences - - -	*28,322	19	9
Quit Rents - - - -	804	3	4
	£50,093	10	1

The total receipts, therefore, on account of the Land Fund were 319,225*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

We have not yet received the similar returns for 1856, but we gather from returns published in the "New South Wales Gazette," that the Land Revenue of that colony, for the year, amounted to 298,158*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

Government emigration funds.

The funds in our hands for emigration to New South Wales on 1st January 1856 amounted to 65,000*l.* In January and March we received 15,892*l.* 10*s.*, in completion of a remittance of 100,000*l.*, and in April and May there reached us further remittances amounting to 18,381*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* We also received in the course of the year additional sums amounting to about 17,000*l.*, principally on account of the emigration of persons nominated in the colony, making a gross total of about 116,000*l.* We also received in the month of April 1856 a notification that a further sum of 100,000*l.* had been voted for emigration purposes by the Legislative Council, but it was not until the close of the year that the first remittance of 20,000*l.* on account of this amount reached our hands. These sums enabled us, as will have been seen, to

* This includes 1,573*l.* for licences to cut timber.

send 25 ships to New South Wales in the course of 1856, being at the rate of one every fortnight.

Artillerymen per "Nimroud."

One of these ships, the "Nimroud," which sailed on 1st July, had on board a Company of the Royal Artillery, sent out by Government to take charge of the batteries constructed by the Colonial Government, at the expence of the colony, for the protection of the harbour and city of Sydney.

Abolition of system of repayment of cost of passage.

In our Report for 1854 we explained the provisions of the measure adopted in New South Wales for compelling immigrants to repay a portion of the cost of their passage, and in 1855 we stated that we had sent out a considerable number under its provisions. The general principle of the measure was to require all immigrants to repay, by deductions from their wages during the first two years, sums varying from 2*l.* to 12*l.*,—such deductions to be paid over to the Government in advance by the masters to whom the immigrants were indentured. Under this system 20,815 emigrants proceeded to New South Wales.

The fairness of the scheme was not open to question, but in practice it was not found to answer. The emigrants became discontented at the deductions from their wages, and worked unwillingly and sulkily; and, in consequence, the colonists became reluctant to advance the deductions required by the Act. The result was that masters refused to hire emigrants on the prescribed terms, and the emigrants remained in the depôt a charge to the Government. It became necessary, under these circumstances, to discontinue the system, and the Act was accordingly repealed.

Population.

The population of New South Wales in 1856, according to a Return from the Colonial Registrar-General, which was published in the papers, and of which a copy has been furnished to us, consisted of—

Males.	Females.	Total.
147,091	119,098	266,189

Disproportion of sexes.

This would show a serious preponderance of males; but, on analysing the return, it appears that there were—

	Males.	Females.
Under 14	50,276	49,982
Between 14 and 21	15,795	17,881
Between 21 and 45	58,464	41,768
Between 45 and 60	17,480	7,455
Of 60 and upwards	5,076	2,012
	147,091	119,098

It appears, therefore, that, while under 21 there is a slight preponderance of females, between 21 and 45 the males are in the proportion of rather more than 4 to 3. But it is in the ages above 45 that the great preponderance exists, the males being in those ages nearly in the proportion of 3 to 2. It is not difficult to conjecture the causes which have led to this disparity of the sexes in the more advanced ages; but it is satisfactory to know that the mere lapse of years must shortly extinguish it, and that, in the meantime, it is comparatively unimportant to the progress and morality of the colony.

Origin of population.

The same return furnishes us with some other interesting facts in regard to the parity of the sexes, viewed in connexion with the origin of the population. Thus there are natives of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia and New Zealand -	56,592	56,522	113,114
Ireland - - - - -	24,204	25,933	50,137
Scotland - - - -	9,659	6,674	16,333
England and Wales - -	47,601	26,697	74,298
Germany - - - -	3,458	1,787	5,245
China - - - - -	1,800	6	1,806
All other places - - -	3,677	1,479	5,156
	147,091	119,098	266,189

It follows that had we not given passages to a large number of Irish women, when we were unable to procure a sufficient number of English and Scotch, the emigration of the United Kingdom, which even now shows a very serious preponderance of males, would have been much more open to objection on this point.

We have taken the above returns from tables furnished by the Registrar-General, because they give the most detailed information respecting the population of New South Wales. But the returns laid by the Governor before the local Legislature furnish much information respecting the material progress of the colony in other respects, to some particulars of which it may be interesting to advert.

Revenue.

The whole revenue of the colony amounted in,—

	£	s.	d.
1855, to - - - -	1,018,928	1	4
1856, to - - - -	1,101,165	6	8

showing an increase in 1856 over 1855 of 82,237*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

There was an increase on the—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs of - - -	49,665	12	3			
Internal Revenue - -	34,768	9	0			
Church and School Estates	506	5	2			
				84,940	6	5
But from this is to be deducted a decrease on the—						
Special Receipts, of - - - -				2,703	1	1
				£82,237	5	4

The exports and imports of the colony have decreased. Exports.
In 1852, the year of the gold discoveries, the exports of New South Wales suddenly sprung up to 4,604,034*l.*, being nearly 2½ times the exports of the previous year. In the subsequent years they amounted to—

1853 - - - - - -	£4,523,346
1854 - - - - -	4,050,126
1855 - - - - -	2,884,130

In like manner, the imports following the exports at the interval of a year, were in— Imports.

1852 - - - - - -	£1,900,436
1853 - - - - - -	6,342,397
1854 - - - - - -	5,981,063
1855 - - - - -	4,668,519

The returns do not give the means of ascertaining all the articles of which the export and import have so largely fallen off, but it is satisfactory to know that as regards wool, the staple of New South Wales, there has been no material falling off, the quantity and value of the exports having been— Wool.

	Quantity.	Value.
1853 - -	16,358,869	£ 999,896
1854 - - -	18,976,300	1,181,956
1855 - -	17,671,684	1,078,017

The amount of debentures on account of loans for immigration outstanding on 31st December 1855 was 423,500*l.*, at an annual interest of 56,265*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* To this has now to be added a further sum of 100,000*l.*, raised in 1856. The whole number of immigrants who had arrived in the colony in the 24 years between 1832 and 1855 inclusive, was 135,393, but of these 72,281 had Immigration Debentures. Number and cost of immigrants since 1832.

arrived during the last eight years. Of the above number of 135,593 there were introduced at the public expense 102,746, the total cost of whose introduction was 1,838,631*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, equal to 17*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* a head.

VICTORIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The returns of land sales in Victoria during the year 1855 show the following results :—

	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.	Deposits forfeited.
Sold by Auction :		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lands	2,665	1,016 2 23	64,711 1 0	63 13 0¼	906 7 0
Suburban Lands	1,502	26,126 0 31	81,558 18 6	3 2 5	1,116 5 0
Special Country Lands	245	8,996 2 11	29,296 14 9	3 5 1½	248 0 0
Country Lands	2,668	260,365 2 32	429,543 15 3	1 12 11¾	2,563 10 0
Total	7,080	296,505 0 17	605,110 9 6	2 0 9¾	4,834 2 0
Alienated by Selection	854	80,438 2 21	94,040 10 6	—	—
Alienated under Pre-emptive Rights	126	62,028 3 22	64,403 2 4	—	—
Total Alienation	8,060	438,972 2 20	763,554 2 4	—	—

As compared with 1854, the extent of land alienated has increased by 34,500 acres, while the price realized for it has decreased by 615,304*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* The average price of that sold by auction has fallen from 4*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* an acre to 2*l.* 0*s.* 9¾*d.* In 1853 the average price per acre had been 7*l.* 8*s.* 4¼*d.*; so that in the course of two years the price has fallen to 27·5 per cent. of what it had been.

The reasons of this depreciation will be evident on an examination of the returns. In the sales of 1853 were included 1,111A. 2R. 13P. of town lands, which sold at an average price of 442*l.* an acre, and produced a sum of 491,804*l.* 15*s.* out of a total of 1,568,113*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, or 31·36 per cent. In the sales of 1854 were included 1,515A. 3R. 39P. of town lands, which sold at an average of 245*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* an acre, and realized 372,667*l.* out of 1,378,858*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, or 27·02 per cent. While in 1855 there were sold 1,016A. 2R. 23P. of town lands, at an average of only 63*l.* 13*s.* 0¼*d.* per acre, producing a sum of 64,711*l.* 1*s.*, out of 763,554*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, or 8·47 per cent.

The prices of country lands have not varied to the same extent, and the quantities sold have increased, having been, in—

	A.	R.	P.	Average Price per Acre.
1853 -	153,689	0	22	- £3 0 2¼
1854 -	240,290	1	22	- £2 3 11
1855 -	260,365	2	32	- £1 12 11¾

It is clear, therefore, that the excessive amount of the land revenue for 1853 and 1854 arose from speculative purchases of town lands for building purposes, in consequence of the rapid influx of population and the demand for lodging, and that the decrease of that revenue in the year 1855 is the natural result of the cessation of such speculations, and no indication of a decline in the progress of the colony. On the contrary, the increase in the purchases of country lands indicates an increased and extending prosperity of a more permanent and secure nature than the feverish excitement of previous years. The whole quantity of land in private hands in a colony numbering not more than 319,379 inhabitants, exclusive of that under lease, appears to be 1,781,604 acres, equal to 5A. 2R. 12P. per head. Appendix No. 35.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the ports of Victoria in 1855 was 66,571, the number of emigrants who left was 26,395, leaving an addition to the population of 27,304 males and 12,872 females; in all, 40,176 souls. This return, however, is exclusive of the Chinese who, since the imposition of the Chinese emigrant tax, have arrived in the colony overland, by way of South Australia. There is no return of the number who have so arrived; but, inasmuch as in the two and a half years between January 1854 and June 1856, 17,283 reached the colony by sea, and as the rate of immigration was very rapidly accelerating when the emigrant tax was imposed, and was likely to increase as the riches of Victoria became better known, it has probably been very large. Sir H. Barkly calculates that the male population of the colony was 2 to 1 of the female, a very serious evil, and one likely to be aggravated if the Chinese emigration continue. The tendency of the emigration conducted by us has been, as we have stated, to correct this disproportion; but the utmost that we could do, especially when the colonists objected to receive young women from Ireland, would be utterly inadequate to cope with the difficulty. Immigration. Emigration. Chinese emigrant tax. Disproportion of the sexes.

Comparison of imports and exports, 1854 and 1855.

The value of imports decreased very largely in 1855 as compared with 1854. In exports there was an increase. They were :—

	Imports.	Exports.
1854 -	£17,659,051	£11,775,204
1855 -	12,007,939	13,493,338
Decrease -	5,651,112	
Increase -		1,718,134

Decrease in imports.

The decrease in imports was almost entirely in the trade from the United Kingdom, in which the imports fell from 10,942,375*l.* to 5,617,149*l.*, or 5,325,226*l.*

Value of gold exported in 1852–53–54 and 1855.

The value of the gold exported from Victoria, as compared with the estimated population at the gold fields, has been :—

Population of gold fields.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Value - -	£14,866,799	£11,588,782	£8,770,796	£10,302,980
Valuation -	£3 10*s.*	£3 15*s.*	£4	£4
Population -	35,000	73,000	100,000	145,853*

Extension of agriculture.

Notwithstanding the large proportion of the population who are settled at the gold fields, equal to 45·66 per cent., agriculture is rapidly extending; the wheat cultivation has increased from 12,827 acres in 1854 to 42,686 in 1855, and the whole number of acres under crop has risen from 54,905 to 115,135. In all other branches of industry also great activity is said to be perceptible.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land sales.

The quantity of land sold in South Australia in the year 1855 was 171,610A. 1R. 29P., realizing 233,745*l.* 10*s.* Of this quantity, 124,564A. 1R. 29P. were sold by public auction, at an average of 1*l.* 9*s.* 10$\frac{6}{10}$*d.* per acre, or 186,077*l.* 10*s.*, and 47,046 acres at an average of

* The following is an analysis of the population :—

Other than Chinese.			Chinese.			Total.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
83,327	18,836	23,141	20,540	3	6	145,852

1*l.* 0*s.* $3\frac{9}{16}$*d.* or 47,677*l.* 11*s.* This is a considerable decrease both in the quantity sold and the price realized as compared with 1854.

The area of crown land held under leases of "runs" was, in 1855, 18,559$\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, producing a rental of 10,419*l.* 10*s.*, and a greater extent of land was under cultivation in that than in any previous year. The harvest, moreover, having been a very favourable one, the embarrassment and distress which had prevailed in the previous year have disappeared. The average prices of agricultural produce during 1854 and 1855 were— Average prices of agricultural produce, 1854 and 1855.

Year.	Fine Flour, per Ton.			Wheat, per Bushel.		Oats, per Bush.		Barley, per Bush.		Potatoes, per Ton.			Hay, per Ton.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1854	30	10	0	12	0	8	6	9	0	35	0	0	9	5	0
1855	41	0	0	15	6	6	9	8	0	23	0	0	8	0	0

The average price of bread at Adelaide was,— Price of bread.

In 1854 - - - - 4*d.* per lb.
„ 1855 - - - - 4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* „

We have received no returns for 1856 of the prices of agricultural produce generally, but from the quarterly reports of the immigration agent we learn that the price of bread had fallen in the first quarter of 1856 to 3*d.* per lb., and in the last quarter to 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.

The population of South Australia on 31st March 1855 was ascertained by the census to be, Population.

Males.	Females.	Total.
44,177	41,644	85,821

On 31st December 1855 it was estimated at—

Males.	Females.	Total.
48,843	48,544	97,387

The increase in the proportion of females was due to their excess in the emigration conducted by this Board. Increase in the proportion of females.

The number of births in 1855 was	3,944
And of deaths „	1,663
Showing an increase of	2,281

The deficient harvest of 1854 caused much distress among the labouring population, and a large number of Distress amongst

labouring classes, 1854 and 1855.

them, as well as of the emigrants who reached the colony in 1855, were accordingly thrown on the Government for support. The whole number so supported during 1855 amounted to 5,387; but the able-bodied males having been put to work at a quarry at low wages, and the emigrants being gradually engaged by private employers, the charge on the public funds was reduced.

The trade returns exhibit the following results—

Imports. Exports.

	Imports.	Exports.
1854 -	£2,054,453 -	£823,104
1855 -	£1,355,784 -	£839,915

But of the exports, it appears that there were of the staple produce of South Australia,—

1854.	1855.
£694,422 -	£686,953

Wool. Copper.

While the value of the two principal articles, wool and copper, was,—

	1854.	1855.
Wool -	£182,419 -	£243,504
Copper -	£94,706 -	150,027

It is clear, therefore, that whatever temporary distress might have resulted from the deficient harvest of 1854, it had not affected the real sources of the prosperity of the colony.

Revenue.

The revenue of South Australia, was,—

	1854.			1855.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
	595,355	14	8	458,550	2	9
Proceeds of bonds -	104,654	5	0	45,700	0	0
	700,009	19	8	504,250	2	9
Expenditure. The expenditure -	486,812	19	1	810,327	8	8

Land surveyed.

The quantity of land surveyed and laid out in 1855 was 340,614½ acres; the quantity sold we have before stated at 171,610 acres.

Government Emigration.

The extent of the emigration to South Australia conducted by this Board has been stated in a former part of this Report. In February 1856 the Government had recommended that it should be entirely discontinued, but before this could be effected, the Legislature, to whom the question was referred, suggested that it should be con-

tinued at the rate of one ship a month. This rate has accordingly been observed as nearly as possible since the month of June last year. The Legislature also recommended that none should be sent out except agricultural labourers, farm servants, shepherds, and miners. The emigration has accordingly been restricted to those classes, excluding all single females, except as members of families. The number of miners and their families sent out—there being a great demand for them—was 1,149 statute adults, out of 3,156, or upwards of 36 per cent. of the whole.

TASMANIA.

Land Sales.

The Land Revenue of Tasmania for 1855 amounted to 82,821*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, being 29,404*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* less than the previous year. There were sold 21,508A. 1R. 11P. of country allotments, realizing 22,845*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, at an average price of 1*l.* 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per acre, and of town and suburban allotments, 3,102A. 1R., realizing 28,971*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, at an average price of 9*l.* 6*s.* 9¼*d.* There was received 27,583*l.* for 2,160,534 acres held under depasturing licences. In the Appendix will be found a Return showing all the sources from which the Land Revenue of 1855 was derived.

Appendix No. 37.

Assisted Immigration.

The emigration to Tasmania has, for the last two years, been conducted on a system of bounty. The only Report, on this emigration, which has yet reached us is that for the last six months of the year 1855. We learn from it that in those six months 2,586 immigrants arrived in Tasmania; all of them, except seven, introduced on the bounty system; that, of the whole number, 1,437 were males, and 1,148 females; that the number of deaths on the voyage was 42, equal to 1·62 per cent., and the cost of those introduced on the bounty system was 19*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per statute adult, or about 3*l.* 10*s.* more than the cost per statute adult of the emigrants sent by us during the same period to the Continental Colonies. The immigration was said to be generally of a very satisfactory character; but the single women to be inferior to the families and the single men. Of the German emigrants, who formed 26·37 per cent. of the whole, it is said that a considerable proportion had been selected without regard to physical capability or suitableness, and that the number of their young children was so large as to interfere with their getting employment.

Bounty system.

Immigration.

The whole number of immigrants who arrived in Tasmania in 1855 was - - - 10,887
The whole number who left the Colony was - 7,055

Leaving an excess of - 3,832

immigrants. Of the whole number there arrived from—

Great Britain - - -	4,632
Hamburgh - - -	839
The adjacent Colonies - -	5,398
Foreign States - - -	18
Total - -	10,887

The large number who arrived from the adjacent Colonies is probably to be attributed to the fact that emigrants desiring to go to Tasmania, but unable to procure passage thither direct, proceeded in ships going to Victoria, and thence passed over to Tasmania.

Population.

The total population of the Colony on 31st December 1855, amounted to—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Free - -	17,482	15,141	29,599	62,222
Convict -	5,398	2,342	—	7,740
	22,880	17,483	29,599	69,962

Disproportion of Sexes.

Showing an excess of males equal to 23·59 per cent. The greater part of this excess is due, as will be seen, to the convict population; but as the convicts pass into and are merged in the free population it becomes of serious interest. It appears that, at the present moment, the unmarried residents in the Colony above 14 years of age amount to—

Males - - - -	23,822
Females - - -	6,215

And every fresh release of convicts increases the disparity. It will therefore be necessary for the Local Government to watch anxiously the bounty immigration, by which alone this disparity can be overcome. Hitherto it has acted rather in aggravation than in relief of it.

The value of the imports into the Colony was:—

1854 - - -	£2,604,680
1855 - - -	1,559,797
Showing a decrease of -	£1,044,883

The exports were :— Exports.

1854 - - -	£1,433,021
1855 - - -	1,428,629
Showing a decrease of -	£4,392

The principal decrease in the imports was :—

From the United Kingdom -	£855,999
From British Colonies -	155,472
From United States - -	52,440
Total - -	£1,043,911

And consisted of such articles as tea and coffee, malt liquors, spirits, and tobacco. Among the exports the principal was wool, of which no less than 5,858,458 lbs. were exported. Wool.

During 1855 the search for gold was continued, but with no important success. It is probable that the chief benefit to be obtained from this search will be in the more complete exploration of the island which will result from it. The road, commenced by Sir William Denison, to give access to the Gordon Plains was advancing, and when completed would open up a very fertile district. Gold.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following Table shows the quantity of land sold in Western Australia, during the year 1855 :— Land sales and revenue.

—	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount realized.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lots - -	79½	53 3 3	30 6 1½	1,629 11 4
Suburban Lots -	3	9 3 34	3 1 10¾	30 16 9
Country Lots -	98	1,715 2 0	1 0 11¾	1,800 12 0
Special Country Lots	—	—	—	—
Total - -	180½	1,779 0 37	1 18 10¾	3,461 0 1

The receipts from leases and licences were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Leases	2,700	14	9
Licences	*562	3	6
	£3,262	18	3

Making a total of 6,723*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase, as compared with 1854, of 290*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Government Emigration.

The emigration to Western Australia under the direction of this Board was restricted, in 1856, to a single ship, which sailed in June, carrying 18 married couples with 13 children, 14 single men, and 30 single women. The single women were Irish, the rate of wages in Western Australia not being sufficient to induce English or Scotch female servants, who are in demand in the other colonies, to proceed thither. We had no hesitation in this case in selecting Irish, the Governor having reported in very favourable terms of those who had before proceeded to the colony, and stated that an additional number of the same class would be a valuable acquisition. We are happy to be able to add, that after personal inspection, the Governor expressed his opinion that these emigrants had been "most judiciously selected." The voyage was prosperous, no deaths occurred, but four children were born in the course of it.

Demand for labour.

The emigration to Western Australia must, for the present, at least be very limited in extent. The demand for agricultural labour, which is neither great nor constant, is satisfied by the convicts on ticket-of-leave. The only real demand is for female domestic servants, to supply the places of those who marry, or, having saved money, emigrate to the other colonies. But as the wages offered to female servants do not exceed 12*l.* a year there is no temptation for the better class to proceed thither. The Governor and Council have expressed an opinion that immigrants should not be introduced in a greater number than 150 at a time, and that even a smaller number would be preferable. In the case of the ship despatched last year this suggestion, as will be seen, was acted upon.

Revenue.

In the Revenue of the colony there was a slight increase as compared with 1854, but in the imports a con-

* 131*l.* of this amount was received for licences to cut timber.

siderable decrease. The speculative tendency of the export trade of the United Kingdom in 1854 extended even to Western Australia, based on an anticipated increase of consumption from the introduction of convicts. The decrease in 1855 was, therefore, no sign of a decrease in the real progress of the colony. So far from that being the case the colony, in 1855, for the first time, produced a supply of food equal to its own consumption, and the extent of land brought under cultivation was considerably greater than at any former period. Decrease in imports.

NEW ZEALAND.

Under the Constitutional Act of 1852, the General Assembly of New Zealand passed an Act, called the "Provincial Waste Lands Act, 1854," empowering the Superintendent and Council of each province to make laws for the disposal of waste lands within their respective limits. Under this Act the Provincial Governments of Auckland and Wellington promulgated regulations, which were printed in our reports of 1855 and 1856. Since then the Government and Council of Auckland have adopted further regulations, of which we place a copy in our Appendix. But as we have lately received information that a bill on the subject was under the consideration of the Legislature of Auckland, it is probable that the regulations which we now print may soon be superseded. Land regulations. Appendix No. 38.

The emigration to New Zealand during 1856 amounted to 4,004, but we have no information as to the manner in which it was carried on, or the results of it. There is no emigration to New Zealand under the direction of this Board. Emigration.

CANADA.

The immigration into Canada in 1856 amounted to 22,439 persons, of whom 22,178 were from Europe, and 261 from the Lower Provinces. Of the emigration from Europe, there were:— Immigration.

Country emigrants sailed from.

English	5,555	Swiss	260
Irish	4,357	Hanoverians	9
Scotch	3,872	Italians	91
Norwegians	2,806	French	20
Prussians	3,136		
Germans	1,249		22,178
Belgians	823		

Mortality.

The number who originally sailed from Europe was 22,297. The deaths on the voyage 98, or ·43 per cent., and in quarantine 21 or ·09 per cent., giving a total mortality of 119, or ·53 per cent. The deaths among 10,378 persons who sailed from English ports was 25, equal to ·24 per cent; among 1,693 persons who sailed from Ireland there were 5 deaths, equal to ·29 per cent.; and among 2,798 who sailed from Scotland only 4 deaths, or ·14 per cent. The greatest mortality occurred among the Germans, of whom 66 died out of 4,603, or 1·43 per cent.

It has at all times been difficult to ascertain the exact number of the immigrants into Canada, who settle permanently in the Province, and the relative proportions of those who depart, and those who arrive, by the United States frontier. But this difficulty has increased with the increase of facilities of communication, and especially since the opening of the railroads has withdraw the travellers from the notice of the emigration officers. It is calculated by Mr. Buchanan, the Emigration Agent at Quebec, that all the Norwegians, half the Irish and Germans, and one-sixth of the English and Scotch,—or about 9,352 emigrants—proceeded to the United States. Mr. Hawke, the Emigration Agent for West Canada, calculates the whole number at somewhat less, viz., at 8,227. But against this are to be set the arrivals by the way of the United States, which Mr. Hawke calculates at 10,729, making the whole addition to the population of the colony, on Mr. Buchanan's estimate, 23,555, and on Mr. Hawke's, 24,680.

Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company.

During the past year the "Montreal Ocean Steam Ship Company" commenced their operations under a contract with the Provincial Government, and are said to have given universal satisfaction. Their ships made fourteen voyages between April and November, carrying 1,033 cabin and 1,669 steerage passengers, and making the passage out, on an average, in twelve days. On their return passages, they carried 824 cabin and 900 steerage passengers. At the same time the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway has afforded to emigrants, proceeding by the route of the St. Lawrence, the greatest facilities in reaching any part of Canada or the Western States of the Union. This railway has made arrangements with other railways in Canada and the States to allow, of the issue of through tickets at the lowest rates of fare and without detention. The company also undertake the landing, free of charge,

Route of immigrants.

Issue of through tickets to Western States

of the luggage of those passengers who purchase their railway tickets at the same time as their ocean passage. In an earlier part of this report we have alluded to the notice, which we have been compelled to issue, warning passengers to the United States, and especially to New York, against purchasing inland passage tickets in this country or on the passage. In respect to the Grand Trunk Railway the opposite is the case. To emigrants, proceeding by that route it is a decided advantage to purchase their railway ticket at the time of paying for their passage. We print in the Appendix the tariff of fares and distances to the principal places with which this railway is in connexion.

by Grand Trunk Railway.

Appendix No. 46.

Appendix No. 39.

In respect to the prospect for emigrants, during the present year, Mr. Buchanan observes, "that the prospects "of employment for the working classes, or those who "may be likely to arrive during the ensuing season, are on "the whole favourable, more particularly in Western "Canada, and I do not anticipate any difficulty in pro- "viding employment for all the industriously disposed "emigrant labourers who may seek a home in this "highly favoured portion of the British Empire."

Demand for Labour.

Mr. Hawke adds, "the season has been healthy and "employment and good wages abundant, and there is "every prospect that the inducement to settlers will not "be less in 1857 than last year."

It only remains to notice the arrangements made for promoting the settlement of the country, by the opening of roads and offering free grants of land upon them to settlers. This course has been adopted with success in several parts of Canada, and in July 1856 the Canadian Government decided to extend it. They have accordingly laid out three lines of road called respectively the "Ottawa and Opeongo," the "Addington," and the "Hastings" roads; the former running due west from the Ottawa towards Lake Huron, the two latter running north from the counties of Addington and Hastings till they intersect the former. On these roads, free grants, not exceeding 100 acres each, will be made to settlers of 18 years of age and upwards, on condition that they take possession within a month, put 12 acres into cultivation within 4 years, and build a log hut 20 by 18 feet, and reside on the lot. In his notice on this subject the Minister of Agriculture states that, according to the ratio of progress of Canada West during the last 10 years, the value of property, on an average, doubles within that

Free grants of land in the Ottawa District.

period, irrespective of the settlers' improvements; and he points out that, in the districts in question, surplus produce finds a ready and remunerative market among the timber and lumber merchants who are carrying on extensive operations in these parts of the country.

We have no information as to the progress which the settlements in question have as yet made, but of their ultimate success there can, we imagine, be no doubt.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Emigration.

The emigration to New Brunswick in 1856 amounted to only 712 persons, being the smallest number which we have had to record since the formation of this board, and even of this small number about 200 proceeded to New Brunswick only on their way to the United States.

Mortality.

The emigration was very healthy, the deaths being only two, and those of children from croup.

In the early part of the year the demand for labour was not great but it subsequently improved, and as to the prospects for the present year we cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Perley, the emigration agent at St. John:—

Demand for labour.

"In addition," he says, "to the labour that will be "needed in every branch of business, there will be a "considerable demand for unskilled labour to be em- "ployed in the construction of the two lines of railway "now in progress, the one from St. Andrew's towards "Woodstock, and the other from this city of St. John to "Shediac.

Description of persons required.

"It may therefore be held out to mechanics, agricul- "tural labourers, male and female domestics, and common "labourers in the United Kingdom, that there will be a "demand for their services in New Brunswick during "the year 1857 at fair wages. Female servants are "much in request, and will readily obtain employment "throughout the province in almost any number."

Mr. Perley has since arrived in this country, commissioned, among other things, to stimulate the emigration of the labouring classes to New Brunswick, and for that purpose to establish local agencies for the diffusion of information respecting the province.

New land regulations.

In addition to these measures the Lieut.-Governor has, at the suggestion of the legislature, and with the advice of his executive council, issued regulations for facilitating the acquisition of land in New Brunswick. Under these regulations, tracts of land not exceeding 10,000 acres

each, are to be set apart in different parts of the province to be divided into lots of 100 acres; all such lots to be put up to auction after due notice, at an upset price of 2*s.* 6*d.* currency per acre; and those not so disposed of to be struck off to the emigration agent of the district, to be disposed of by him at private sale in lots, not exceeding 100 nor less than 50 acres. Not more than one lot is to be sold to one purchaser, nor more than three lots to any family. The purchase money must be paid at once to the local deputy, on the production of whose receipt for the amount the emigration agents will issue a location ticket to the purchaser. The purchaser must take possession within thirty days of the date of his "deposit receipt" (meaning, as it appears, the receipt for the whole purchase money), and must, within a year, clear five acres, build a house of specified dimensions and reside in it three months. A family occupying more than one lot, may, if they prefer it, reside on one lot only, but must make the requisite amount of clearing on each. At the end of a twelvemonth the emigration agent is to ascertain whether the conditions have been complied with. If they have, he will give a certificate to that effect, on which a grant of the land will be issued to the purchaser; if they have not, he will report that fact to the Surveyor-General.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Emigration.

The whole number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton in 1856 was 457. Of these 350 were soldiers of the Foreign Legions, disbanded at the end of the war, and their wives, to whom passages had been promised at the time of their enlistment. They arrived in the colony without any casualty on January 29, and a portion of them found, we understand, immediate employment in the service of the Acadian Iron Company.

Soldiers of Foreign Legion.

Abolition of emigrant tax.

In the course of their session in 1856 the Legislature of Nova Scotia repealed the existing Act in regard to immigration into that province, thereby abolishing the tax of from 10*s.* to 20*s.* payable on emigrants arriving in that province.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Emigration.

The only emigration to Prince Edward's Island during 1856 amounted to 86 persons. We have no further information than this return affords, in regard to these emigrants.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Emigration.

To Newfoundland there was an emigration in 1856 of 324 persons.

Minerals.

New regulations for the working of mines and minerals.

Appendices Nos. 40, 41, and 42.

In this colony an attempt has been made to encourage the working of the minerals which are believed to exist in the island, by the establishment of regulations for the issue of licenses to search for minerals, and for the lease of land containing them, on a liberal principle. We place in the Appendix a copy of these regulations which bear date May 31, 1856. We have not heard whether any licences have yet been applied for.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Emigration.

The emigration to the Cape during 1856 was very small, and was carried on in ships which did not come under the Passengers' Act, we are therefore unable to give any details in respect to it.

German Legion.

In the course of the year a considerable number of volunteers from the German Legion were sent out and located on the eastern frontier. We are not aware of the terms on which their settlement was made, and we notice it only that we may not omit a circumstance which may hereafter exercise an important influence on the colonization of the country.

New regulations for disposal of Crown lands. Appendix No. 43.

In respect to the disposal of Crown lands, an alteration was made, by the issue of a new set of regulations, on 31st October last. A copy of these Regulations we place in the Appendix. They establish the sale of land by auction, subject to a perpetual quit rent, at an upset price, sufficient to defray the expense of inspection, survey, and title deed—such expense to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance, if not exceeding 75*l*, within three months. If exceeding 75*l*. the balance may be retained as a mortgage on the land, and be payable in two equal instalments, the first after twelve months, and the second after two years. The privileges formerly granted to naval and military officers are reserved.

NATAL.

Emigration.

To Natal there was a small emigration in 1856, two ships, the "Portia" and the "Lady of the Lake," having conveyed there about 130 emigrants, among these were some agricultural labourers and mechanics, and some female domestic servants.

We learn from the colony that new regulations have recently been proclaimed for the disposal of Crown lands on a system of quit rents We have not received any copy of these regulations, but they are probably similar to those recently issued in the Cape of Good Hope. New regulations for the disposal of Crown lands on quit-rent system.

MAURITIUS.

We stated in our Report of last year that the number of Coolie labourers introduced into Mauritius during 1854 exceeded the number ordered by about 2,000. In 1855 the number authorized by Government was 9,000 besides an unspecified but probably small number ordered by private planters. The number who arrived from India was 8,707, exclusive of women and children. For 1856, 10,000 were ordered. The number received cannot be accurately stated, from the incompleteness of the colonial returns. We are able to ascertain, however, that the numbers dispatched from India were 12,625, exclusive of a few ships which may have arrived from Bombay before the 1st of July. This supply appears to have been insufficient for the rapidly increasing cultivation of Mauritius, and on the 1st of November the planters requested that 3,000 might be added to the annual quota of labourers. But almost on the same day the Governor General of India had suspended the emigration. This decision was caused by a lamentable mortality, which had taken place among the emigrants brought by the "Hyderee" and "Futtay Mombarruck." The inhabitants of Mauritius having suffered severely from cholera, are extremely apprehensive of infection, and insist on a very rigid enforcement of the quarantine regulations, to which the Government is supposed to be somewhat disinclined. The previous ships of the year had suffered unusually from sickness, and the emigrants by these two vessels, having disease among them, were landed, according to the existing practice, on a small island in the neighbourhood of Mauritius. The tents, however, under which they were placed, were found to be an insufficient defence against the heavy rains which unhappily fell at that period; the medical supervision proved inadequate, and the stormy weather and rules of quarantine rendered communication unusually difficult. A severe loss of life followed; and the Indian Government, being strongly of opinion that quarantine was enforced with undue severity, and on a

Immigration.

Appendices Nos. 18 to 23.

Mortality in "Hyderee" and "Futtay Mombarruck."

Suspension of Indian immigration until

modification of quarantine regulations.

spot unfit, from its inaccessible character, for the reception of sick Indians, have suspended emigration until satisfactory quarantine arrangements can be made.

Introduction of immigrants by private individuals.

Besides the Government emigrants included in the above statement, one shipload was introduced from Bombay by private persons in violation of the existing regulations—an irregularity on which the Governor has been informed of the opinion of the Home Government.

Coolie population.

Increase of females.

It is satisfactory to perceive a gradual increase in the proportion of females to males, arising partly from the improved composition of the emigration, and partly from the fact that women once located in Mauritius do not return to their own country so generally as men. The proportions of the sexes among the Coolie populations was :—

	Males.	Females.
In 1851 - -	99,263	27,236
In 1856 - -	102,825	31,446

The proportion, therefore, has risen during the last six years from 27·43 per cent. to 30·58 per cent. on the males. And it is satisfactory to observe in the official returns the growth of an Indo-Mauritian population, sufficient to replace great part of the decrease, by death, of the imported Coolies.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1855	2,279	3,413	66
1856	2,607	4,878	64

Proportion of sexes required in future immigration.

The proportion of sexes to be required in future immigration has been the subject of much discussion, and a rate has at last been sanctioned which is suggested by Mr. Higginson, and which, in his opinion, would not seriously obstruct immigration or perhaps be objected to by the colonists, whom he alleges to be fully alive to the evils of a disparity of the sexes.

The following is now the authorized scale:—

In 1856	33	per cent. of females are to be introduced.
„ 1857	35	
„ 1858	40	
„ 1859	45	
„ 1860	50	

If in any year this proportion is not adhered to, the male immigration of the following year will be reduced.

Immigration from Ibo and Aden.

In the course of the year, about 300 Africans were imported in a French ship, from the Portuguese settlement of Ibo, and 550 (principally Indians who had been employed in Government works) in three other French ships from Aden. It was further proposed by the colonial authorities to take measures for commencing an immigration of labourers from Abyssinia; but as there appeared strong reason for believing that the Africans from Ibo had been directly or indirectly purchased, and as a large inland slave trade, maintained as usual by barbarous wars, undoubtedly exists in Abyssinia, emigration from the coast of Africa has been prohibited.

WEST INDIES.

Coolie immigration.

The number of Coolies ordered for the West Indies for the season 1856-57 was, 4,300 for British Guiana, 3,000 for Trinidad, and a shipload for each of the islands of St. Lucia and Grenada. The emigration to St. Lucia has been suspended because the Indian government entertained some objections to an Immigration Ordinance passed in that colony. There were despatched, however:—

	Adults.		Children.			Infants.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	*		
To British Guiana	1,922	664	134	98	52	117	2,987
Trinidad	992	414	97	58	–	81	1,642
Grenada	268	68	18	10	–	11	375
Total	3,182	1,146	249	166	52	209	5,004

Appendices Nos. 24 and 27.

The details of the emigration, as far as at present known, are printed in the Appendix. It will be seen that from Calcutta the emigration was unusually large,

* The sexes of these children are not specified.

Failure in Madras emigration.

having, probably, been increased by the suspension of that to Mauritius. The expectations entertained of the Madras emigration were disappointed. The acting emigration agent made arrangements for the collection of 2,550 Coolies through four native collectors, and chartered the "Blue Jacket," a ship of 1,557 tons, in addition to those ships which had been engaged in this country,—the "Stamboul," "Minerva," and "Malacca." It was found, however, that emigrants were not procurable in the numbers which had been expected, and great difficulty was experienced in filling the "Blue Jacket" and "Stamboul," the only ships ultimately despatched from Madras, which carried:—

	Adults.		Children.			Infants.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	*		
Blue Jacket -	313	121	46	31	–	15	526
Stamboul -	230	94	—	—	52	8	384
Total -	543	215	46	31	52	23	910

Arrangement for ensuing season.

The emigration agent, Mr. Franklin, does not anticipate that he will be able to send out, at most, more than two or three ships during the ensuing season. Mr. Caird recommends that only four ships, and Mr. Franklin that none, should be engaged in England. The Mauritius emigration, the length of time (10 years) during which Coolies are expected to remain in the West Indies, the disinclination of females to emigrate, and the increased employment furnished by Government in India, are likely, we fear, to produce some difficulty in obtaining the required supply of labourers.

The emigration from Calcutta is always liable to disaster from the prevalence of choleraic disease among the emigrants, and a medical committee was appointed, in 1856, by the Government of Bengal to report on the best means of securing the health of the Coolies on their voyage. With this object various changes have been made in their dietary and in the mode of ventilation. But we regret to state that, the mortality, during the first part of the season, has notwithstanding been unusually great. In seven ships, carrying 2,411 souls to British Guiana

Mortality in Calcutta ships.

* The sexes of these children are not specified.

and Trinidad, 349 persons have died on the voyage, and large numbers have been sent to hospital on their arrival. In one ship, there appeared reason for thinking that bad biscuit had been shipped; in another, the sanitary discipline had not been enforced with sufficient vigour. There appeared, however, little reason to doubt that the loss of life was mainly due, not to any causes of this kind, but to the fact that the people brought the seeds of disease on board with them. All the information which has reached England has been forwarded to India, with various suggestions for preventing sickness. But we fear it is impossible to hope that the diseases from which Indians occasionally suffer so severely in their own country will not frequently pursue them on their voyage to a new one.

Mortality in Madras ships.

From Madras the selections are approved, and out of 910 souls embarked only nine have died on the voyage.

Coolies required by British Guiana in 1857–58.

The colonists of British Guiana have requested that 3,000 Indians may be sent out in the season 1857–58; and as the portion of the guaranteed loan allotted to British Guiana is now practically exhausted, the passage money of the emigrants is made payable almost entirely by the planters to whom they are allotted on their arrival.

Immigration funds.

In Trinidad, where the Guaranteed Loan Fund is equally exhausted, the immigration will be supported by a fund which has for some time apparently been accumulating from indenture fees and other similar sources. It does not yet appear what number of immigrants will be required for that island.

Emigration from Bombay to West Indies.

More than one project has been submitted to the Indian Government for enabling private shipowners to take emigrants from Bombay to the West Indies. The opinion, however, of the Bombay Government has been adverse to the proposal, and it has accordingly been negatived.

Immigration from Cape de Verd.

Want of food has caused a number of the Cape de Verd islanders to leave their homes—766 have been brought to British Guiana on a bounty of 50 dollars per adult, and 195 have found their way to Antigua.

Emigration from Pondicherry to French West Indian colonies.

We may here notice an important emigration which is now proceeding to the French West Indian colonies. The immigrants are said to be principally British subjects who are collected in the neighbourhood of Pondichery, and are sent out under indentures for five years, at the end of which period they are entitled to free passages to their country. Not more than one-sixth, nor less than one-eighth, of the whole number are to be females. Emigrant ships may carry one Indian for every ton of their French tonnage,

and an European surgeon is not required. Under these provisions 3,171 persons have been sent from India since May 1853, principally by the "Compagnie Generale Maritime," which bound itself to import 1,500 persons in 1855 and 2,000 in each of the three following years. The success of this project has been very far short of the wishes of the Government, the Company having only introduced 381 persons in 1855, and 980 in 1856. The immigration, however, is remarkable in a sanitary point of view, because the mortality, though double that in the "Stamboul" and "Blue Jacket," has not been greater than in the ships which took Coolies from Madras to the British West Indies in 1845 and the following years, and which were not allowed to carry more than one adult to every two tons of English measurement. Whether, on this account, it would be safe to adopt parts of the French system, by authorizing the substitution of native for European surgeons, and by reducing the space required in the 'tween decks for each emigrant, are matters now under consideration.

Chinese immigration into Cuba, Peru, and Brazil.

The immigration of Chinese into Cuba is proceeding. It is stated that, in the three first quarters of 1856, 3,868 men and 11 women had been introduced, 606 having died at sea. These fresh introductions, added to those previously reported, make a total immigration of 11,586 persons. In Peru a decree has been issued, which, reciting, among other things, that a third part of the Chinese immigrants to that country die on the voyage, and the remainder arrive with dangerous diseases, establishes certain regulations intended to check some of the abuses of the immigration. Into Brazil some Chinese have been introduced, at an expense somewhat exceeding 20*l.* a-head, and the Government has contracted to import 6,000. The Consul gives, on the whole, a favourable account of them, but states that they are not generally liked by the Brazilians.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants who proceeded to the Falkland Islands in 1856 was only 18. The whole population of the islands does not, we believe, exceed 500.

Population.

Falkland Islands Company.

The Falkland Islands Company have continued the operations under the agreement contracted with Mr. Lafone, but have obtained an extension of the time within which their payments to Her Majesty's Government are to be completed from 1861 to 1867. The effect of this is, in fact, to reduce their present annual payments from 2,000*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Reduction of annual payment to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reduction of establishment.

In consequence of the probable transfer of the selection of emigrants for Australia from this Board to agents appointed by the several Australian Colonies, it has been thought right to reduce the number of the commissioners and this Report will consequently bear two signatures only. As yet no such transfer has been made, though in the case of Victoria, our operations, as we have stated, will cease at the end of the current half-year. In the meantime it may not be uninteresting to show the extent of correspondence to which the selection of emigrants gives rise as evidenced in the letters received and despatched from this office during the last seven and a half years. We commence with 1850 as being the year preceeding the discovery of gold in Australia :—

Letters received and despatched from 1850 to April 1857.

—	Number of Emigrants.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters despatched.	Average per diem received.	Average per diem despatched.
1850 -	7,903	26,369	29,612	84	95
1851 -	11,693	33,867	48,349	108	155
1852 -	34,095	91,092	95,277	291	304
1853 -	27,723	66,022	61,908	211	198
1854 -	41,065	125,879	117,144	403	375
1855 -	28,016	72,095	66,891	231	214
1856 -	21,095	85,466	84,377	273	269
1857 - 4 months	9,783	44,420	40,533	435	397

It must be remembered that the bulk of the communications sent from this office are addressed to an illiterate and ignorant class of people, on subjects involving very important consequences to their future prospects. They therefore require to be expressed with great clearness and precision, even where the matters with which they deal do not in themselves involve difficulty.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

FREDERIC ROGERS.

The Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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APPENDIX.

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Appendix No. 1.

Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Forty-two Years from 1815 to 1856 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
Total -	1,149,341	2,703,782	552,367	64,829	4,470,319

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom } From 1815 to 1856 - - 106,436
For the 10 years ending 1856 - 279,816

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, April 27, 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 2.

A Return of the Emigrants who embarked from the several Ports in the United K
Officers and

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central & South America.	North American Colonies.								West Ind			
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward's Island.	Hudson's Bay.	Vancouver's Island.	Total.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other
Bideford	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	16	–	–	–	
Bristol	770	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cardiff	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dover	–	–	247	–	–	–	–	–	–	247	–	–	–	
Falmouth	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	
Hull	–	–	346	–	–	–	–	–	–	346	–	–	–	
Liverpool	96,666	237	7,109	410	43	189	54	–	–	7,805	–	31	–	
London	8,875	281	186	6	370	10	16	100	9	697	113	39	71	31
Maryport	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	
Newcastle	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	
Newport	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Padstow	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	
Plymouth	–	–	1,673	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,673	–	–	–	
Poole	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	
Portsmouth	–	–	375	–	–	–	–	–	–	375	–	–	–	
Southampton	65	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Swansea	–	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Teignmouth	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	
Truro	–	–	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	163	–	–	–	
Workington	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	
Total, England	106,485	707	10,188	416	419	203	86	100	9	11,421	113	70	71	33
Aberdeen	–	–	845	–	–	–	–	–	–	845	–	–	–	
Annan	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	
Dundee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Glasgow	2,719	30	1,292	–	13	–	–	–	–	1,305	14	35	6	
Greenock	16	7	322	4	25	7	–	–	–	358	–	–	5	
Irvine	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Leith	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Montrose	–	–	342	–	–	–	–	–	–	342	–	–	–	
Port Glasgow	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	
Total, Scotland	2,748	55	2,813	4	38	7	–	–	–	2,862	14	35	11	11
Belfast	520	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cork	27	–	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	–	–	–	
Dublin	–	116	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	
Galway	–	–	15	152	–	–	–	–	–	167	–	–	–	
Limerick	–	–	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	–	–	–	
Londonderry	1,066	–	187	162	–	–	–	–	–	349	–	–	–	
New Ross	–	–	671	–	–	–	–	–	–	671	–	–	–	
Sligo and Outports	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	
Tralee	991	–	437	–	–	–	–	–	–	437	–	–	–	
Waterford	–	–	177	8	–	5	–	–	–	190	–	–	–	
Total, Ireland	2,604	116	1,768	322	–	5	–	–	–	2,095	–	–	–	
Grand Total, United Kingdom	111,837	878	14,769	742	457	215	86	100	9	16,378	127	105	82	347

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, April* 27, 1857.

Appendix No. 2.

g the Year ended December 31, 1856, framed from Statements furnished by the Emigration
ustoms.

Hong Kong.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Falkland Islands.	South Seas.	Australian Colonies. New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.	Grand Total.
							238					238	16 1,008 23 247 35 346
		28	24			3,319	16,301	759		1,190	1,140	22,709	127,558
64	44	175	436		17	945	2,287	275	31	361	2,846	6,745	19,191
													12
						2		6				8	6 94
				18		1,997	2,924	2,170	98		18	7,207	13 8,898
													26 375
						3,534	2,390	1,300				7,224	7,333 145
													4 163
													3
64	44	203	460	18	17	9,797	24,140	4,510	129	1,551	4,004	44,131	165,496
			4										849 9
													1
1						1	13			264		278	4,433
1		1	2			12	147					159	559
													13
							5	2				7	25 342
													3
1	–	1	6	–	–	13	165	2	–	264	–	444	6,234
													520 187
							9					9	136 167
													104 1,415
													671 6
													1,428 190
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	9	4,824
65	44	204	466	18	17	9,810	24,314	4,512	129	1,815	4,004	44,584	176,554

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 3.

Analytical Return of the Emigration fr

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.				FROM SCOTLAND.			
	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total
United States	57,332	48,686	467	106,485	1,672	1,075	1	2,74
Central and South America	553	153	1	707	35	20	-	5
North American Colonies:—								
Canada	6,073	4,079	36	10,188	1,507	1,254	52	2,81
New Brunswick	231	184	1	416	4	-	-	
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	391	24	4	419	24	14	-	3
Newfoundland	131	71	1	203	5	2	-	
Prince Edward's Island	48	36	2	86	-	-	-	
Hudson's Bay	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	
Van Couver's Island	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	
West Indies:—								
Jamaica	53	-	60	113	7	7	-	1
British Guiana	50	5	15	70	29	6	-	3
Trinidad	40	-	31	71	8	3	-	1
Other Islands	188	2	146	336	10	1	-	1
East Indies	603	6	747	1,356	31	15	-	4
Hong Kong	11	-	53	64	1	-	-	
Mauritius	37	-	7	44	-	-	-	
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	160	9	34	203	-	1	-	
Cape of Good Hope	313	78	69	460	4	2	-	
Falkland Islands	9	9	-	18	-	-	-	
South Seas	17	-	-	17	-	-	-	
Australian Colonies:—								
New South Wales	5,387	4,351	59	9,797	7	6	-	1
Victoria	14,530	9,511	99	24,140	98	67	-	16
South Australia	2,707	1,800	3	4,510	1	1	-	
Western Australia	62	63	4	129	-	-	-	
Tasmania	767	780	4	1,551	156	108	-	26
New Zealand	2,270	1,703	31	4,004	-	-	-	
Total	91,972	71,650	1,874	165,496	3,599	2,582	53	6,23

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April*, 1857.

Appendix No. 3.

United Kingdom during the Year 1856.

FROM IRELAND.				TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1,185	1,419	- - -	2,604	60,189	51,180	468	111,837
76	40	- - -	116	664	213	1	878
872	890	6	1,768	8,452	6,223	94	14,769
158	164	- - -	322	393	348	1	742
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	415	38	4	457
1	4	- - -	5	137	77	1	215
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48	36	2	86
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100	- - -	100
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	- - -	- - -	9
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60	7	60	127
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	79	11	15	105
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48	3	31	82
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	193	3	146	347
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	634	21	747	1,402
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12	- - -	53	65
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37	- - -	7	44
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	160	10	34	204
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	317	80	69	466
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9	9	- - -	18
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17	- - -	- - -	17
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,394	4,357	59	9,810
4	5	- - -	9	14,632	9,583	99	24,314
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,708	1,801	3	4,512
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62	63	4	129
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	923	888	4	1,815
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,270	1,703	31	4,004
2,296	2,522	6	4,824	97,867	76,754	1,933	176,554

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 4.

Return of the Emigration in 1856 from each of the Ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Emigration Officers, and from all other Ports.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.				Children, 1 to 12 years.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Liverpool	United States	7,973	10,235	30,889	23,280	6,805	6,542	2,647	8,295	96,666	24,592	3,074	55,389	4,272	9,339
	British North America	418	607	1,416	806	589	516	187	3,266	7,805	1,346	505	2,304	347	3,303
	Australasia	2,701	3,094	9,325	3,301	1,786	1,747	709	46	22,709	14,094	2,087	5,317	772	439
	All other Places	5	4	44	37	8	6	2	272	378	15	9	81	- -	273
	Total	11,097	13,940	41,674	27,424	9,188	8,811	3,545	11,879	127,558	40,047	5,675	63,091	5,391	13,354
London	United States	1,046	1,344	2,715	1,415	1,009	928	414	4	8,875	5,602	- -	579	2,513	181
	British North America	16	14	417	7	7	13	2	221	697	39	6	- -	417	235
	Australasia	872	935	1,892	926	740	575	200	605	6,745	4,586	494	154	77	1,434
	All other Ports	55	55	313	30	18	9	11	2,383	2,874	151	25	14	244	2,440
	Total	1,989	2,348	5,337	2,378	1,774	1,525	627	3,213	19,191	10,378	525	747	3,251	4,290
Plymouth	British North America	228	262	472	191	246	183	91	- -	1,673	1,622	- -	7	- -	44
	Australasia	1,157	1,162	1,903	1,463	663	647	200	12	7,207	4,764	144	1,996	4	299
	All other Ports	2	2	5	4	2	3	- -	- -	18	4	- -	- -	- -	14
	Total	1,387	1,426	2,380	1,658	911	833	291	12	8,898	6,390	144	2,003	4	357
Southampton	United States	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	65	65	- -	- -	- -	- -	65
	Australasia	1,235	1,224	1,442	1,473	717	778	221	134	7,224	5,655	496	883	1	189
	All other Places	7	3	28	2	2	2	- -	- -	44	3	- -	- -	35	6
	Total	1,242	1,227	1,470	1,475	719	780	221	199	7,333	5,658	496	883	36	260

All other Ports -	United States -	120	143	262	125	97	92	40	-	-	879	621	-	-	-	622	-	3
	British North America -	105	102	792	63	77	75	32	-	-	1,246	246	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Australasia -	36	41	92	25	24	18	10	-	-	246	144			—	—	—	—
	All other Places -	6	6	105	5	5	18	-	-	-	145							
	Total - -	267	292	1,251	218	203	203	82	-	-	2,516	1,864		4	17	624		7
	Total, England -	15,982	19,233	32,112	33,153	12,795	12,152	4,766	15,303	165,496	64,337	6,844		66,741	9,306	18,268		
Glasgow and Greenock.	United States -	275	378	1,038	424	234	190	90	106	2,735	147	1,872		204	164	348		
	British North America -	202	227	464	313	195	187	66	9	1,683	10	1,601		26	4	22		
	Australasia -	35	65	153	78	49	31	6	-	437	4	399		-	-	34		
	All other Places -	12	17	87	19	7	7	3	5	157	3	131		5	-	18		
	Total - -	544	687	1,742	834	485	415	165	120	4,992	164	4,003		235	168	422		
All other Ports -	United States -	2	2	2	5	-	1	1	-	-	13	-		11	-	-		
	British North America -	137	176	331	237	144	122	52	-	-	1,199	-		28	-	-		6
	Australasia -	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-		1	-	-		
	All other Places -	2	3	10	6	-	2	-	-	-	23	2		8	-	-		
	Total - -	142	182	346	249	145	125	53	-	-	1,242	2		1,186	48	-		6
	Total, Scotland -	686	869	2,088	1,083	630	540	218	120	6,234	166	5,189		283	168	428		

[*continued.*]

Appendix No. 4.—*continued.*

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.				Children, 1 to 12 years.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Belfast	United States	44	52	172	157	43	27	18	7	520	- -	- -	513	- -	7
	Total	44	52	172	157	43	27	18	7	520	- -	- -	513	- -	7
Cork	United States	2	1	10	10	2	1	1	- -	27	- -	- -	27	—	—
	British North America	8	19	54	34	18	25	2	- -	160	24	- -	136	—	—
	Total	10	20	64	44	20	26	3	- -	187	24	- -	163	—	—
Dublin	British North America	- -	1	4	3	3	- -	- -	- -	11	- -	- -	11	—	—
	Australasia	1	2	3	1	- -	2	- -	- -	9	- -	- -	9	—	—
	All other Places	3	6	70	32	2	2	1	- -	116	- -	- -	116	—	—
	Total	4	9	77	36	5	4	1	- -	136	- -	- -	136	—	—
Galway	British North America	5	18	54	63	13	9	3	2	167	- -	- -	165	- -	2
	Total	5	18	54	63	13	9	3	2	167	- -	- -	165	- -	2
Limerick	British North America	- -	- -	8	13	6	8	- -	69	104	- -	- -	35	- -	69
	Total	- -	- -	8	13	6	8	- -	69	104	- -	- -	35	- -	69

Londonderry -	United States - -	48	87	351	414	79	73	14	- -	1,066	- -	- -	1,055	- -	11
	British North America -	27	37	131	101	21	26	4	2	349	- -	- -	344	- -	5
	Total - - -	75	124	482	515	100	99	18	2	1,415	- -	- -	1,399	- -	16
Sligo and Out Ports.	British North America -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	6	- -	- -	-	- -	6
	Total - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	6
Tralee - -	United States - -	19	77	324	428	64	68	11	- -	991	- -	- -	991	—	—
	British North America -	20	41	139	126	50	48	13	- -	437	- -	- -	437	—	—
	Total - -	39	118	463	554	114	116	24	- -	1,428	- -	- -	1,428	—	—
Waterford and New Ross.	British North America -	41	98	264	236	98	101	23	- -	861	- -	- -	861	—	—
	Total - - -	41	98	264	236	98	101	23	- -	861	- -	- -	861	—	—
	Total, Ireland - -	218	439	1,584	1,618	399	390	90	86	4,824	24	- -	4,700	- -	100
Grand Total, United Kingdom - -		16,886	20,541	55,784	35,854	13,824	13,082	5,074	15,509	176,554	64,527	12,033	71,724	9,474	18,796

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Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 27 April, 1857.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 5.

Summary of the Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Year 1856.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c., of Emigrants embarked.								Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children, 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.	Not distinguished.		English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	9,407	12,174	35,499	26,128	8,236	7,829	3,195	8,477	110,945	30,341	4,946	58,758	6,949	9,951
Other ports	122	145	264	130	97	93	41	- -	892	853	14	19	2	4
Total	9,529	12,319	35,763	26,258	8,333	7,922	3,236	8,477	111,837	31,194	4,960	58,777	6,951	9,955
To British North America—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	965	1,324	3,423	1,893	1,246	1,116	391	3,575	13,933	3,041	2,112	4,326	768	3,686
Other ports	242	278	1,123	300	221	197	84	- -	2,445	621	1,171	28	622	3
Total	1,207	1,602	4,546	2,193	1,467	1,313	475	3,575	16,378	3,662	3,283	4,354	1,390	3,689
To Australasia—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	6,021	6,482	14,718	7,242	3,955	3,780	1,336	797	44,331	29,103	3,620	8,359	854	2,395
Other ports	37	42	95	26	25	18	10	- -	253	246	1	- -	- -	6
Total	6,058	6,524	14,813	7,268	3,980	3,798	1,346	797	44,584	29,349	3,621	8,359	854	2,401
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	84	87	547	124	39	29	17	2,660	3,587	176	165	216	279	2,751
Other ports	8	9	115	11	5	20	- -	- -	168	146	4	18	—	—
Total	92	96	662	135	44	49	17	2,660	3,755	322	169	234	279	2,751
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	16,477	20,067	54,187	35,387	13,476	12,754	4,939	15,509	172,796	62,661	10,843	71,659	8,850	18,783
Other ports	409	474	1,597	467	348	328	135	- -	3,758	1,866	1,190	65	624	13
Grand Total	16,886	20,541	55,784	35,854	13,824	13,082	5,074	15,509	176,554	64,527	12,033	71,724	9,474	18,796

Government Emigration Board,

S. Walcott,

Appendix No. 6.

Return of the Emigration from the United Kingdom to all Parts of the World during the Year 1856, distinguishing Adults, Children, and Infants, also the Sexes; and showing the Trade, Occupation, or Profession of the Adults, so far as can be ascertained from the Passenger Lists furnished by the Custom House Authorities.

Destination.	Description of Emigrants embarked.									Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.		Male.	Female.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.										
United States	9,529	12,319	35,763	26,258	8,333	7,922	3,236	8,477	111,837	31,194	4,960	58,777	6,951	9,955
British North America	1,207	1,602	4,546	2,193	1,467	1,313	475	3,575	16,378	3,662	3,283	4,354	1,390	3,689
Australian Colonies & N. Zealand	6,058	6,524	14,813	7,268	3,980	3,798	1,246	797	44,584	29,349	3,621	8,359	854	2,401
All other places	92		662	135	34	49	17	2,670	3,755	322	169	234	279	2,751
Total	16,886	20,541	55,784	35,854	13,814	13,082	5,074	15,519	176,554	64,527	12,033	71,724	9,474	18,796

[continued.]

Appendix No. 6—*continued.*

Occupations, &c. of Emigrants.

Occupation.	To the United States.	To the North American Colonies.	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	Total.
Adult Males.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	158	238	4,234	26	4,656
Bakers	449	63	121	—	633
Blacksmiths and Farriers	99	42	230	5	376
Bookbinders and Stationers	10	1	9	—	20
Boot and Shoe Makers	273	108	114	1	496
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	27	8	19	—	54
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	17	1	95	1	114
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	548	91	507	2	1,148
Builders	19	3	29	—	51
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	97	21	97	—	215
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	25	6	41	—	72
Carpenters and Joiners	1,320	156	918	3	2,397
Carvers and Gilders	26	4	7	—	37
Clerks	370	56	247	50	723
Clock and Watch Makers	43	16	18	1	78
Coach Makers and Trimmers	2	1	8	3	14
Coal Miners	16	—	106	—	122
Coopers	80	19	26	1	126
Cutlers	12	1	5	—	18
Domestic Servants	161	18	93	7	279
Dyers	6	8	2	—	16
Engineers	102	15	95	11	223
Engravers	24	1	27	—	52
Farmers	4,800	752	1,042	10	6,604
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	495	78	1,038	76	1,687
Jewellers and Silversmiths	35	2	27	—	64
Labourers, General	18,507	2,160	5,460	210	26,337
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	7	3	1	—	11
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	42	34	30	1	107
Millwrights	1	4	6	1	12
Miners and Quarrymen	1,047	57	2,160	96	3,360
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	336	15	91	1	443
Pensioners	93	255	2	—	350
Printers	63	7	40	3	113
Rope Makers	3	2	4	—	9
Saddlers and Harness Makers	21	6	29	3	59
Sail Makers	1	3	3	—	7
Sawyers	15	9	173	—	197
Seamen	128	25	156	—	309
Shipwrights	8	1	13	—	22
Shopkeepers	516	22	224	3	765

Appendix No. 6—*continued.*

Occupation.	To the United States.	To the North American Colonies.	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	To all other Places.	Total.
Smiths, General	195	52	127	—	374
Spinners and Weavers	249	42	45	—	336
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	55	—	30	—	85
Surveyors	5	1	12	—	18
Tailors	623	97	65	2	787
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	—	—	2	—	2
Tanners and Curriers	14	5	11	—	30
Turners	9	14	19	—	42
Wheelwrights	20	18	70	1	109
Woolcombers and Sorters	5	4	31	—	40
Other Mechanics not before specified	1,757	101	651	19	2,528
Not distinguished	12,358	1,107	2,261	217	15,943
Total Adult Males	45,292	5,753	20,871	754	72,670
Adult Females.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	5,018	562	4,954	14	10,548
Gentlewomen and Governesses	4	4	24	2	34
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	136	27	98	—	261
Married Women	12,319	1,602	6,524	96	20,541
Shopwomen	—	—	1	—	1
Mechanics not before specified	12	5	13	—	30
Not distinguished	21,088	1,595	2,178	119	24,980
Total Adult Females	38,577	3,795	13,792	231	56,395
Children.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	8,333	1,467	3,980	34	13,814
Female Children, 1 to 12 years	7,922	1,313	3,798	49	13,082
Infants	3,236	475	1,346	17	5,074
Total Children	19,491	3,255	9,124	100	31,970
Not distinguished as to age or sex	8,477	3,575	797	2,670	15,519
Grand Total	111,837	16,378	44,584	3,755	176,554

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 27 April 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 7.

Return showing number of Emigrants selected and despatched to the Australian Colonies, by the Emigration Commissioners during the Year 1856.

Number of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Numbers Embarked.													Remarks.
			Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	
			Married.		Single.											
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
19	20,125	Sydney	1,031	1,031	1,868	1,457	677	680	114	93	6,951	6,065½	4,559	593	1,799	
5	3,778	Moreton Bay	297	297	427	135	143	147	33	22	1,501	1,301	1,040	87	374	
24	23,903	New South Wales	1,328	1,328	2,295	1,592	820	827	147	115	8,452	7,366½	5,599	680	2,173	
9	8,311	Melbourne	422	422	225	1,439	265	309	47	45	3,174	2,795	2,277	280	617	
8	7,708	Geelong	462	462	217	1,048	261	302	51	39	2,842	2,470½	1,697	375	770	
3	2,308	Portland Bay	176	176	254	103	71	80	14	17	891	784½	483	95	313	
3	1,864	Belfast	175	175	158	59	78	97	13	14	769	654½	619	65	85	
23	20,191	Victoria	1,235	1,235	854	2,649	675	788	125	115	7,676	6,704½	5,076	815	1,785	
14	10,933	South Australia	716	716	1,262	444	458	445	48	75	4,164	3,589½	3,366	156	642	
1	451	Western Australia	18	18	14	30	6	4	2	1	93	85	47	—	46	
62	55,478	Total	3,297	3,297	4,425	4,715	1,959	2,064	322	306	20,385	17,745½	14,088	1,651	4,646	

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 27 April 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Other Emigration conducted by the Commissioners.

Number of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Numbers Embarked.								Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Remarks.
			Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.							
			Married.		Single.											
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1	- -	Sydney - -	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	Land purchaser's emigrants.
1	- -	,, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	Son of Capt. Hampton, Superintendent of Police.
1	1,220	,, - -	40	40	77	5	27	17	3	3	212	184	212	—	—	Artillerymen and families.
1	- -	,, - -	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	5	3	5	—	—	Clergyman and family.
1	- -	,, - -	2	2	3	2	1	3	—	—	13	11	13	—	—	Surveyors and families.
1	- -	,, - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	In charge of cattle.
6	Total.	New South Wales -	43	43	83	8	29	21	4	3	234	202	234	—	—	
1	- -	Melbourne - -	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	In charge of cattle.
1	- -	,, - -	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2½	—	3	—	Remittance case, sent in private ship in consequence of single woman having illegitimate child.
2	Total.	Victoria - -	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	7	6½	4	3	—	
1	- -	- - - -	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	7	6½	7	—	—	People in charge of cattle.
1	- -	- - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	Do.
1	- -	- - - -	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	Do.
3	Total.	South Australia -	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	—	10	9½	10	—	—	
1	- -	- - - -	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	6	4½	6	—	—	Convicts' families.
1	- -	- - - -	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	5	—	Do.
1	- -	- - - -	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	Do.
3	Total.	Tasmania - -	—	2	6	3	1	2	—	—	14	12½	9	5	—	
1	- -	Western Australia -	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	Convict's family.
1	- -	Ceylon - - -	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	7	—	—	Sappers and families.
1	- -	Falkland Islands -	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	3	4	—	—	
1	- -	Natal - - -	7	7	38	11	9	4	4	1	81	69½	64	16	1	Land purchasers' emigrants.
1	- -	Nova Scotia - -	5	5	340	—	—	—	—	—	350	350	—	—	—	German Legion.
19		Grand Total -	60	62	474	30	44	28	8	4	710	662				

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 9.

Details of Emigration conducted by the Colonial Land

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants Embarked.							
				Adults.				Children, 1 to 14 years.		Infants.	
				Married.		Single.					
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1847	2	1,081	Sydney	79	79	120	147	74	59	8	8
	2	946	Port Phillip	51	51	53	61	59	52	2	5
	12	7,012	Adelaide	556	556	445	429	488	486	47	66
	1	513	Cape	25	25	39	31	11	16	4	—
	17	9,552		711	711	657	668	632	613	61	79
1848	25	15,085	Sydney	989	989	1,051	1,419	789	699	88	90
	24	13,891	Port Phillip	1,016	1,016	1,157	1,065	7 86	729	82	101
	22	13,026	Adelaide	1,038	1,038	799	1,056	8 53	713	97	92
	2	1,003	Cape	74	74	98	51	44	45	8	8
	73	43,005		3,117	3,117	3,105	3,591	2,472	2,186	275	291
1849	29	18,959	Sydney	974	974	1,253	2,427	781	750	96	109
	25	16,196	Port Phillip	908	908	1,005	2,033	706	648	96	87
	22	12,784	Adelaide	889	889	893	1,135	722	693	93	97
	1	553	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	37	111	55	51	1	1
	6	3,564	Cape	210	210	330	222	165	155	30	20
	83	52,056		2,984	2,984	3,518	5,928	2,429	2,297	316	314
	2	1,196	New Zealand	128	128	34	26	98	76	16	14
	1	579	Falklands	29	29	6	6	24	22	2	1
	3	1,775		157	157	40	32	122	98	18	15
Summary.											
	56	35,125	Sydney	2,042	2,042	2,424	3,993	1,644	1,508	192	207
	51	31,033	Port Phillip	1,975	1,975	2,215	3,159	1,551	1,429	180	193
	56	32,822	Adelaide	2,483	2,483	2,137	2,620	2,063	1,892	237	255
	1	553	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	37	111	55	51	1	1
	9	5,080	Cape	309	309	467	304	220	216	42	28
	173	104,613		6,812	6,812	7,280	10,187	5,533	5,096	652	684

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

Appendix No. 9.

igration Commissioners during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Deaths. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children 1 to 14 years. M.	Children 1 to 14 years. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Infants born on Voyage.	Infants died on Passage.	Remarks.
291½	23	—	551	1	3	2	3	2	2	13	11	1	
271½	112	2	220	—	1	2	—	—	2	5	5	—	
473	2,594	147	332	2	3	9	8	8	9	39	35	5	
133½	66	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
369½	2,795	149	1,188	3	7	13	11	10	13	57	53	6	
192	4,174	967	973	1	17	24	22	12	13	89	111	16	
011½	4,005	1,465	482	7	15	26	34	18	18	118	132	24	
714	5,105	290	291	10	16	21	24	13	17	101	95	13	
341½	291	17	94	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	6	—	
259	13,575	2,739	1,840	18	48	73	80	43	48	310	344	53	
393½	3,440	693	3,231	12	20	30	27	15	17	121	95	12	
531	3,318	570	2,503	16	36	23	25	12	13	125	96	10	
513½	4,207	261	943	14	17	27	36	15	12	121	82	16	
207	138	5	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
132	1,025	72	245	5	4	4	5	4	4	26	15	—	
777	12,128	1,601	7,041	47	77	84	93	46	46	393	288	38	
404	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	5	13	1	
93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	Military Pensioners, not included in the total.
497	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	5	16	1	

Summary.

2,077	7,637	1,660	4,755	14	40	56	52	29	32	223	217	29
9,814	7,435	2,037	3,205	23	52	51	59	30	33	248	233	34
700½	11,906	698	1,566	26	36	57	68	36	38	261	212	34
207	138	5	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
607	1,382	89	424	5	4	6	5	4	4	28	23	—
3,405½	28,498	4,489	10,069	68	132	170	184	99	107	760	685	97

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 10.

Details of Emigration conducted by the Colonial Land

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants Embarked.								
				Adults.				Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1850	11	7,692	Sydney	318	318	649	1,102	245	252	30	35	2
	4	3,046	Port Phillip	164	164	281	241	136	121	13	15	1
	10	5,919	Adelaide	396	396	548	431	312	313	36	39	2
	1	537	Western Australia	34	34	70	57	28	20	2	1	
	—	—	Hobart Town	3	3	2	7	6	7	0	1	
	5	3,237	Cape	165	165	266	230	109	97	19	22	1
	31	20,431		1,080	1,080	1,816	2,068	836	810	100	113	7
1851	11	7,497	Sydney	399	399	759	735	303	268	30	34	2
	13	9,554	Victoria	569	569	943	808	393	336	56	50	3
	17	10,563	Adelaide	799	799	959	674	515	443	82	72	4
	1	333	Western Australia	18	18	31	31	10	12	0	1	
	3	1,504	Van Diemen's Land	25	25	38	409	45	31	4	1	
	45	29,451		1,810	1,810	2,730	2,657	1,266	1,090	172	158	11
1852	21	15,846	N.S.W.	1,431	1,431	511	1,476	1,148	1,121	155	140	7
	54	42,643	Victoria	3,852	3,852	2,035	3,400	3,291	3,113	387	383	20
	16	11,086	Adelaide	945	945	725	590	853	766	110	103	5
	3	1,432	Western Australia	92	92	43	184	97	100	7	14	
	3	1,447	Van Diemen's Land	94	94	39	253	86	119	7	11	
	97	72,454		6,414	6,414	3,353	5,903	5,475	5,219	666	651	34
	1	565	New Zealand	60	60	19	7	50	52	5	6	
Summary.												
	43	31,035	N.S.W.	2,148	2,148	1,919	3,313	1,696	1,641	215	209	13
	71	55,243	Victoria	4,585	4,585	3,259	4,449	3,820	3,570	456	448	25
	43	27,568	Adelaide	2,140	2,140	2,232	1,695	1,680	1,522	228	214	11
	5	2,302	Western Australia	144	144	144	272	135	132	9	16	
	6	2,951	Van Diemen's Land	122	122	79	669	137	157	11	13	1
	5	3,237	Cape	165	165	266	230	109	97	19	22	1
	173	122,336		9,304	9,304	7,899	10,628	7,577	7,119	938	922	53

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April*, 1857.

Appendix No. 10.

nigration Commissioners during the Years 1850, 1851, 1852.

Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Deaths.							Infants born.	Infants died.	Remarks.
				Adults.		Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
2,635½	659	61	2,229	5	23	3	10	6	6	53	33	6	
978½	320	47	768	4	13	18	14	—	4	53	21	7	
2,083½	1,756	120	595	5	12	4	19	5	2	47	34	3	
219	193	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
21½	19	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
529	629	54	390	—	—	4	5	2	2	13	10	2	*Landed from the 'Ramillies' for Sydney.
6,867	3,576	282	4,045	14	48	29	48	13	15	167	102	18	
2,577½	781	233	1,913	16	15	7	13	7	9	67	43	6	
3,253½	1,357	1,036	1,331	5	14	21	15	8	6	69	46	7	
3,710	2,577	687	1,079	15	12	21	22	11	9	90	66	5	
109	82	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
535	135	7	436	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	* 50 of these were conveyed in a private vessel 'General Sale.'
0,185	4,932	1,964	4,797	36	43	49	50	26	25	229	158	18	
5,983½	4,511	901	2,001	40	49	87	99	39	33	347	175	44	
6,341	9,183	8,398	2,732	96	147	293	342	113	98	1,089	415	78	
4,014½	3,211	1,115	711	12	15	73	65	22	27	214	116	16	
509½	438	21	170	1	3	3	5	2	3	17	15	4	
582½	387	31	285	1	1	2	8	1	5	18	10	3	
7,431	17,730	10,466	5,899	150	215	458	519	177	166	1,685	731	145	
197	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	10	—	20	10	2	Military Pensioners, not included in the total.
Summary.													
1,196½	5,951	1,195	6,143	61	87	97	122	52	48	467	251	56	
0,573	10,860	9,481	4,831	105	174	332	371	121	108	1,211	482	92	
9,808	7,544	1,922	2,385	32	39	98	106	38	38	351	216	24	
837½	713	22	261	1	3	3	5	2	3	17	20	4	
1,139	541	38	731	1	3	2	8	1	7	22	12	3	
929	629	54	390	—	—	4	5	2	2	13	10	2	
4,483	26,238	12,712	14,741	200	306	536	617	216	206	2,081	991	181	

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 11. - - - -

DETAILS of EMIGRATION conducted by the EMIGRA

Date.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	COLONY.	Emigr								
				Adults.				Children, 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		T
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	20	16,933	New South Wales -	1,146	1,146	781	2,078	703	946	95	107	7
	40½	*34,996	Victoria - - -	2,305	2,305	711	5,049	1,164	1,707	131	197	13
	17½	*11,853	South Australia -	1,075	1,075	320	1,223	631	834	91	85	5
	3	1,959	Western Australia -	135	135	45	300	118	129	12	13	
	3	2,211	Van Diemen's Land	153	153	68	252	123	159	15	8	
Total	84	67,952	- - - - -	4,814	4,814	1,925	8,902	2,739	3,775	344	410	27,
1854	35	31,162	New South Wales -	1,761	1,761	2,791	2,622	1,285	1,357	162	140	11,
	48	41,652	Victoria - - -	3,202	3,202	828	4,553	1,424	2,222	194	282	15,
	33	26,134	South Australia -	2,074	2,074	888	2,403	1,162	1,378	165	180	10,
	2	1,052	Western Australia -	79	79	77	108	41	47	4	8	
	9	5,918	Van Diemen's Land	326	326	185	910	263	274	20	18	2,
			New Zealand - -	28	28	35	32	30	32	2	3	
Total	127	105,918	- - - - -	7,470	7,470	4,804	10,628	4,205	5,310	547	631	41,
1855	35	31,508	New South Wales -	1,921	1,921	2,266	2,789	1,230	1,185	141	147	11,
	19	18,848	Victoria - - -	1,052	1,052	413	2,673	404	684	55	85	6,
	34	26,318	South Australia -	1,555	1,555	1,325	3,560	812	916	118	106	9,
			Western Australia -	—	—	2	8	5	4	—	—	
			Van Diemen's Land	—	—	6	13	5	2	—	—	
			New Zealand - -	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	
Total	88	76,674	- - - - -	4,529	4,529	4,013	9,045	2,457	2,791	314	338	28,

SUMMARY.

90	79,603	New South Wales -	4,828	4,828	5,838	7,489	3,218	3,488	398	394	30,4
107½	95,496	Victoria - - -	6,559	6,559	1,952	12,275	2,992	4,613	380	564	35,8
84¼	64,305	South Australia -	4,704	4,704	2,533	7,186	2,605	3,128	374	371	25,0
5	3,011	Western Australia -	214	214	124	416	164	180	16	21	1,3
12	8,129	Tasmania - -	479	479	259	1,175	391	435	35	26	3,2
—	—	New Zealand - -	29	29	36	34	31	32	2	3	1
299	250,544	Total - -	16,813	16,813	10,742	28,575	9,401	11,876	1,205	1,379	96,8

SUMMARY of EMIGRATION for t

189	145,763	New South Wales -	9,018	9,018	10,181	14,795	6,558	6,637	805	810	57,8
229½	181,772	Victoria - - -	13,119	13,119	7,426	19,883	8,363	9,612	1,016	1,205	73,7
183¼	124,695	South Australia -	9,327	9,327	6,902	11,501	6,348	6,542	839	840	51,6
10	5,313	Western Australia -	358	358	268	688	299	312	25	37	2,3
19	11,633	Van Diemen's Land	604	604	375	1,955	583	643	47	40	4,8
631	469,176		32,426	32,426	25,152	48,822	22,151	23,746	2,732	2,932	190,4
14	8,317	Cape - - - -	474	474	733	534	329	313	61	50	2,9
—	—	New Zealand - -	29	29	36	34	31	32	2	3	1
645	477,493	Total - -	32,929	32,929	25,921	49,390	22,511	24,091	2,795	2,985	193,8

Average Per-centage of Mortality in Vessels to Australia from 1847 t

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

Appendix No. 11.

OMMISSIONERS during the years 1853, 1854, and 1855.

Embarked.				Deaths.							Infants		Remarks.
Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Adults.		Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
5,975½	3,202	681	3,119	6	13	18	28	19	10	94	114	17	* H. M. Ship "Hercules" conveyed passengers both to Victoria and to South Australia. The tonnage is not included.
1,805½	3,996	3,726	5,847	21	56	59	76	18	21	251	190	24	
4,425½	3,488	591	1,255	8	19	27	22	16	8	100	111	25	
738½	395	41	451	3	1	2	4	1	1	12	10	—	
767	312	313	301	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	27	5	
23,712	11,393	5,357	10,973	38	89	109	132	54	40	462	452	71	
0,256	5,551	2,155	4,173	16	23	44	60	14	24	181	164	25	† 289 of these were conveyed in private ships.
3,608	7,005	4,879	4,023	16	44	37	77	27	26	227	246	20	
8,709	6,200	1,515	2,609	15	32	54	61	24	31	217	205	21	
387	242	11	190	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	5	2	
2,015½	628	206	1,488	3	—	8	10	2	3	26	29	1	
154	103	39	48	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
5,129½	19,729	8,805	12,531	50	100	144	210	67	84	655	649	69	‡ Conveyed in private ships.
0,104½	6,332	715	4,553	22	23	34	20	18	15	132	158	8	§ 2 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
5,734	2,873	558	2,987	6	23	9	15	7	4	64	85	8	
8,859	4,632	823	4,492	17	16	17	24	19	14	107	112	14	
14½	6	—	13	No Death.									‖ 17 Do. do.
22½	5	3	18	No Death.									
5½	—	—	6	No Return.									¶ All of these do.
4,740	13,848	2,099	12,069	45	62	60	59	44	33	303	355	30	

Summary.

6,336	15,085	3,551	11,815	44	59	96	108	51	49	407	436	50	
1,147½	13,874	9,163	12,857	43	123	105	168	52	51	542	521	52	
1,993½	14,320	2,929	8,356	40	67	98	107	59	53	424	428	60	
1,140	643	52	654	3	2	3	5	1	1	15	15	2	
2,805	945	527	1,807	3	—	11	12	2	3	31	56	6	
159½	103	39	54	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
3,581½	44,970	16,261	35,573	133	251	313	401	165	157	1,420	1,456	170	

Years 1847 to 1855, both inclusive.

9,609½	28,673	6,403	22,743	119	186	249	282	132	129	1,097	904	135
2,534½	32,169	20,681	20,893	171	349	488	598	203	192	2,001	1,236	178
3,502	33,770	5,549	12,307	98	142	253	281	133	129	1,036	856	118
1,977½	1,356	74	945	4	5	6	10	3	4	32	35	6
4,151	1,624	570	2,657	4	3	13	20	3	10	53	68	9
1,774½	97,592	33,280	59,515	396	685	1,009	1,191	474	464	4,219	3,099	446
2,536	2,011	143	814	5	4	10	10	6	6	41	33	2
159½	103	39	54	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
34,470	99,706	33,462	60,383	401	689	1,019	1,202	480	470	4,261	3,132	448
855, both inclusive				·68	·84	4·55	5·00	17·16	15·69	2·16	—	14·24	

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 12.

New South Wales.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales, in 1855, 1856, and up to the 31st March 1857.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1855.	1855.												
John Davies	1,133	17 15 0	6 Jan.	3 May	117	J. J. Evans	159	105	68	60	392	—	—	5	3	8
Rose of Sharon	870	17 10 0	10 Jan.	13 April	93	Chas. G. Taylor	153	93	62	55	363	—	1	1	1	3
Simonds	1,202	17 9 9	13 Jan.	12 April	89	Chas. Ferraby	103	224	30	46	403	1	—	1	—	2
Sultana	588	17 16 8	20 Jan.	19 May	119	Wm. Booker	125	62	29	20	236	—	—	1	—	1
Himalaya	477	18 2 6	20 Jan.	10 May	110	Chas. Temple	31	122	10	16	179	No death.				—
Victory	579	18 5 0	6 Feb.	24 May	107	Wm. Stephenson	100	85	35	26	246	—	—	1	2	3
Asiatic	954	17 17 6	13 Feb.	23 May	99	Lawrence Martin	148	107	63	56	374	—	—	5	3	8
Truro	694	18 12 6	14 Feb.	27 May	102	Geo. Spicer	111	109	47	39	306	—	—	1	—	1
Constitution	992	17 13 0	17 Feb.	27 May	99	Alex. Cumming	143	109	70	48	370	3	6	8	2	19
Matoaka	1,323	17 17 5	21 Feb.	17 May	85	A. D. White	104	256	23	22	405	—	—	1	—	1
Libertas	602	17 0 0	6 Mar.	28 June	114	W. Holman	136	59	33	24	252	—	—	1	—	1
Golden Era	1,636	16 10 0	21 Mar.	16 June	87	A. C. Kemball	133	227	38	38	436	—	—	1	4	5
Blenheim	808	16 8 6	31 Mar.	5 July	96	Fred. E. West	124	95	52	34	305	—	—	2	—	2
Gloriana	1,056	16 4 6	12 April	27 July	106	Edwd. Kearney	124	188	30	21	363	No death.				—
Cambodia	700	17 17 6	20 April	1 Aug.	103	Philip Beal	144	111	37	27	319	—	2	—	—	2
Exodus	1,237	17 9 0	21 April	26 July	96	Osborne Johnson	132	192	50	68	442	4	1	—	—	5
Mangerton	1,080	17 2 6	22 April	28 July	97	F. W. Johnson	71	217	35	48	371	2	3	3	2	10
Euphrates	953	16 18 0	22 April	5 Aug.	105	D. B. Daly	123	77	46	42	288	No death.				—
Lloyds	1,069	16 14 6	8 May	1 Aug.	85	R. Wilson	171	138	57	71	437	No death.				—
Eliza	912	15 18 6	30 May	18 Sept.	111	I. Burrows	90	171	24	26	311	—	1	—	—	1
Anglia	570	15 14 6	5 June	24 Sept.	111	E. H. Longstaff	114	63	39	33	249	1	—	—	3	4
Gilmore	630	15 14 6	12 June	17 Oct.	127	G. E. F. Hatch	107	86	46	43	282	3	—	2	1	6
Conrad	841	16 4 6	27 June	15 Nov.	141	E. French	123	121	36	56	336	—	—	2	6	8
Hilton	1,437	15 8 3	27 June	10 Oct.	105	M. E. B. Nicholson / S. Anderson	154	198	50	57	459	—	—	3	1	4
Chowringhee	893	14 12 5	16 July	16 Nov.	123	H. Wilkinson	120	115	31	28	294	1	1	2	1	5
Ramillies	740	15 15 6	25 July	19 Nov.	117	S. W. Aldred	126	73	44	36	279	—	—	2	2	4

Sabrina	673	14	4	8	8 Aug.	27 Nov.	111	T. Rowlands	121	86	35	34	276	3	3	1	1	8
Kate	904	13	6	0	15 Aug.	4 Dec.	111	W. Donaldson	117	147	32	27	325	1	—	1	—	2
Fortune	571	14	9	0	4 Sept.	8 Dec.	95	J. B. Marshall	98	76	21	29	224	—	—	5	1	6
Bee	1,352	13	2	0	11 Sept.	6 Jan.	117	R. Allsop	132	218	38	42	430	2	2	—	—	4
Cressy	720	12	8	6	29 Sept.	12 Jan.	105	J. Barlas	57	171	18	18	264	—	1	—	1	2
Morayshire	832	12	4	6	7 Oct.	19 Jan.	104	J. Bleeck	80	169	44	30	323	No death.				—
James Fernie	1,037	12	18	6	24 Oct.	24 Jan.	92	W. J. Rowland	168	136	47	59	410	1	—	—	—	1
David M'Iver	862	13	4	6	22 Nov.	22 Feb.	92	P. Culhane	127	181	22	25	355	—	1	1	—	2
Maitland	700	13	11	9	16 Dec.	22 April	128	F. N. Greene	118	121	29	28	296	1	—	2	1	4
										2			*2	—	—	—	—	—
								Total	4,187	4,710	1,371	1,332	11,600	23	22	52	35	132
					1856.													
Phœbe Dunbar	704	13	12	6	22 Jan.	9 May	108	H. Costerton	136	84	24	24	268	1	1	1	1	4
Robert Small	794	16	9	0	30 Jan.	23 May	105	W. Arthur	107	123	38	45	313	—	2	—	2	4
Commodore Perry	2,143	15	19	3	17 Feb.	1 May	74	D. Macosh	194	166	55	43	458	—	—	—	1	1
Persia	658	15	9	0	14 Mar.	22 June	100	J. Belcher	119	84	32	25	260	—	—	—	1	1
Sultana	588	14	19	0	14 Mar.	27 June	107	J. S. Ireland	83	95	28	39	245	—	1	—	3	4
Ben Nevis	1,347	13	19	9	29 Mar.	6 July	99	C. Chapman	160	109	32	32	333	1	—	—	—	1
Bermondsey	507	13	18	11	3 May	21 Aug.	110	R. N. Low	97	72	19	21	209	—	2	—	—	2
Herald	1,140	13	12	3	15 May	21 Aug	98	P. Beal	151	117	40	41	349	—	—	2	2	4
Lloyds	1,069	13	7	0	28 May	4 Sep.	99	J. J. Evans	183	142	62	43	430	No death.				—
Lady McDonald	680	14	19	6	1 July	12 Oct.	103	A. E. Davies	140	81	29	39	289	1	—	2	5	8
†Nimroud	1,220	16	18	9	1 July	12 Oct.	103	- - -	117	45	30	20	212	—	—	1	—	1
Vocalist	1,020	13	9	3	4 July	9 Oct.	97	W. Rutter	153	132	29	32	346	1	—	3	—	4
Winifred	1,468	13	3	0	27 July	1 Nov.	97	O. Johnson	175	182	54	49	460	—	—	3	4	7
Edward Oliver	1,167	12	15	3	23 Aug.	22 Nov.	91	J. E. Coward	150	110	47	44	351	—	1	1	3	5
Kate	904	12	12	0	6 Sept.	23 Dec.	108	C. A. Becke	154	111	29	18	312	—	—	1	—	1
New Great Britain	621	13	19	9	20 Sept.	6 Jan.	108	E. H. Longstaff	118	72	41	31	262	No death.				—
Conway	1,148	12	19	3	21 Sept.	30 Dec.	100	R. Allsop	182	151	65	56	454	—	1	9	4	14
Plantagenet	809	13	3	4	12 Oct.	13 Feb.	124	R. Robertson	129	104	42	56	331	—	—	2	2	4
Matoaka	1,227	13	4	9	21 Oct.	22 Jan.	93	G. Anderson J. H. M. Alt	192	145	51	40	428	—	1	3	3	7
Hindostan	708	13	17	0	26 Oct.	12 Feb.	109	T. Lightfoot	109	106	23	37	275	—	—	2	—	2
Emma	1,049	12	19	9	29 Oct.	31 Jan.	94	G. E. F. Hatch	167	143	55	51	416	—	—	1	5	6
Parsee	1,166	14	11	8	14 Nov.	9 Feb.	87	C. H. Graham	211	111	50	50	422	1	—	13	14	28
Mary Ann, No. 1.	957	13	12	8	28 Nov.	- -	- -	G. Spicer	119	149	40	31	339	—	—	—	—	—
Beejapore	1,676	13	3	3	2 Dec.	- -	- -	W. J. Rowland	193	167	48	65	473	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzjames	1,307	13	7	3	23 Dec.	- -	- -	G. Dodd	201	164	34	30	429	—	—	—	—	—
									9	6	3	4	‡22	—	—	—	—	—
								Total	3,749	2,971	1,000	966	8,686	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in private vessels—No return of the number of deaths, † Artillerymen and Families, ‡ Conveyed in private vessels,

Appendix No. 12—*continued.*

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales—*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1857.													
John and Lucy	1,236	13 9 1	28 Jan.			W. Donaldson	215	99	45	44	403	—	—	—	—	—
Golconda	1,124	13 9 0	3 Feb.			P. Culhane	180	125	51	36	392	—	—	—	—	—
*Boanerges	1,226	13 9 1	17 Feb.			E. French	207	168	32	49	456	—	—	—	—	—
Herefordshire	1,676	13 9 6	24 Feb.			G. H. Alloway	127	110	49	30	416	—	—	—	—	—
Hastings	1,132	14 9 3	24 Feb.			J. R. Tunmer	198	90	55	42	385	—	—	—	—	—
Anna Maria	487	15 15 0	7 Mar.			W. Thompson	89	71	28	28	216	—	—	—	—	—
Regina	676	15 19 0	17 Mar.			J. Wallis	110	98	35	48	291	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Isla	1,067	14 19 3	26 Mar.			W. Arthur	178	143	28	22	371	—	—	—	—	—
Tartar	567	14 14 8	31 Mar.			S. L. Crane	120	64	42	34	260	—	—	—	—	—

Analysis of the above Mortality on board the Ships of which the Returns have been received.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the voyage.		Remarks.
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Born.	Died.	
1855	33	43	7	2	10	26	5	4	—	2	132	158	8	
1856	34	49	6	2	6	7	2	1	1	—	108	89	3	

*This vessel having put into Cork to repair damages received in a gale at sea, sailed thence on the 30th March. She again met with bad weather, and losing her top-masts put into Plymouth on the 6th April. Such of her emigrants as desired to continue their voyage were sent forward in the "Vocalist," which sailed on the 7th May.

N.B.—From January 1, 1856, all persons above the age of 12 years are reckoned as adults.

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 13.

Appendix No. 13.

Victoria.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Victoria, in 1855, 1856, and up to 31 March 1857.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1855.	1855.												
*Guiding Star	1,475	17 14 9	9 Jan.	- -	- -	J. Thornton	118	210	58	95	481	—	—	—	—	—
Epsom	652	18 7 7	20 Jan.	27 April	97	J. W. Ward	43	165	16	27	251	—	—	1	—	1
Frederick	863	17 19 9	23 Jan.	11 April	78	H. Costerton	58	188	26	43	315	—	2	—	—	2
Omega	765	18 12 6	30 Jan.	4 May	94	Wm. Arthur	76	161	35	62	334	—	2	—	—	2
Epaminondas	1,171	18 2 6	31 Jan.	1 June	121	P. Culhane	99	229	25	50	403	1	1	4	4	10
Sea King	896	17 12 6	20 Feb.	16 May	85	John Coates	112	146	36	74	368	No death.				—
Samarang	582	16 18 6	8 Mar.	8 July	122	J. L. Miller	55	124	27	49	255	—	—	1	—	1
Hotspur	1,670	17 12 5	9 Mar.	25 June	108	J. G. Moir	68	315	14	29	426	—	1	2	5	8
Ravenscraig	589	17 3 10	10 Mar.	24 June	106	Geo. Nicholson	67	141	18	31	257	—	—	—	1	1
†Tornado	1,229	17 15 0	14 April	15 July	92	D. Macosh	44	332	12	19	407	—	3	—	—	3
Maria Hay	1,007	16 4 6	16 May	17 Aug.	93	J. C. Sanger	64	227	33	42	366	—	—	2	1	3
Cairngorm	1,161	15 19 6	2 June	5 Sept.	95	A. S. Gray	151	154	25	40	370	—	—	1	1	2
Western Bride	1,121	15 12 9	21 June	26 Sept.	97	J. G. Winstone	79	226	26	50	381	—	—	—	1	1
Thames	829	15 11 0	9 July	11 Oct.	94	C. Turner	58	166	27	39	290	—	—	—	2	2
Balnaguith	462	15 14 6	14 July	1 Nov.	110	G. Tallis	94	75	13	26	208	No death.				—
Calliance	822	12 0 0	6 Oct.	31 Dec.	86	R. T. Webber	62	198	25	30	315	—	1	—	—	1
John and Lucy	1,236	12 11 9	19 Oct.	16 Jan.	89	J. T. S. Jolley	68	279	13	19	379	No death.				—
Anna Maria	487	13 19 3	10 Nov.	10 Feb.	92	P. Arthur	79	93	13	21	206	—	1	—	—	1
‡Ocean Monarch	1,831	13 4 9	27 Nov.	23 June	209	J. M. Burke	70	296	17	23	406	5	12	5	4	26
						Total	1,465	3,725	459	769	6,418	6	23	16	19	64
			1856.													
Earl Grey	760	14 16 6	31 Jan.	6 June	127	J. Wallis	92	112	31	32	267	No death.				—
Fairlie	755	15 17 0	20 Feb.	4 June	105	C. Lewis	103	125	40	42	310	—	—	—	1	1
Arthur the Great	1,389	16 17 0	9 Mar.	4 June	87	H. J. Brownfield	126	226	59	53	464	—	1	2	—	3
Atalanta	930	16 10 0	27 Mar.	15 June	80	J. Carroll	102	194	40	43	379	—	2	3	6	11
Omega	765	12 19 5	3 June	16 Sept.	105	E. Govett	79	159	43	48	329	1	1	—	3	5
Almora	1,238	13 4 11	2 July	13 Sept.	73	J. C. Sanger	85	267	37	51	440	—	—	3	2	5
General Hewett	1,055	13 4 6	4 July	9 Oct.	97	G. Coward	156	134	36	37	363	—	—	2	—	2
Euphrates	700	14 13 6	7 Aug.	20 Nov.	105	J. G. Winstone	125	79	32	37	273	—	—	1	2	3

Severn - - -	530	12	13	0	31 Aug.	9 Dec.	100	J. S. Wilkinson - -	120	71	21	25	237	—	1	—	1	1	2
Medway - - -	653	12	10	0	9 Sept.	13 Dec.	95	E. Kearney - -	40	169	20	29	258	—	1	—	—	1	2
Thomas Arbuthnot -	621	12	14	5	29 Sept.	23 Jan.	116	H. Lannigan - -	37	176	13	17	243	—	2	—	—	2	—
Escort - - -	765	13	15	5	2 Oct.	16 Jan.	107	F. H. Church - -	55	183	35	33	306	No death.					
Balnaguith - - -	461	14	6	0	5 Oct.	14 Jan.	101	W. Booker - -	87	68	26	35	216	—	—	1	2	3	
Arabian - - -	1,067	13	5	0	15 Oct.	24 Jan.	101	J. M'Kenzie - -	97	191	42	45	375	—	—	—	1	1	
Appleton - - -	967	13	9	6	22 Oct.	25 Jan.	95	F. E. West - -	82	202	39	40	363	—	—	—	1	1	
William - - -	703	15	7	6	4 Nov.	25 Jan.	82	J. T. S. Jolley - -	121	87	33	39	280	No death.					
Mary Ann, No. 2 -	723	14	19	0	13 Nov.	28 Jan.	76	G. Tallis - - -	154	74	28	35	291	—	—	1	3	4	
Herald of the Morning	1,355	13	9	5	19 Nov.	1 Mar.	102	T. Slater - - -	70	287	51	52	460	—	—	4	2	6	
Admiral Boxer - -	1,116	13	11	3	3 Dec.	- - -	-	A. Newbold - -	89	202	42	68	401	—	—	—	—	—	
James Fernie - -	1,037	14	4	6	11 Dec.	- - -	-	R. T. Webber - -	60	265	22	32	379	—	—	—	—	—	
David M'Iver - -	862	14	0	3	25 Dec.	- - -	-	E. W. Doman - -	84	222	39	32	377	—	—	—	—	—	
Mountstuart Elphinstone - - §	611	14	19	0	29 Dec.	- - -	-	H. Rickards - -	50	169	28	32	279	—	—	—	—	—	
									2	4	1		§ 7	—	—	—	—	—	
								Total - -	2,091	3,888	801	903	7,683	—	—	—	—	—	
					1857.														
Bee - - -	1,352	13	2	0	14 Jan.	- - -	-	J. S. Hughes - -	121	231	52	61	465	—	—	—	—	—	
Sabrina - - -	673	14	14	6	20 Jan.	- - -	-	W. T. Molley - -	71	123	64	49	307	—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Trianon - -	1,063	14	2	10	3 Feb.	- - -	-	C. W. Kitching - -	108	210	48	50	416	—	—	—	-	—	
Black Eagle - -	1,250	13	9	6	1 Mar.	- - -	-	J. M. Burke - -	151	206	58	66	481	—	—	—	—	—	
Negotiator - - -	1,017	13	7	3	3 Mar.	- - -	-	J. Findlay - - -	113	204	35	34	386	—	—	—	—	—	
Castilian - - -	1,063	13	5	0	11 Mar.	- - -	-	H. Costerton - -	95	247	39	64	445	—	—	—	—	—	
Tudor - - -	1,064	14	11	3	28 Mar.	- - -	-	F. N. Greene - -	106	184	44	62	396	—	—	—	—	—	

ANALYSIS of the above MORTALITY on board the Ships of which the Returns have been received.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants Embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.		REMARKS.
	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Born.	Died.	
1855	11	16	3	4	5	18	3	4	—	—	64	84	8	This does not include the "Guiding Star."
1856	21	22	1	1	3	9	—	1	—	—	58	63	7	

* This vessel has not been heard of since the 15th February 1855.
† This vessel sailed from Glasgow on the 19th January, but had to put into Greenock.
‡ This vessel was dismasted, and put into Rio de Janeiro on the 21st January for repairs, from which port she sailed on the 11th April.
§ Conveyed in private ships.

N.B.—From the 1st January 1856, all persons above the age of 12 years are reckoned as adults.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April*, 1857.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 14.

South Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to South Australia in 1855, 1856, and up to 31 March 1857.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1855.	1855.												
Hooghly	540	17 15 0	3 Jan.	19 April	106	Robt. Robertson	88	97	36	37	258	1	1	5	7	14
Caroline	997	17 15 0	11 Jan.	24 April	103	J. M. Burke	118	127	58	63	366	1	1	5	4	11
Mallard	478	17 14 3	13 Jan.	25 April	102	J. Fitzpatrick	68	81	39	33	221	—	—	3	1	4
Europa	1,099	17 18 9	30 Jan.	11 May	101	W. Rutter	78	212	18	28	336	—	1	—	—	1
David Malcolm	538	17 12 6	24 Jan.	11 May	107	D. Mahoney	91	90	29	27	237	—	—	—	1	1
Nashwauk	762	17 19 6	13 Feb.	13 May	89	Richd. Smales	33	191	9	25	258	1	—	—	—	1
John Banks	752	17 15 0	21 Feb.	28 May	96	R. T. Mc Cowan	89	127	28	45	289	—	—	1	—	1
Punjab	585	17 12 6	1 Mar.	24 May	84	H. Lannigan	76	104	45	54	279	—	—	1	—	1
Constantine	608	17 3 4	8 Mar.	2 July	116	W. Mateer	50	156	9	15	230	—	—	—	1	1
Grand Trianon	1,050	16 18 2	21 Mar.	10 June	81	Chas. Kitching	57	269	12	19	357	—	1	—	—	1
Velocity	682	16 17 6	23 Mar.	24 June	93	Aug. E. Davies	56	158	13	20	247	—	—	—	1	1
Sea Park	835	16 16 6	28 Mar.	24 June	88	W. H. Pearse	47	202	11	18	278	No death.				
Taymouth Castle	682	16 12 3	27 Mar.	24 June	89	Thos. Graham	91	114	46	52	303	1	—	2	3	6
Octavia	1,055	17 13 6	18 April	18 July	91	R. W. Cooke	120	192	45	27	384	—	1	—	2	3
South Sea	953	16 9 6	2 May	30 July	89	J. T. Fraser	121	171	19	25	336	—	2	—	—	2
Lismoyne	506	16 8 6	6 May	22 Aug.	108	J. S. Millner	67	108	19	18	212	—	—	1	—	1
Admiral Boxer	1,116	16 8 0	23 May	21 Aug.	90	G. Anderson	111	201	32	38	382	—	1	—	—	1
Aliquis	1,247	16 7 6	23 May	29 Aug.	98	J. M'Kenzie	89	280	11	14	394	No death.				
Thomas Arbuthnot	621	15 14 5	9 June	13 Sept.	96	J. O'Donnell	66	145	18	23	252	No death.				
Switzerland	640	15 9 3	16 June	11 Sept.	87	H. Owen	77	117	33	36	263	—	—	—	1	1
Oriental	580	15 11 9	23 June	1 Nov.	131	W. Arpthorp	75	125	20	41	261	2	1	1	1	5
Bucephalus	1,245	15 6 6	7 July	13 Oct.	98	J. Baird	122	214	41	51	428	—	—	1	3	4
Warren Hastings	587	15 9 6	11 July	10 Oct.	91	T. Lightfoot	53	129	30	32	244	No death.				
Victoria Regia	739	14 0 0	25 July	12 Nov.	110	C. H. Graham	86	153	31	13	283	2	2	1	—	5
Royal Albert	663	13 17 5	16 Aug.	1 Dec.	108	S. L. Crane	74	128	36	35	273	—	—	—	2	2
Glentanner	610	13 17 3	23 Aug.	26 Nov.	95	J. S. Hughes	76	139	25	17	257	No death.				
Agincourt	660	13 4 6	4 Sept.	4 Dec.	91	A. Newbold	87	131	8	14	240	—	—	—	1	1
Nimroud	943	12 17 3	16 Sept.	17 Jan.	123	T. Slater	97	185	25	36	343	2	1	1	—	4
Fitzjames	1,307	12 0 0	3 Oct.	31 Dec.	89	F. H. Church	128	247	29	26	430	—	—	2	—	2
Australia	721	12 11 3	14 Oct.	8 Feb.	117	H. T. Parke	85	144	22	22	273	—	—	2	3	5
Navarino	550	13 14 0	11 Nov.	8 Mar.	118	W. Campbell	79	91	37	29	236	—	—	1	—	1

Lord Raglan - - -	756	13 10 0	13 Nov.	7 Feb.	86	R. Pride - -	110	112	31	34	287	1	1	1	1	4
Duchess of Northumberland - - -	650	13 11 0	26 Nov.	28 Feb.	94	C. W. Kitching - -	90	90	31	35	246	1	1	1	2	5
Violet - - - -	561	13 15 6	19 Dec.	13 April	116	J. R. Tunmer - -	101	85	34	20	240	—	1	4	1	6
							15	—	—	2	*17	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	2,880	5,115	930	1,022	9,947	17	16	36	38	107
			1856.													
Amazon - -	791	13 9 0	2 Jan.	7 Apr.	96	E. W. Doman - -	139	80	37	42	298	—	—	1	—	1
Aurora - - - -	536	13 17 6	19 Jan.	22 May	124	T. Le G. Holthouse -	107	54	24	35	220	2	1	1	1	5
Gomelza - - -	521	16 19 6	2 Mar.	12 June	102	H. T. Cornelius -	119	73	26	25	243	1	—	—	—	1
Hooghly - - -	540	13 19 0	13 April	12 Aug.	121	J. Spencer - - -	115	78	25	34	252	No death.				—
Eliza - - - -	912	13 12 5	20 May	20 Aug.	92	W. H. Pearse - -	138	97	54	48	337	2	—	2	2	6
Aliquis - - -	1,247	13 4 0	4 June	26 Aug.	83	D. B. North - -	211	126	47	51	435	1	—	1	2	4
Blundell - - -	573	12 18 11	16 June	11 Oct.	117	F. Martin - - -	108	68	34	32	242	1	1	4	2	8
Switzerland - -	640	13 4 3	19 July	27 Oct.	100	J. O'Donnell - -	111	68	26	41	246	—	—	1	3	4
Lord Hungerford -	928	12 17 0	2 Aug.	1 Dec.	121	W. L. Echlin - -	166	74	40	20	300	1	—	6	—	7
Nabob - - - -	840	13 7 6	31 Aug.	23 Dec.	114	C. Kitching, Sen. -	153	96	34	45	328	—	—	3	1	4
Marion - - -	884	13 10 0	7 Oct.	19 Jan.	104	M. Kebbell - - -	149	79	41	44	313	1	—	—	—	1
Burlington - - -	774	13 18 0	28 Oct.	14 Feb.	109	E. P. M'Loghlin -	148	84	40	30	302	—	—	—	1	1
Monsoon - - -	1,684	13 0 10	10 Dec.	- -	- -	F. W. Johnson - -	179	122	46	51	388	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Albert - -	663	12 19 0	21 Dec.	- -	- -	W. Arpthorpe - -	135	71	32	22	260	—	—	—	—	—
							6	3	1	- -	†10	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	1,984	1,163	507	520	4,174	—	—	—	—	—
			1857.													
Carnatic - - -	632	14 7 6	24 Jan.	—	—	W. Campbell - -	140	79	26	39	284	—	—	—	—	—
Tantivy - - -	1,040	13 13 0	25 Feb.	—	—	J. Barlas - - -	198	79	28	36	341	—	—	—	—	—
Gilmore - - -	630	14 3 9	10 Mar.	—	—	L. Herbert - - -	122	76	39	33	270	—	—	—	—	—

ANALYSIS of the above MORTALITY on board the Ships of which the Returns have been received.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants Embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.		REMARKS.
	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.	Born.	Died.	
1855	33	31	4	2	7	11	6	12	1	—	107	112	14	
1856	6	23	2	—	1	8	1	—	1	—	42	51	6	

* Conveyed in private vessels. No return of the number of deaths. † Conveyed in private vessels.
N.B.—From 1st January 1856, all persons above the age of 12 years are reckoned as adults.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 27 April 1857.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 15.

Western Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Western Australia in 1854, 1855, and 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1854.	1854.												
Esmeralda - -	470	22 7 6	24 June	14 Oct.	112	A. Newbold - -	64	85	27	29	205	—	—	1	1	2
			1855.													
Berkshire - - -	582	14 19 6	3 Dec.	13 Mar.	110	H. C. Kingstone - -	92	102	18	26	238	—	1	—	—	1
						Total - -	156	187	45	55	443	—	1	1	1	3
			1855.													
Sir William Ffolkes -	279	21 0 0	13 Aug.	17 Dec.	126	- - - - -	2	8	5	4	*19	—	No death.		—	—
			1856.													
Shanghae - - -	451	18 8 0	4 June	7 Nov.	153	A. D. White - -	32	48	8	5	93	—	No death.		—	—
Lady Amherst - -	446	18 0 0	6 Nov.	- -	-	- - - -	—	1	2	—	*3	—	No death.		—	—
						Total - -	32	49	10	5	96	—	—	—	—	—

* Private vessels.

N.B.—From 1st January 1856, all persons above the age of 12 years are reckoned as adults.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 16.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Van Diemen's Land in 1854, 1855, and 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1854.	1854.												
Northumberland -	593	23 9 6	8 April	25 July	108	L. Martin - - -	48	57	37	38	180	—	—	2	1	3
Kingston - - -	843	23 19 8	26 May	26 Aug.	92	A. Cumming - -	71	191	43	36	341	No death.				—
Maitland - - -	648	24 18 6	3 June	16 Sept.	105	W. C. Collingwood -	64	158	36	46	304	1	—	—	1	2
Caroline Middleton -	1,050	24 1 9	25 June	29 Sept.	96	C. Kitching - -	83	195	45	48	371	2	—	4	5	11
Columbus - - -	454	22 17 7	4 July	27 Oct.	115	W. Donaldson - -	28	129	12	13	182	—	—	1	—	1
Mooltan - - -	611	18 14 6	20 July	30 Oct.	102	W. L. Dawson - -	64	136	26	31	257	—	—	1	—	1
Duchess of Northumberland.	543	18 7 6	10 Aug.	22 Dec.	134	J. P. Julian - -	54	143	26	33	256	—	—	—	2	2
William Hammond -	685	17 4 4	30 Sept.	25 Dec.	83	J. Belcher - -	47	171	16	24	258	—	—	1	2	3
Raleigh - - -	491	17 0 0	11 Dec.	24 Mar.	103	J. R. Tunmer - -	52	56	42	23	173	—	—	1	2	3
						Total -	511	1,236	283	292	2,322	3	—	10	13	26
			1855.													
*Donald M'Kay - -	2,560	18 18 0	6 June	6 Sept.	92	- - - -	6	13	5	2	26	No death.				—
			1856.													
* Irene - - -	426	21 0 0	21 Jan.	9 May	109	- - - -	1	2	1	2	6	No death.				—
* Antipodes - -	648	21 0 0	26 June	- -	- -	- - - -	4	1	—	—	5	No death.				—
* Great Tasmania -	2,163	18 0 0	20 Oct.	- -	- -	- - - -	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
						Total -	6	5	1	2	14	—	—	—	—	—

* These were all private ships.

N.B.—From 1st January 1856 all persons above the age of 12 years are reckoned as adults.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

Appendix No. 17.

Natal.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Natal in 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1856.													
*Portia - - -	227	14 4 0	2 Feb.	31 May	119	- - - -	45	18	9	9	81	1	—	1	1	3

* A private vessel.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 18.

Mauritius.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Male.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1843	Bounty System - - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844	January 1 to March 31, Bounty System - - - - - -	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060
	April 1 to December 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone - - - - - -	20	4,045	646	401	5,092
	Total 1844 - - - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone - - -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	Ditto - - - - -	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789
1847	Ditto - - - - -	26	4,845	562	322	5,729
1848	Ditto - - - - -	21	4,445	564	294	5,303
1849	Ditto - - - - -	30	5,937	886	459	7,282
1850	Ditto - - - - -	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823
1851	Ditto - - - - -	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771*
1852	Ditto - - - - -	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796
1853	Ditto - - - - -	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144
1854	itto - - - - -	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516
1855	Ditto - - - - -	43	8,529	2,460	1,926	12,915
	Chinese and others introduced in 1843 and 1845 - - - -	- -	843	- -	- -	843
	Total - - -	648	126,289	22,254	13,063	161,606

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

N.B.—The Colonial Returns for the Year 1856 are incomplete, but it appears that the numbers *despatched* during the Year from Calcutta and Madras, and the numbers *received* from Bombay for the last Six Months of the Year were as follows:—

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Calcutta - - -	4262	1,541	447	240	342	6,832
Madras - - -	3,014	1,047	416	226	234	4,937
Bombay - - -	598	173	37	23	24	855
Total - - -	7,874	2,761	900	489	600	12,624

[*continued.*]

Appendix No. 18—*continued.*

Besides the above, there were introduced by Private Individuals—

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
From Aden - -	503	89	7	–	33	632
„ Bombay -	172	22	4	1	2	201
„ Ibo - -	314	11	–	–	–	325
Total - -	989	122	11	1	35	1,158

Total Immigration to 1856, inclusive.

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
135,152	25,137	15,099	175,388

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27*th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 19.

Mauritius.

Statement showing the Number of Emigrants who have Embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1849	3,608	445	67	4,120
1850	3,241	433	50	3,724
1851	2,785	359	39	3,183
1852	2,881	360	72	3,313
1853	1,676	181	171	2,028
1854	3,016	334	325	3,675
1855	3,498	399	370	4,267
*1856	2,223	255	217	2,695
Total -	22,928	2,766	1,311	27,005

	Males.	Females	Children.	Total.
* Viz:—For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1856 -	1,154	140	113	1,407
„ „ Dec. 31, 1856 -	1,069	115	104	1,288

The Returns for the first and second quarters have not been received.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 20.

Mauritius.

Return of Ships and Emigrants arrived at the Mauritius from Bombay during the last six months of 1856.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Embarked.				Infants.	Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	Deaths as far as known.
			Adults.		Children.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.				
Shah Allum - -	669	1 July	230	45	14	4	5	298	284	Nil.
Olivier de Clisson - -	677	18 Aug.	141	29	6	3	9	188	174½	1
Shah Allum - -	692	6 Nov.	227	99	17	16	10	369	342½	1
		Total	598	173	37	23	24	855	801	2

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 21.

Mauritius.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to Mauritius for the year 1856.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.							Deaths as far as known.
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.				
		£ s. d.									
Hyderee	675	3 10 0	20 Nov. 1855	213	69	15	7	16	320	293	—
Sagof	653	3 3 0	2 Dec. „	196	83	28	10	19	336	298	—
Futtay Mombarruck	1,090	3 0 0	9 Dec. „	266	91	36	14	20	427	382	—
Holyrood	552	3 16 0	8 Jan. 1856	179	54	17	9	14	273	246	—
Shaw Allum	579	3 0 0	28 Jan. „	184	67	19	10	10	290	265½	—
Futtay Shaw Allum	903	3 1 6	24 Feb. „	223	75	19	15	10	342	315	—
Shah Jehan	825	3 2 6	12 March „	195	74	29	21	12	331	294	75
Sagof	653	4 4 0	1 April „	207	73	15	12	15	322	293½	—
Essex	775	3 19 0	13 April „	214	69	24	10	15	332	300	—
Shah Allum	939	4 9 6	21 April „	222	65	16	11	14	328	300½	8
Sir George Seymour	850	3 19 0	15 May „	209	75	22	10	18	334	300	5
Julia	750	3 19 0	5 June „	209	72	21	16	17	335	299½	70
Futtay Salam	670	3 6 0	19 June „	215	61	12	6	17	311	285	1
Atieth Rohoman	812	2 18 0	7 July „	209	77	15	14	21	336	300½	27
Futtay Shaw Allum	903	2 12 0	8 July „	228	71	25	8	11	343	315½	4
Maidstone	1,000	4 0 0	29 July „	210	82	20	11	15	338	307½	3
Rajah	654	4 0 0	3 Aug. „	151	74	20	11	18	274	240½	9
Shah Jehan	825	3 18 0	13 Aug. „	185	101	25	14	27	352	305½	13
Wadiatool Rohoman	428	3 18 0	25 Aug. „	149	67	26	8	16	266	233	3
Myaram Dyaram	766	3 9 6	1 Oct. „	212	74	17	12	17	332	300½	2
Futtay Allum	609	3 12 0	13 Oct. „	186	67	26	11	20	310	271½	2
			Total	4,262	1,541	447	240	342	6,832	6,146⅓	—

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1857.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 22.

Mauritius.

List of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Madras to the Mauritius for the Year 1856.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.							Deaths as far as known.
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.				
		£ s. d.	1856.								
Nonpareil	455	4 8 0	22 Feb.	145	64	28	8	15	260	227	—
Granville	698	5 5 0	29 Mar.	208	86	34	26	17	371	324	—
Ramillies	757	4 16 0	1 Apr.	222	82	34	22	20	380	332	—
Elizabeth	423	4 8 0	18 Apr.	142	56	19	8	18	243	211½	—
Defiance	512	4 8 0	30 Apr.	163	70	31	15	22	301	256	—
Australia	721	4 16 0	15 May	262	76	35	9	18	400	360	—
Cressy	720	4 6 0	4 June	221	79	30	10	17	357	320	—
Northumberland	759	4 6 0	13 June	275	60	23	7	14	379	350	1
Nonpareil	455	4 8 0	21 June	151	58	21	15	10	255	227	14
Ramillies	757	4 10 0	8 July	254	62	23	9	14	362	332	2
Teazer	388	4 6 0	12 July	132	46	18	14	13	223	194	2
Elizabeth	440	4 8 0	18 July	143	53	18	13	3	230	211½	Nil.
Australia	721	4 10 0	7 Aug.	261	75	38	10	18	402	360	4
Defiance	512	4 8 0	20 Aug.	163	67	29	23	10	292	256	Nil.
Nonpareil	455	4 8 0	9 Sept.	142	64	20	22	18	266	227	Nil.
Teazer	388	4 6 0	18 Sept.	130	49	15	15	7	216	194	Nil.
			Total	3,014	1,047	416	226	234	4,937	4,382	—

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 27th April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 23.

West Indies and Mauritius.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West Indian Colonies and Mauritius in each Year from 1847 to the end of 1856, so far as known.

Whence Emigrating	Jamaica.										Trinidad.									
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British W.Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	1,148	228	177	317	—	—	—	—	—	1,870	207	255	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	743	773	230*	452	—	—	—	—	—	2,198	—	1,290	304	—	14	4	—	—	—	1,61
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	212	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	—	—	173	1,309	2,089	687	291	628	5,81
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	472†	—	—	472	—	—	—	—	—	988	—	—	—	98
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	212	—	5,195	873	1,868	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	291	628	9,69

Whence Emigrating.	British Guiana.										St. Lucia.									
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British W. Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	821	—	428	453	140	—	—	—	—	1,842	—	365	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	876	—	719	—	15	—	—	—	—	1,675	—	—	568	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Rio de Janeiro	—	111	72	—	113	—	—	—	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	300	86	1,040	1,101	1,009	2,567	648	1,055	180	7,986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	3,545	—	—	517	2,805	2,022	1,928	2,342	1,259	14,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	647	—	—	—	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	776	776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5,542	197	2,259	2,256	4,082	5,509	2,576	3,397	2,280	28,098	—	365	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11

Whence Emigrating.	St. Vincent.										Grenada.									
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	—	711	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
St. Helena	—	—	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	575	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	86	234	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	895	—	796	261	10	23	—	—	—	—	1,09

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.
† This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

Appendix No. 23—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	Antigua.										St. Kitt's.									
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.
en, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
t Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nnah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sh W. Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
elena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
le Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ira	7	132	63	180	21	335	167	—	—	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
es - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	132	63	180	21	354	167	—	195	1,119	—	95	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	232

Whence Emigrating.	Tobago.										Total to West Indies.									
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.
en, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
t Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
nnah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	—	—	276
sh W. Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	19
- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	23
a Leone	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	2,176	1,888	1,523	816	140	—	—	—	—	6,543
Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	—	273
elena	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	246	1,619	2,148	2,533	698	29	4	—	—	65	7,096
le Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434	72	—	113	—	—	—	—	619
ira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	218	1,103	1,291	1,030	3,069	815	1,267	180	9,366
es - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	164
Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	2,633	1,887	20,229
a - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	—	—	2,107
gascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
de Verdes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	971	971
TOTAL	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	292	8,448	4,767	5,292	3,719	5,465	9,143	3,902	3,900	3,103	47,739

Whence Emigrating.	Mauritius.									
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.*	Total.
en, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
t Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nnah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
elena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
le Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
es - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indies	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,295	16,796	12,144	18,516	12,915	7,646	99,720
gascar	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	39
ast of Africa (Ibo)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325	325
- -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632	632
TOTAL	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,334	16,796	12,144	18,516	12,915	8,603	100,716

The returns of Immigration for the third and fourth quarters only of 1856 have as yet been received.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

ernment Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

Appendix No. 24.

RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta and Madras to the West Indies during the Season 1855–56.

Ships.	Port of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
					Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.					
BRITISH GUIANA.		1855.	1856.										
*Canning - -	Calcutta	18 October	17 February	122	212	76	15	9	8	320	—	46	27 4
*Empress Eugenie	Ditto	3 December	4 March	98	214	80	8	4	9	315	1	9	307
		1856.											
*Thomas Hamlin	Ditto	16 February	21 March	95	211	88	25	7	10	341	1	22	320
Devonshire -	Madras	1 March	5 June	96	212	91	34	19	13	369	—	11	358
				Total	849	335	82	39	40	1,345	2	88	1,259
TRINIDAD.		1855.	1856.										
*Scindian - -	Calcutta	16 December	16 March	91	177	64	9	9	8	267	3	5	265
		1856.											
Agincourt -	Ditto	19 January	26 April	98	261	76	14	13	10	347	—	11	363
			Total - - -		438	140	23	22	18	641	3	16	628
			Grand Total -		1,287	475	105	61	58	1,986	5	104	1,887

* These vessels were chartered in India by Mr. Caird.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 27 April 1857.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 25.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta and Madras to the West Indies during the Season 1856–7.

Ships.	Port of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.							Born on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
					Adults.		Children.			Infants.	Total.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	†					
British Guiana.		1856.	1857.											
Wellesley	Calcutta	4 October	10 January	98	254	84	13	11	—	20	382	1	22	361
Bucephalus	Ditto	1 November	3 February	94	252	84	20	9	—	15	380	—	45	335
*Blue Jacket	Madras	15 November	1 February	78	313	121	46	31	—	15	526	—	4	522
*Sir Robert Seppings	Calcutta	25 November	24 February	91	197	59	13	13	—	9	291	—	61	230
*Roman Emperor	Ditto	1 December	26 February	87	207	68	14	12	—	12	313	1	88	226
		1857.												
Stamboul	Madras	22 January	18 April	—	230	94	—	—	52	8	384	—	5	279
*Merchantman	Calcutta	8 February	- - -	—	239	96	18	12	—	20	385	—	—	—
*Burmah	Ditto	1 March	- - -	—	230	58	10	10	—	18	326	—	—	—
				Total	1,922	664	134	98	52	117	2,987	—	—	—
Trinidad.		1856.												
Adelaide	Calcutta	16 December	20 March	94	213	62	10	8	—	11	304	—	25	279
*Sir George Seymour	Ditto	28 December	2 April	95	238	75	21	5	—	15	354	—	36	318
		1857.												
Eviline	Ditto	10 January	22 March	71	231	96	20	17	—	23	387	—	72	315
*Granville	Ditto	16 February	- - -	—	154	100	25	14	—	16	309	—	—	—
*Scindian	Ditto	7 March	- - -	—	156	81	21	14	—	16	288	—	—	—
				Total	992	414	97	58	—	81	1,642	—	—	—
Grenada.		1857.												
*Maidstone	Calcutta	27 January	- - -	—	268	68	18	10	—	11	375	—	—	—
			Grand Total		3,182	1,146	249	166	52	209	5,004			

* These ships were chartered by the Agents in India.

† The sexes of these children are not specified.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 26.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back passages), despatched from the West to the East Indies, from the 1st January 1854.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Colony.	Destination.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.			
Gloriana	1854. 21 Jan.	Jamaica	Madras	17	5	2	1	3	28	13
			Calcutta	263	63	21	23	31	401	
Sandford	16 Nov.	British Guiana	Calcutta	213	24	5	3	6	251	8
*Scindian	1855. 1 June	Trinidad	Madras	34	16	9	8	2	†69	1
			Calcutta	74	13	10	10	1	†108	12
Empress Eugenie	1856. 17 Oct.	British Guiana	Madras	156	67	15	13	9	260	8
Arabia	18 Oct.	Trinidad	Calcutta	174	48	26	24	5	273	–
			Madras	3	–	–	–	–	3	
Blue Jacket	1857. 24 March	British Guiana	Calcutta	213	52	22	17	14	318	–

* In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.

Appendix No. 27.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Born on the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
Jamaica:										
Ostrich	1853. Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	–	193
Harkaway	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	–	388
Edward	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	–	289
William Jardine	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	–	257
Gloriana	1854. Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	–	416
Total		1,092	286	76	66	76	1,596	53	–	1,543
British Guiana:										
Lucknow	1850. Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	–	237
Zenobia	1851. June 26	213	54	25	13	–	305	22	–	283
Lord Elgin	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	–	146	3	–	143
Hempsyke	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	–	165	11	–	154
Glentanner	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	–	311	83	–	228
Lucknow	1852. Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	–	290	8	–	282
Thetis	Oct. 18	192	24	3	–	10	229	13	–	216
Sandford	1853. Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	–	196
Sandford	1854. Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	–	243
Empress Eugenie	1856. Oct. 17	156	67	15	13	9	260	8	7	259
Blue Jacket	1857. 24 Mar.	213	52	22	17	14	318			
Total		1,971	438	170	109	45	2,733			
Trinidad:										
Eliza Stewart	1851. May 31	17	2	1	2	–	22	nil.	–	22
Eliza	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	–	354	30	–	324
Clarendon	1852. Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	–	241	16	–	225
Bucephalus	1853. Aug. 3	288	19	–	4	3	314	12	–	302
Shand	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	–	283
Scindian	1855. June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	–	164
Arabia	1856. Oct. 18	177	48	26	24	5	280			
Total		1,265	221	84	83	22	1,675			

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 28.

Return showing Amounts of Money remitted by Settlers in North America to their Friends in the United Kingdom from 1848 (the first Year in which we have any Information) to 1856, both inclusive.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1848	460,000.
1849	540,000.
1850	957,000.
1851	990,000.
1852	1,404,000.
1853	1,439,000.
1854	1,730,000.
1855	873,000.
1856	951,000.

Appendix No. 29.

Table I.

Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from Liverpool for New York during the Year 1856.

Date of clearing.	Ships.	Reported Ships. Nos. sailed.	Reported Ships. Nos. died.	Non-reported Ships. Nos. sailed.
Jan. 7	Isaac Wright	239	..	..
„ 10	J. A. Westervelt	103	..	..
„ 17	Cultivator	100	..	..
„ 22	Underwriter	196	..	..
„ 22	Manhattan	120	1	..
„ 25	Pioneer	214	..	..
„ 26	Guy Mannering	75	..	..
„ 28	American Union	..	..	172
Feb. 5	John Bright	185	..	..
„ 8	Harvest Queen	291	..	..
„ 16	Caravan	450	..	..
„ 20	Isaac Webb	451	..	..
„ 26	Dreadnought	192	..	..
„ 26	Robert Kelly	426	..	..
„ 27	Lucy Thompson	334	..	..
„ 27	Aurora	356	..	..
Mar. 6	Fidelia	320	..	..
„ 7	Silas Wright	541	1	..
„ 10	Empire State	508	8	..
„ 12	Richard Robinson	349	1	..
„ 14	Emerald	374	..	..
„ 19	Columbia	424	1	..
Apr. 3	Sebastian Cabot	355	1	..
„ 3	William Stetson	531	..	..
„ 3	Neptune	688	4	..
„ 8	Owego	..	..	339
„ 9	Ontario	535	..	..
„ 10	Washington	613	1	..
„ 10	Webster	731	..	..
„ 10	Constellation	692	..	..
„ 15	Elwood Walter	240	..	..
„ 16	Henry Clay	498	..	..
„ 17	Shamrock	535	..	..
„ 18	New World	538	1	..
„ 21	Bridgewater	602	..	..
„ 22	Southampton	300	..	..
„ 22	Yorkshire	350	..	..
„ 23	America	363	..	..
„ 24	Rock Light	712	5	..
„ 29	Jas. R. Keeler	365	..	..
„ 29	West Point	468	1	..
„ 29	Cornelia Lawrence	714	1	..
May 3	Thornton	752	7	..
„ 5	Jas. Foster, jun.	669	1	..
„ 5	Ellen Austin	559	..	..
„ 5	Emerald Isle	752	2	..
„ 9	De Witt Clinton	484	..	..
„ 10	William Tapscott	769	1	..
„ 10	Franklin King	352	..	..
„ 12	Enterprize	260	..	..
„ 14	Liverpool	..	..	450
„ 14	Lady Franklyn	521	1	..
„ 15	Andrew Foster	527	2	..
„ 19	Empire	493	..	..
„ 20	Great Western	656	1	..
„ 21	Star of the West	375	1	..
„ 22	Albert Gallatin	650	..	..
„ 24	Vanguard	..	..	486
	Carried forward	23,897	42	1,447

Date of clearing.	Ships.	Reported Ships. Nos. sailed.	Reported Ships. Nos. died.	Non-reported Ships. Nos. sailed.
	Brought forward	23,897	42	1,447
May26	Antarctic	450	1	..
„ 30	Excelsior	425	..	..
„ 31	E. C. Scranton	252	1	..
June2	Endymion	368	..	..
„ 2	Isaac Wright	424	..	..
„ 2	John Bright	691	1	..
„ 4	Calhoun	650	..	..
„ 7	Orient	329	1	..
„ 10	Dreadnought	369	..	..
„ 11	American Union	342	..	..
„ 13	New York	230	..	..
„ 18	William Nelson	397	..	..
„ 18	Cultivator	334	..	..
„ 21	Progress	..	..	324
„ 21	Harvest Queen	385	..	..
„ 26	Robert Kelly	831	..	..
„ 26	Manhattan	294	..	..
„ 28	John J. Boyd	473	..	..
„ 27	Constantine	273	1	..
„ 30	Arctic	283	..	..
July 3	J. A. Westervelt	295	..	..
„ 4	Lucy Thompson	168	..	..
„ 5	Isaac Webb	300	..	..
„ 7	Albion	497	1	..
„ 8	Ashburton	194	..	..
„ 11	City of Brooklyn	..	..	236
„ 17	Benjamin Adams	514	..	..
„ 18	Fidelia	371	..	..
„ 19	City of New York	425	1	..
„ 22	Richard Robinson	243	..	..
„ 23	Columbia	406	..	..
„ 25	Samuel M. Fox	438	1	..
„ 26	Henry Clay	335	..	..
Aug. 2	Aurora	359	1	..
„ 2	Empire State	284	..	..
„ 4	Neptune	526	1	..
„ 4	Isaac Bell	477	..	..
„ 4	Princeton	..	..	235
„ 8	Typhoon	372	..	..
„ 8	Underwriter	266	..	..
„ 11	City of Mobile	676	..	..
„ 13	Ticonderoga	..	..	347
„ 16	Shamrock	337	..	..
„ 18	Webster	270	..	..
„ 20	Ontario	370	1	..
„ 21	Washington	291	..	..
„ 21	Bridgewater	456	..	..
„ 21	Constellation	481	1	..
„ 27	Rock Light	..	..	535
„ 29	Elwood Walter	..	..	256
Sept. 1	S. Curling	..	..	539
„ 1	William Stetson	..	..	306
„ 3	Ellen Austin	262	..	..
„ 3	Emerald Isle	802	..	..
„ 4	New World	304	..	..
„ 5	James Foster, jun.	417	..	..
„ 5	Southampton	305	..	..
	Carried forward	42,638	54	4,225

[*continued.*]

Appendix No. 29—*continued.*

Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared out from Liverpool for New York—*continu*

Date of clearing.	Ships.	Reported Ships.		Non-reported Ships.	Date of clearing.	Ships.	Reported Ships.		No po Sh
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.	Nos. sailed.			Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.	Nos
	Brought forward -	42,638	54	4,225		Brought forward -	51,769	65	5
Sept. 8	Australia - -	465	..	..	Oct. 21	Lucy Thompson -	336	1	
„ 9	America - -	230	..	..	„ 22	Robert Kelly - -	409	1	
„ 15	West Point - -	515	2	..	„ 28	E. C. Scranton -	..	..	
„ 15	Yorkshire - -	324	..	..	„ 28	Cultivator - -	324	..	
„ 15	Plutarch - - -	..	..	404	„ 28	Albion - - -	469	..	
„ 17	Lady Franklin -	337	..	..	Nov. 3	Manhattan - -	167	..	
„ 18	Cornelia Lawrence -	517	2	..	„ 3	Excelsior - -	..	..	
„ 19	Great Western -	303	..	..	„ 4	J. A. Westervelt -	217	..	
„ 22	Andrew Foster -	530	1	..	„ 4	Ashburton - -	233	1	
„ 24	Thornton - -	524	..	..	„ 5	J. J. Boyd - -	376	..	
„ 26	A. Z. - - -	..	..	285	„ 12	City of New York -	236	..	
„ 29	William Tapscott -	747	1	..	„ 17	Columbia - -	417	..	
„ 30	John Bright - -	747	1	..	„ 18	Henry Clay - -	199	..	
„ 30	Middlesex - -	357	..	..	„ 18	London - - -	..	..	
Oct. 1	Albert Gallatin -	610	..	..	„ 18	Calhoun - - -	321	1	
„ 3	Isaac Wright - -	326	..	..	„ 26	Switzerland - -	334	4	
„ 6	Dreadnought - -	402	..	..	„ 27	Jeremiah Thompson	217	..	
„ 7	De Witt Clinton -	..	..	438	Dec. 1	Benjamin Adams -	375	1	
„ 7	Franklyn King -	..	..	288	„ 3	Fidelia - - -	257	..	
„ 13	Isaac Webb - -	322	1	..	„ 3	Typhoon - - -	148	1	
„ 14	American Union -	297	1	..	„ 9	R. L. Lane - -	214	..	
„ 14	Orient - - -	163	..	..	„ 11	Empire State - -	116	..	
„ 14	Arctic - - -	..	..	235	„ 12	Aurora - - -	216	..	
„ 14	Guy Mannering -	436	2	..	„ 18	Webster - - -	69	.	
„ 17	Carolus Magnus -	638	..	..	„ 18	Neptune - - -	287	2	
„ 18	Harvest Queen -	341	..	..	„ 31	City of Washington	96	..	
	Carried forward -	51,769	65	5,875		Total - -	57,802	77	6,

Table II.

Mortality in Passenger Ships from Liverpool to Boston.

Date of clearing.	Ships.	Reported Ships.		Non-reported Ships.	Date of clearing.	Ships.	Reported Ships.		No po Sh
		Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.	Nos. sailed.			Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.	Nos.
Feb. 9	Chariot of Fame -	249	..	..		Brought forward -	4,969	4	
Mar. 7	Jeremiah Thompson	399	..	..	June 11	Frank Pierce - -	292	..	
„ 22	Enoch Train - -	528	..	..	„ 23	Western Empire -	369	..	
Apr. 8	Star of Empire -	541	..	..	July 2	George Washington	388	1	
„ 18	S. Curling - -	696	..	..	„ 22	Jeremiah Thompson	583	..	
„ 29	Tirrell - - -	278	..	..	Aug. 16	Shawmut - -	277	..	
May 7	Daniel Webster -	421	..	..	Sept. 17	Daniel Webster -	..	..	
„ 20	James Nasmyth -	471	1	..	Oct. 8	Star of the West -	420	1	
„ 23	Horizon - - -	845	3	..	Nov. 5	Constantine - -	366	1	
„ 31	Wellfleet - - -	541	..	..					
	Carried forward -	4,969	4	—		Total - -	7,664	7	

Appendix No. 29—*continued.*

Table III.

Mortality in Passenger Ships from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

Date of clearing.	Ships.	Reported Ships. Nos. sailed.	Reported Ships. Nos. died.	Non-reported Ships. Nos. sailed.
eb. 13	Tonawanda - -	232	1	..
or. 4	Lancaster - -	464	1	..
„ 23	City of Baltimore -	156	..	..
„ 25	Tuscarora - -	226	..	..
ay 16	Sarawak - - -	329	3	..
ne 4	City of Baltimore -	212	..	..
„ 4	Philadelphia - -	..	..	463
„ 19	Tonawanda - -	386	..	..
ly 16	City of Baltimore -	213	..	..
„ 16	Wyoming - -	319	..	..
„ 30	Kangaroo - -	101	..	..
g. 12	City of Manchester	144	..	..
„ 15	Tuscarora - -	444	..	..
„ 27	City of Baltimore -	206	..	..
	Carried forward -	3,432	5	463
	Brought forward -	3,432	5	463
Sept. 10	Kangaroo - -	265	1	..
„ 15	Sarawak - - -	343	..	..
„ 24	City of Manchester	192	..	..
Oct. 8	City of Baltimore -	331	..	..
„ 14	Tonawanda - -	404	3	..
„ 22	Kangaroo - -	150	..	..
Nov. 5	City of Washington	158	..	..
„ 14	Wyoming - -	188	..	..
„ 19	City of Manchester	125	..	..
Dec. 4	City of Baltimore -	110	..	..
„ 13	Tuscarora - -	103	..	..
„ 17	Kangaroo - -	103	1	..
	Total - -	5,904	10	463

Table IV.

Mortality in Passenger Ships from Liverpool to New Orleans.

Date of clearing.	Ships.	Reported Ships. Nos. sailed.	Reported Ships. Nos. died.	Non-reported Ships. Nos. sailed.
n. 1	Judith - - -	..	..	75
or. 30	Old England - -	..	..	66
pt. 12	St. Patrick - -	327	2	..
„ 16	Sebastian Cabot -	199	..	..
ov. 18	Gladiator - -	322	2	..
	Carried forward -	848	4	141
	Brought forward -	848	4	141
Oct. 11	James Nasmyth -	..	..	444
„ 25	Wellfleet - -	..	..	280
Nov. 18	Kossuth - - -	225	..	..
Dec. 9	City of Brooklyn -	..	..	166
	Total - -	1,073	4	1,031

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 30.

Return of the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1856 from the United Kingdom showing the Number of such Ships Wrecked or Destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so Lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.
Liverpool	17	6,669	828	7,497	Nil.	Nil.
London	2	562	61	623	„	„
Plymouth	23	6,686	763	7,449	„	„
Southampton	22	7,030	755	7,785	„	„
Total	64	20,974	2,407	23,354	—	—

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.
Liverpool	*302	103,530	14,906	121,436	*4	†396
London	92	13,701	3,270	16,971	‡2	‡194
Plymouth	19	1,929	750	2,679	—	—
Southampton	1	99	87	186	—	—
Glasgow	21	4,373	1,247	5,620	—	—
Belfast	4	520	74	594	—	—
Cork	2	163	60	223	§1	82
Dublin	1	116	19	135	—	—
Galway	3	167	33	200	—	—
Limerick	1	36	18	54	—	—
Londonderry	6	1,415	129	1,544	—	—
New Ross	3	652	66	718	—	—
Tralee	6	1,428	148	1,576	—	—
Waterford	1	177	18	195	—	—
Total	462	131,306	20,825	152,131	7	672

* The "Schomberg" sailed for Melbourne 5th Oct. 1855; went on shore near Cape Otway. Passengers and Crew saved.

* The "Racer," for New York, sailed 5th May, went ashore same night near Arklow bank. Passengers and Crew saved.

* The "S. M. Fox" sailed for New York, 12th Nov.; got on shore on Great Burbo bank same day. Passengers saved.

* † The "Driver" sailed 11th Feb. for New York, with 339 souls and 57 crew. Not since heard of.

‡ The "Josephine Willis" sailed 2nd Feb., for New Zealand, with 69 Passengers and 40 Crew; came into collision with the "Mangerton," off Sandgate, on the 3rd Feb. 56 Passengers and 11 Crew lost.

‡ The "Ocean Queen" sailed for New York on the 8th Feb., with 85 Passengers and 42 Crew, has not since been heard of.

§ The "Pallas" sailed for Quebec, 25th April, with 136 Passengers and 16 Crew, was wrecked on the Island of St. Paul, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 30th May. 79 Passengers and 3 Crew lost.

* Inclusive of the "Schomberg," with 483 Passengers and 107 Crew, which sailed in 1855.

Appendix No. 30—*continued.*

Private Passenger Ships from Ports not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Aberdeen	8	818	—	—	
Bristol	7	958	—	—	
Dover	1	247	—	—	
Falmouth	1	16	—	—	
Hull	2	331	—	—	
Maryport	1	6	—	—	
Montrose	3	342	—	—	
Newcastle	1	6	—	—	
Portsmouth	1	375	—	—	
Swansea	7	99	—	—	
Teignmouth	1	4	—	—	
Truro	2	55	—	—	
Total	35	3,257	—	—	

Summary.

	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Per-centage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Per-centage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners	64	Nil.	Nil.	23,354	Nil.	Nil.
Ships despatched from Ports under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers	462	7	1·51	152,131	672	·44
Ships despatched from Ports not under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers	35	Nil.	Nil.	3,257	Nil.	Nil.
Total	561	7	1·24	178,742	672	·37

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 31.

Return showing the Amounts paid in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, under the Remittance Regulations since the Commencement of the System in 1848; and also the Number of Persons who have emigrated under those Regulations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	45	0	0	-	-	-	45	0	0	3	Nil.
1849	496	0	0	67	10	0	563	10	0	72	9
1850	337	0	0	42	0	0	379	0	0	40	32
1851	499	0	0	45	0	0	544	0	0	56	15
1852	3,196	0	0	611	0	0	3,807	0	0	816	24
1853	9,413	0	0	1,768	1	0	11,181	1	0	2,345	851
1854	13,895	0	0	2,912	16	0	16,807	16	0	2,717	1,697
1855	12,302	0	0	1,734	11	0	14,036	11	0	2,213	1,878
1856	*10,712	0	0	*1,811	15	0	*12,523	15	0	*2,108	1,897
To Mar. 31, 1857.	—			—			—			—	449
Total	50,895	0	0	8,992	13	0	59,887	13	0	10,370	6,852

* To the 30th November.

VICTORIA.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	The Remittances paid in Victoria previously to the year 1852 are included in the sums stated above as paid in New South Wales, of which colony Victoria then formed a part.									-	Nil.
1849										-	2
1850										-	18
1851										-	Nil.
1852	1,193	0	0	312	0	0	1,505	0	0	213	4
1853	3,165	0	0	970	0	0	4,135	0	0	597	200
1854	4,566	0	0	1,406	10	0	5,972	10	0	848	507
1855	3,426	0	0	690	16	0	4,116	16	0	710	639
1856	*14,989	0	0	*3,831	11	0	*18,820	11	0	*3,839	1,031
To Mar. 31, 1857.	—			—			—			—	769
Total	27,339	0	0	7,210	17	0	34,549	17	0	6,207	3,170

* To the 30th November.

Appendix No. 31—*continued.*

Amounts paid under the Remittance Regulations since the Commencement of the System in 1848—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	81	0	0	10	0	0	91	0	0	17	Nil.
1849	255	0	0	20	0	0	275	0	0	30	9
1850	256	10	0	25	0	0	281	10	0	31	10
1851	237	7	6	45	0	0	282	7	6	94	7
1852	693	10	0	147	10	0	841	0	0	284	37
1853	2,111	0	0	422	0	0	2,533	0	0	1,493	242
1854	2,900	10	0	505	10	0	3,406	0	0	1,914	1,064
1855	1,547	0	0	259	10	0	1,806	10	0	1,532	1,022
1856	1,221	0	0	225	0	0	1,446	0	0	1,021	542
To Mar. 31, 1857.	—			—			—			—	182
Total	9,302	17	6	1,659	10	0	10,962	7	6	6,416	3,115

Number of persons nominated by purchasers of land under the land deposit regulations, and who have proceeded to the colony during the past year :—

New South Wales - -	130
Victoria - - - -	Nil.
South Australia - -	374
Total - -	504

* Almost all of the persons nominated in South Australia are strictly speaking nominated under the land deposit regulations ; but all the cases in which that nomination has been accompanied by a remittance, are here classed as remittance cases.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27 *April* 1857.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 32.

Notice on the Dietary Scale under the "Passengers' Act, 1855."

Whereas, by the 37th section of the "Passengers' Act, 1855," the Emigration Commissioners, acting under the authority of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, may, by a notice issued under the hands of any two of them, and published in the "London Gazette" authorize the issue of provisions in any passenger ship according to such dietary scale, other than that prescribed in the Act, as the said Commissioners shall consider to contain in the whole an equivalent amount of wholesome nutriment; and after the publication of such notice it shall be lawful for the master of any passenger ship to issue provisions to his passengers according to the scale prescribed in the said Act, or according to the scale authorized by the said Commissioners, whichever may have been set forth in the contract tickets of the passengers.

Now, in exercise of the power thus vested in us, we, the undersigned Emigration Commissioners, having obtained the requisite authority in the behalf of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, do by this notice authorize, from this date, the issue of provisions in any passenger ship proceeding on any voyage of which the length computed, as in the said Act mentioned, shall exceed 84 days for ships propelled by sails only, or 50 days for ships propelled by steam, or steam in aid of sails, according to the subjoined scale marked C, instead of according to the scale marked B, in the 37th section of the said Act; provided that such substituted scale be set forth in the contract tickets of the passengers.

Dietary Scale C.

For voyages exceeding 84 days for sailing vessels, or 50 days for steamers.

	Lbs.	Oz.	
Beef or pork, or partly one and partly the other	2	4	Per week per statute adult.
Preserved meat	1	0	
Suet	0	6	
Butter	0	4	
Bread or biscuit, not inferior in quality to Navy biscuits	2	8	
Wheaten flour, not inferior to best seconds	3	8	
Oatmeal, rice, and peas, or any two of them	2	0	
Potatoes	2	0	
Raisins	0	6	
Tea	0	2	
Sugar	1	0	
Salt	0	2	
Mustard	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
Pepper, black or white, ground	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	
Preserved and dried vegetables; that is, cabbages, carrots, turnips, onions, celery, and mint, or some one or more of them	2 portions.		
Vinegar or mixed pickles	1 gill.		

With such power of substitution in the above articles as is given in the 37th section of the "Passengers' Act," 1855.

For children between one and four years of age, in addition to half rations of the above-named articles:—

	Per week.
Preserved milk	3 gills.
Condensed egg	1 oz.
Or fresh eggs	3

For children between four and twelve months of age:—

	Per week.
Water	21 pints.
Preserved milk	7 gills.
Preserved soup	9 oz.
Condensed egg	1 „
Or fresh egg	3
Biscuit	12 oz.
Oatmeal	4 „
Flour	8 „
Rice	4 „
Sugar	10 „

Given under our hands, this 26th day of April 1856.

T. W. C. Murdoch, } *Emigration*
C. Alexander Wood, } *Commissioners.*

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park-street, Westminster.*

Appendix No. 33

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19 *September* 1856.

Regulations for the Selection of Emigrants under the Remittance Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that the following are to be the regulations, under which persons holding passage certificates under the Government Notice of the 18th September 1856, headed "Immigration Remittances," will obtain passages for their nominees from the Land and Emigration Commissioners in vessels chartered by them for the conveyance of emigrants to this colony.

Qualifications of Emigrants.

1. The emigrants must be mechanics, or other persons of the working classes, their wives or families, or male or female domestic servants. They must be sober, industrious, of general good moral character, *and have been in the habit of working for wages;* of all of

which certificates will be required. They must also be in good health, free from all bodily or mental defects; and the adults must, in all respects, be capable of labour and going out to work for wages, at the occupation specified in their application forms.

2. The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from children under 15, will in no case be allowed.

3. Single women under 15 cannot be taken without their parents, unless they go under the immediate care of some near relatives. Single women over 35, and single men over 40 years of age, are ineligible.

4. Families *in which there are more than two children under seven, or than three under ten years of age; widowers or widows with young children,* or persons who are in the receipt of parish relief, or who have not been vaccinated or not had the small pox, cannot be accepted. This regulation will be upheld as far as possible. Families, however, having relations in the colony will be accepted, notwithstanding that their children exceed the number specified above, and who are in no other way ineligible, but in each such case special application must be made to the Agent for Immigration, who, if he considers the application deserving of the relaxation applied for, will grant it, on payment of such an additional amount as he may determine, not to exceed, in the case of any additional children, the sum of 4*l.* for each such child.

Application and Removal.

5. Applications must be made to the Commissioners, in the forms annexed, marked A and B. The filling up of the form is to bring the applicant's case fully before the Board.

If approved of, the applicants will receive a printed "Approval Circular," calling for the contributions required by the following scale, for which sum they will be supplied with the requisite bedding and mess utensils for the use of the voyage:—

	£	s.
1. For each married mechanic, and other married person of the working classes - -	1	0
2. For each single man - - -	0	10
3. For each single woman - - -	0	10

N.B.—No payments are required for wives, or for children under 12 years of age accompanying their parents.

The circular will also point out how the money is to be paid. After it is paid, they will, as soon as the Commissioners' arrangements will permit, receive an embarkation order, (*which is not transferable,*) naming the ship in which they are to embark, and the time and place of joining her. *Applicants must not leave their homes before the receipt of this order.*

6. No additional payment will be required by the Commissioners for the persons sent for, beyond that mentioned in the preceding Table; but the intending emigrants will be required to defray their own expenses to the port of embarkation notified to them in their embarkation order, and to find their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners; and they will

not be allowed to embark unless they have a sufficient stock for the voyage, not less for each person than—

For Males—
Six shirts,
Six pairs stockings,
Two warm flannel or Guernsey shirts,
Two pairs new shoes,
Two complete suits of strong exterior clothing ;

For Females—
Six shifts,
Two warm and strong flannel petticoats,
Six pairs stockings,
Two pairs strong shoes,
Two strong gowns, one of which must be warm ;

But for each *child* nine shirts or shifts, four warm flannel waistcoats, and one warm cloak or outside coat, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of strong shoes, and two complete suits of exterior clothing, are required. There must be also, at least, three sheets for each berth, and four towels, and two pounds of marine soap for each person. The necessary brushes and combs and clothes-brushes, for cleanliness, must be provided by the emigrants. Emigrants must not have less than the above outfit ; but the larger the stock of clothing the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts about four months ; and as the emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both. Two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, are strongly recommended.

7. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be closely packed in one or more strong boxes or cases, but no box must exceed in size 15 cubic feet. Large packages and extra baggage, if taken at all, must be paid for. Mattresses and feather beds will in no case be taken.

Caution to Applicants.

8. Should any signatures attached to any of the applicant's papers prove to be not genuine, or any personation be attempted, or any false representations be made in the papers, not only will the application be rejected and the contributions forfeited, but the offenders will be liable, under the Passengers' Act, to a penalty not exceeding 50*l.*

9. Should any applicants be found, on personal examination at the Depôt or on board, to have made any mis-statement in their papers, or to have omitted to state any material fact, or to have any infectious disorder, or otherwise not to be in a fit state of health for the voyage, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, or to have brought with them more children than are mentioned in their application form, or expressly sanctioned by the Commissioners, or to have attempted any deception whatever, or evasion of these rules, they will be refused admission on board

the ship, or if embarked, will be landed without having any claim upon the Commissioners. If, after embarkation, emigrants are guilty of insubordination or misconduct, they will be relanded, and forfeit their contributions and passage.

10. If applicants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation without having previously given to the Commissioners timely notice and a satisfactory reason, or if they fail to proceed in the ship, or are rejected for any of the reasons specified in the preceding article, they will forfeit their contributions and will have no claim to a passage at any future time.

11. Should the applicant wilfully misrepresent the particulars of the persons nominated, the deposit towards the passage will be liable to forfeiture.

By His Excellency's Command,
CHARLES COWPER.

SCHEDULE (A.) REFERRED TO.

[*To be used when persons are nominated in the Colony.*]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EMIGRATION REMITTANCE CERTIFICATE.

This Form, when filled up, is to be separated from the other page, and forwarded as a letter, pre-paid, directed to S. Walcott, Esq., Park Street, Westminster.

The names of the parties whose passages are arranged for are to be inserted here.—If married, the names of all the children under 12 must also be inserted.	Age of each person at last birthday.	Day and year when each person was born. N.B.– The extract of the Register of Birth or the Certificate of Baptism for each person must be sent with this Form.	State whether married or single.	Trade or Calling.

Place of residence.	Post Town.	County.

I do hereby declare that all the above statements are true; and I engage to conform during the voyage to such regulations as may be established for the good government and welfare of all on board the ship in which I may receive a passage; and I further pledge myself not to leave the ship until she reaches her destination.

Signed by the Emigrant _____

Witness to Signature. _____

_____

CERTIFICATE of a PHYSICIAN or SURGEON.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above-named persons, and that they are entirely free from every disease usually considered infectious or contagious; I further certify that none of them are either lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or otherwise infirm.

Signature, Residence,

CERTIFICATE of the MAGISTRATE or CLERGYMAN of the PARISH in GREAT BRITAIN or IRELAND in which the PROPOSED EMIGRANT RESIDES.

I certify, to the best of my belief, thot the above-named parties desirous of emigrating to New South Wales are of good moral character.

Signature of the Magistrate, Residence,
Do. Clergyman, Do.
Do. Roman Catholic Priest, Do.

SCHEDULE (B.) REFERRED TO.

Used when persons are not nominated in the Colony, but by Agents in the United Kingdom.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EMIGRATION REMITTANCE CERTIFICATE.

This Form, when filled up, is to be separated from the other page, and forwarded as a letter, pre-paid, directed to S. Walcott, Esq., Park Street, Westminster.

The name of the party whose passage is arranged for, and if he be a married male, the names of his wife and all his children* under 12 years of age are to be inserted here.	Age of each person at last birthday.	Day and year when each person was born. N.B.—The extract of the Register of Birth, or the Certificate of Baptism for each person must be sent with this Form.	Trade or Calling.

Place of residence.	Post Town.	County.

* Separate Forms will be required for each child of the age of 12 years and upwards.

I do hereby declare that all the above statements are true; and I engage to conform during the voyage to such regulations as may be established for the good government and welfare of all on board the ship in which I may receive a passage; and I further pledge myself not to leave the ship until she reaches her destination.

Signed by the Emigrant.

CERTIFICATE of a PHYSICIAN or SURGEON.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above-named persons, and that they are entirely free from every disease usually considered infectious or contagious. I further certify that none of them are either lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or otherwise infirm.

Signature, Residence,

CERTIFICATE of the MAGISTRATE or CLERGYMAN of the PARISH in GREAT BRITAIN or IRELAND in which the PROPOSED EMIGRANT RESIDES.

I certify, to the best of my belief, that the above named parties, desirous of emigrating to New South Wales, are of good moral character.

Signature of the Magistrate		Residence
Do.	Clergyman	Do.
Do.	Roman Catholic Priest	Do.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
18 *September* 1856.

IMMIGRATION REMITTANCES.

His Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Regulations, for facilitating the introduction of eligible emigrants, and for the remittance of any sums of money which persons, settled in the colony, may desire to send to their relatives or friends, or others, in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of enabling them to emigrate to this Colony.

1. In Sydney, sums intended to be deposited in pursuance of these Regulations will be received at the Colonial Treasury at any time during the usual official hours, on the production of a statement of the amount to be paid in from the Agent for Immigration, to whom application in the first instance should be made.

2. In the country districts the Clerks of Petty Sessions throughout the colony will also receive sums intended to be deposited with them for a similar purpose, on every day (Sundays excepted).

3. The Clerks of Petty Sessions, on receiving any sums under this notice, will enter in the printed form annexed (Schedule A.) the name and address of the depositor, the name, age, calling, and residence of the person or persons in the United Kingdom for whose benefit the money is to be applied, and the names and residences of such persons of note as the depositors may refer to, for the purpose of answering any inquiries which the Land and Emigration Commisioners may have to make; but should the deposit be intended to be applied for the introduction of persons not nominated, they will enter in the printed form annexed (marked Schedule B.) the number and class of persons the depositor is anxious to introduce, taking from every such depositor, at the same time, an undertaking in the form set forth at foot of said Schedule B which undertaking they will transmit to the Immigration Agent in Sydney, in conjunction with the printed form before alluded to, and will write at the foot of the same receipts for the amounts paid into their hands. These forms will, in each case, be filled up in triplicate, of which one will be handed to the depositor; and the three copies having been certified by one or more of the Magistrates present, one of them will be forwarded, with as little delay as possible, to the Agent for Immigration, and the third will be retained as a record in the Office of the Clerk of Petty Sessions, who will also remit by the same post, to the Colonial Treasurer, the sums received, with a list of the same, made out in the form hereunto annexed (Schedule C.)

Applications for the deposit of moneys under these Regulations, made either in Sydney or to the Clerks of Petty Sessions, must be in the forms annexed (marked D. and E.)

4. Passage Certificates will be prepared by the Agent for Immigration in accordance with the forms marked A. and B., as the nature of the deposit may require, (should the returns forwarded to him be found correct,) on the report of the Colonial Treasurer of the receipt of the money deposited, and will be transmitted to the Clerks of Petty Sessions, to be delivered to the depositors. Similar Certificates will also be issued by the Agent for Immigration, on the production by the depositors of the Treasurer's receipt for sums paid in Sydney.

5. The Passage Certificates it will be necessary for the depositors to forward to their frends or agents in the United Kingdom, and they must, in every case, be produced within twelve months from their date, to the Land and Emigration Commissioners in London, who will provide passages to the colony for the parties named therein.

6. In cases in which it may be expected that the parties intending to emigrate may be enabled themselves to raise, from their own resources, or by the assistance of others, a portion of their passage money, their friends in the colony may not consider it necessary to remit a sum sufficient to pay the whole cost of the passage. In all such instances, it must be understood that the Commissioners will only undertake to apply to the best advantage, for the benefit of the parties, such sums as may be furnished to them, either by remittances from the colony, or by contributions in the mother country, and not to provide passages in cases where the money placed in their hands is insufficient for the purpose. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that when once a payment is made by the Commissioners on account of a remittance, under these Regulations, the Government will not be liable to any further claim.

7. Residents in this country may secure passages to the colony in the vessels chartered by the Commissioners, for their relatives or friends, if of the following descriptions, and otherwise qualified under the Regulations in force in the colony at the time of making the deposit, by remitting in the manner above provided for, the undermentioned sums, viz.:—Mechanics of every description, and all other persons of the working classes, and (if married) their wives and families, and male and female domestic servants—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For each person between 1 and 12 years of age -	2	0	0
„ „ 12 and 40 „ -	4	0	0
„ „ 40 and 50 „ -	8	0	0
„ above 50 „ -	12	0	0

and for persons not coming strictly within the above classes, such as shopmen, and other persons of educational attainments, and their families, by paying the full amount of passage money, which has, for the present, been fixed at 12*l.* per statute adult.

8. The remainder of the cost of the passage will be defrayed by the Government, but the expense of reaching the port of embarkation, as well as the cost of bedding and other articles required for the passage, must be paid by the emigrant.

9. Passages may, in like manner, be secured for persons of the labouring classes, as well as mechanics and other persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph, on payment of similar amounts, provided that the persons who may be nominated by such depositors, or their agents, in the United Kingdom, shall be in all respects eligible under the Regulations in force in the colony at the time the deposit is made.

10. Before the issue of a Passage Certificate under this last paragraph of the Regulations, the depositor will be required to sign an undertaking to pay to the Government any such additional amount as may be required for the passage of any child or children of the depositor's nominee, whose passage may not previously have been provided for prior to such nomination.

11. Depositors must also undertake to provide for their relatives or nominees on their arrival in the colony, within ten days after the arrival of the vessel, or pay to the Government for their subsistence at the rate of 1*s.* per day for each adult, or half that amount for each child under the age of 12 years, so long as they may be maintained at the public expense after the expiration of that period.

12. For the information of persons who may desire to make remittances under these Regulations, it is hereby notified, that the cost of a steerage passage to this colony will, for the purposes thereof, be estimated at 12*l.* for each person of 12 years of age and upwards. For persons under the age of 12 years, half-price only is charged. The cost of outfit for the voyage, besides the expense of reaching the port of embarkation, is estimated as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
For a single man, about	3	0	0
For a single woman, about	3	0	0
For a married couple, about	6	0	0

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size, generally speaking, three children under 7, or two between that age and 12, may be clothed for about 4*l.* ; but a well grown boy or girl of 13 years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult. In order, therefore to prevent inconvenience to intending emigrants on account of the want of a sufficient outfit in clothing, it will be advisable, whenever practicable, to receive from the applicant such amount as he may find convenient to remit for the purchase of the same. This amount will be paid, through the Commissioners, to the persons nominated in the United Kingdom.

13. In any case in which the amount remitted may exceed that required for the payment of the intending emigrant's passage, the balance will either be paid to the emigrant or returned to the person who made the remittance, according to the directions which may be given by the latter ; but in order to prevent this arrangement being used for the purpose of making remittances unconnected with emigration, it is necessary to state, that the Commissioners will not undertake to make payments of money in England, to any persons but those for whom they have provided passages to this colony.

14. Passages will not be granted under these Regulations to children under 15 years of age, unless forming part of a family, or unless

their parents be resident in the colony, or unless under special authority from the Governor General.

15. The full passage money, viz., 12*l.*, will be required for persons whose husbands or wives are resident in the colony, but their children, if accompanying them, will be allowed passages on payment of the sums which would be required under these Regulations for the children of persons following the same trades or callings as the parents of the children referred to.

16. Persons emigrating in pursuance of these Regulations will be forwarded to the colony in government emigrant vessels, and their arrival in Sydney will be duly notified in one or more of the public journals, for the information of their relations or friends.

17. No moneys deposited in the Treasury, in pursuance of these Regulations, can be refunded, until instructions to that effect are received in the colony, from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

18. These Regulations will take effect from the 1st October, 1856; and the government notice of the 20th January 1854, headed "Emigration Remittances," is hereby cancelled from that date, excepting with reference to applications already made under it.

By His Excellency's Command,

CHARLES COWPER.

SCHEDULE A.

EMIGRATION REMITTANCE.

District of

DESCRIPTION of the Person or Persons for whose benefit the Remittance is made.

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Age.	Whether Husband or Wife resident in the Colony.	Trade or Calling.	Where living in Great Britain or Ireland.	Name and Address of some person of note, to whom reference can be made respecting the emigrants.	Proportion to be applied to Passage.	Proportion to be applied towards Outfit.	Total.
							*	

RECEIVED this day of 18 , from of in this district, the sum of Pounds, (*l.*), to be remitted to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, for the purpose of being applied in the provision of passages to this colony, for the above-described persons.

Witness to Payment, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

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* If more than one person's name be inserted in this certificate, it should be distinctly stated to whom the money is intended to be paid, on account of outfit; and its further disposal, in case of the death or absence of the persons so named, should be also given.

SCHEDULE B.

EMIGRATION REMITTANCE.

District of

Trades or Callings of the Persons proposed to be brought to the Colony.	Number and Ages of the Persons proposed to be so brought out.				Amount paid into the Treasury.					
	12 Years and upwards.		Under 12 Years.		Proportion to Passage.		Proportion to Outfit.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.						

I, of in the district of , in the colony of New South Wales, the depositor referred to above, hereby undertake, in the event of passages being granted to the parties selected in pursuance of the above deposit, to pay to the Immigration Agent at the port of arrival, any additional amount which he may require of me, for the passage or passages of any child or children belonging to the said parties, which have not previously been provided for by me, in my deposit as above, according to the rates set out in the foregoing regulations; and I further undertake to pay to the said Immigration Agent, subsistence money, at the rate of 1*s.* per diem for each adult, and 6*d.* for each child under 12 years of age, for every day any or all of my nominees may be maintained at the expense of the Government, from and after the expiration of ten days from the date of their arrival in the colony.

Dated at this day of 18 .

Witness, Depositor.

Received on this day of 18 , from of in this district, the sum of pounds, shillings (*l.*), to be remitted to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, for the purpose of being applied in the provision of passages to this colony, for the above-described persons.

Witness, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

SCHEDULE C.

EMIGRATION REMITTANCE.

District of

Description of the Person or Person for whose benefit the Remittance is made.

* Christian Name and Surname, at full length.	Trade or Calling.	By whom nominated.	Reference in United Kingdom.

RECEIVED this day of 18 , from of in this district, the sum of Pounds, Shillings (*l.*), to be remitted to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, for the purpose of being applied in the provision of passages to this colony, for the above-described persons.

Witness to Payment, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

* In case the nominations are to be made in England, either by the depositor or his agent, it will be only necessary to state the description of labour required,—the number of statute adults, as well as that of children, being of course clearly defined.

FORM D.

SIR,

I BEG to hand you a list of persons I wish to bring into this colony from the United Kingdom. The full particulars are given in the form below, and, to the best of my belief, they are quite true in every respect. I should, therefore, feel obliged by being informed of the sum to be paid to secure passages for them in a Government ship.

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Age.	Whether Married or Single.	Relationship.	Trade or Calling.	Address, at full length, of the place or town and street where living in the United Kingdom, as well as the Name and Address of some respectable Person to whom reference as to character and respectability can be made.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Applicant's { Signature
Residence

To the Immigration Agent, or
Clerk of Petty Session

District of

FORM E.

SIR,

BEING anxious to introduce, in pursuance of the Regulations in force in the colony, the following description of persons to be selected by my agent in the United Kingdom, I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me what amount I shall require to deposit to secure passages for such as may be approved by the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

	Between 1 and 12.		Between 12 and 40.		Between 40 and 50.		Married or Single.	Trade or Calling.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number and Description of persons intended to be introduced								
Total								

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Name) _____
(Address) _____

To the Agent for Immigration at _____
or
Clerk of Petty Sessions, District of _____

APPENDIX No. 34.

VICTORIA.

Office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, 21st July 1856.

IMMIGRATION REMITTANCES.

HIS Excellency the Senior Military Officer administering the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that from the first day of August next ensuing, the Immigration Remittance Regulations of the 1st June 1853, and all rules made in pursuance of those Regulations, be cancelled, and that in lieu thereof the following revised Regulations be adopted and published for the information of persons desirous of securing passages for their relatives and friends from the United Kingdom to Victoria.

His Excellency, in Council, has also been pleased to direct the publication of the Regulations of Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners relative to the selection of emigrants to this colony.

By his Excellency's command,
HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

Immigration Remittances.

Notice to the Public.

Persons wishing to bring their relatives and friends from the United Kingdom to Victoria, can secure passages for them in vessels chartered by Her Majesty's Government on the following conditions:—

1. The persons to be brought into the colony must be in good health, free from all bodily or mental defects; of good moral character, sober, industrious, and in the habit of working for wages at the occupation specified in the application forms. Children under the age of 15 years must be accompanied by some competent person who will take charge of them during the voyage.

2. The names, ages, relationship, married or single state, occupation and address of the persons for whom passages are requested, must be furnished by the applicant according to the accompanying form:—

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Age.	Whether married or single.	Relationship.	Trade or calling.	Address at full length of the place or town and street where living in the United Kingdom.

3. The applicant will then be informed of the amount to be paid to secure the passages, and upon payment of this sum he will receive a certificate which he will forward to his friends by post.

4. The amount to be paid will depend on the number of the persons to be introduced, their age, sex, occupation, and other circumstances. It will generally be within the following limits:—

Sex.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 12.	12 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and upwards.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Male - -	1 to 2	3 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8	8 to 12	12 to 18
Female - -	1 to 2	2 to 3	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 6	10 to 18

5. Should the persons sent for be unwilling or unable to emigrate, the amount deposited towards their passages will be repaid to the applicant in this colony on the receipt of the usual voucher to that effect from the Commissioners. But should any false statements be made as to the age, occupation, character, or condition of the persons to be brought to the colony, passages will not be granted, and the money deposited for that purpose will be liable to forfeiture.

6. Application forms and every information will be given, and deposits received at the undermentioned places :—

Melbourne, by the Immigration Agent.
Geelong
Portland
Port Fairy
Warrnambool
Port Albert } by the Assistant Immigration Agents.

Castlemaine
Sandhurst
Ballaarat
Avoca
Beechworth } by the Sub Treasurers.

and at other places by persons to be specially appointed for that purpose.

7. Persons residing at a distance from the above places can obtain application forms at the nearest post office, and on sending them (duly filled up and signed) to the Immigration Agent in Melbourne, will receive immediate information. The amount required can be sent to the Immigration Agent in Melbourne by cheque, or order on a bank or mercantile house, or by bank notes in a registered letter. Upon receipt of the remittance, the usual certificate for the passages of his friends, will be forwarded to the depositor, and he will transmit it by post to their address in the United Kingdom.

CIRCULAR.

Immigration Office,
Melbourne, 1st August 1856.

The present regulations have been framed with a view of affording additional facilities for the passages from the United Kingdom of relatives and friends of persons residing in Victoria, and thereby of introducing a useful class of immigrants into the colony.

2. The persons eligible for passages under these regulations are agricultural labourers of every kind, domestic servants, railway labourers, mechanics and artizans, and their wives, children, and near relations. They must be in sound health, free from bodily or mental defects, of good moral character, and accustomed to work for wages at the occupation specified by the depositor on the application form.

3. Children under 15 years of age cannot be accepted unless accompanied by some suitable person who will take charge of them during the voyage.

4. Should a family contain more than two children under seven years of age, an extra rate of 4*l.* for each child in excess must be paid by the applicant before passages can be secured. The same extra rate must be paid to secure passages for single men coming alone.

5. In ordinary cases the applicant will pay a proportion of the cost of the passage according to the subjoined scale, the remainder of the cost being defrayed by Her Majesty's Government.

Class 1. Agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, farm and domestic servants, railway labourers, blacksmiths, brickmakers, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, quarrymen, sawyers, and wheelwrights, with their near relatives :—

Sex.	Children under 1 year of age.	Children between 1 and 12.	Persons between 12 and 30.	Persons between 30 and 40.	Persons between 40 and 50.	Persons between 50 and 60.	Persons exceeding 60.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Male - - -	1	3	4	6	8	12	16
Female - -	1	2	2	3	4	10	16

Class 2. Other mechanics and artizans with their near relations:—

Sex.	Children under 1 year of age.	Children between 1 and 12.	Persons between 12 and 30.	Persons between 30 and 40.	Persons between 40 and 50.	Persons between 50 and 60.	Persons exceeding 60.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Male - - -	2	4	6	8	12	16	18
Female - -	2	3	3	4	6	12	18

7. No payment is required by the Commissioners from the persons sent for, but they will have to defray their own expenses to the nearest railway or packet station, and to show that they possess an outfit for the voyage, in accordance with the Regulations.

8. It will be advisable, therefore, whenever practicable, to receive from the applicant (in addition to the sums in the above scale) 5*l.*, or such amount as he may find convenient to remit, for these expenses. This amount will be paid through the Commissioners to the persons nominated, in the United Kingdom.

9. On inquiring at any of the Immigration Offices or Sub-Treasuries, the applicant is to be furnished with an application form (form A), which he will duly fill up, sign, and leave with the officer. He is then to be informed of the amount required to be paid, and of the outfit (form B). As soon as he has paid this amount to the Assistant Immigration Agent or Sub-Treasurer (as the case may be), the money or a receipt for it from the Treasury is to be remitted to the Immigration Agent in Melbourne, with the application form (form C) and a statement of the sums paid for passages and outfit. The Immigration Agent will then transmit a certificate for the persons nominated, either to the office at which the money was paid, or to such address as the applicant may request. This certificate is to be sent by the applicant to his friends in the United Kingdom.

10. For the convenience of persons at a distance, the application form (A) may be obtained at the District Post Offices. The applicant will fill up the particulars, sign his name and address, and forward it to the Immigration Agent in Melbourne, who will inform him of the amount to be paid, and, on the receipt of the money, forward him the usual certificate.

11. The sums remitted to the Immigration Agent will be paid into the Treasury daily. The Treasurer will furnish a monthly return of the amounts, and the Immigration Agent will likewise furnish a monthly return for transmission to the Commissioners, of the names and other particulars of the persons nominated, and of the amount paid for passages and outfits.

12. Should the persons nominated decline or be unable to emigrate, the money paid towards their passages will be returned to the depositor in this colony. All applications for sums to be refunded should be addressed direct to the Immigration Agent, Melbourne.

13. Should the applicant wilfully misrepresent the particulars of the persons nominated, the deposits towards the passages will be liable to forfeiture.

14. Should a difficulty occur in any special case not included in the above instructions, the particulars should be forwarded to the Immigration Agent, who will afford every information on the subject.

No. 39.—November, 1855.

VICTORIA.

Government Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster.

REGULATIONS for the SELECTION of EMIGRANTS, and CONDITIONS on which PASSAGES are granted.

Qualifications of Emigrants.

1. The emigrants must be of those callings which from time to time are most in demand in the colony. They must be sober, industrious, of general good moral character, *and have been in the habit of working for wages*, of all of which decisive certificates will be required. They must also be in good health, free from all bodily or mental defects; and the adults must in all respects be capable of labour, and going out to work for wages at the occupation specified in their application forms. The candidates who will receive a preference are respectable young women trained to domestic service, and families in which there are fewest young children.

2. The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from children under 18, will in no case be allowed.

3. Single women under 18 cannot be taken without their parents, unless they go under the immediate care of some near relatives. Single women over 35, and single men over 40 years of age are ineligible. Single women with illegitimate children can in no case be taken.

4. Families *in which there are more than two children under seven, or than three under ten years of age, widowers and widows with young children*, persons who intend to *resort to the gold fields*, to buy land, or to invest capital in trade, or who are in the habitual receipt of parish relief, or who have not been vaccinated, or not had the smallpox, cannot be accepted, nor can the wives and children of persons who have emigrated and left their families behind.

Application and Approval.

5. Applications must be made to the Commissioners in the form annexed. The filling up of the form is merely to bring the applicant's case fully before the Board. It confers no claim to a passage; and implies no pledge that the candidates, though within the regulations, will be accepted.

6. If approved of, the applicants will receive a printed "Approval Circular," calling for the contribution required by article 7, and pointing out how the money is to be paid. After it is paid, they will, as soon as the Commissioners' arrangements will permit, receive an embarkation order (*which is not transferable*), naming the ship in which they are to embark, and the time and place of joining her. *Applicants must not leave their homes before the receipt of this order.* The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to send applicants to any particular port in the colony.

Payments towards Passages.

7. The contributions above mentioned (out of which the Commissioners provide bedding and mess utensils, &c. for the voyage), are as follows:—

	£	s.
1. Married agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and female domestic and farm servants; also married journeymen mechanics and artizans—such as masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, sawyers, carpenters, &c. under 45 years of age	1	0
2. 45, and under 50 years of age	5	0
3. 50, and under 60 years of age	11	0
4. Single men, not exceeding 40 years of age	1	0
5. Single women, not exceeding 35 years of age	0	10

N.B.—No payments are required for wives or for children under 14 years of age accompanying their parents.

Cautions to Applicants.

8. *No preparation must on any account be made by the applicants, either by withdrawing from employment or otherwise, until they receive the "Approval Circular."* Applicants who fail to attend to this warning will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners.

9. The selecting agents of the Board have no authority to bind the Commissioners, nor to promise passages in any case, nor to receive money. *If, therefore, applicants wish to make their payments through the agents, instead of in the manner pointed out in the "Approval Circular," they must understand that they do so at their own risk, and that the Commissioners will in no way be responsible.*

10. Should any signatures attached to any of the applicants' papers prove to be not genuine, or any personation be attempted, or any false representations be made in the papers, not only will the application be rejected, and the contribution forfeited, but the offenders will be liable, under the Passengers' Act, to a penalty not exceeding 50*l.*

11. Should any applicant be found, on personal examination at the depôt, or on board, to have made any misstatement in their papers, or to have omitted to state any material fact, or to have any infectious disorder, or otherwise not to be in a fit state of health for the voyage, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, or to have left any of their young children behind, or to have brought with them more children than are mentioned in their application form, or expressly sanctioned by the Commissioners, or to have attempted any deception whatever, or evasion of these rules, they will be refused admission on board the ship, or if embarked, will be landed without having any claim on the Commissioners. If after embarkation emigrants are guilty of insubordination or misconduct, they will be relanded, and forfeit their contributions and passage.

12. If applicants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, without having previously given to the Commissioners timely notice, and a satisfactory reason ; or if they fail to proceed in the ship, or are rejected for any of the reasons specified in the preceding article, they will forfeit their contributions, and will have no claim to a passage at any future time.

Outfit, &c.

13. The Commissioners supply, free of charge, provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils at their depôt and on board the ship. Also, new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks. spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which articles will be given after arrival in the colony to the emigrants who have behaved well on the voyage.

14. The emigrants must find their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners ; and they will not be allowed to embark unless they have a sufficient stock for the voyage, nor less, for each person, than—

For Males—

Six shirts.
Six pairs stockings.
Two warm flannel or Guernsey shirts.
Two pairs new shoes.
Two complete suits of strong exterior clothing.

For Females—

Six shifts.
Two warm and strong flannel petticoats.
Six pairs stockings.
Two pairs strong shoes.
Two strong gowns, one of which must be warm.

But for each child, nine shirts or shifts, four warm flannel waistcoats, and one warm cloak or outside coat, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of strong shoes, and two complete suits of exterior clothing are required. There must also be at least three sheets for each berth, and

four towels, and two pounds of marine soap for each person. The necessary brushes and combs and clothes brushes for cleanliness must be provided by the emigrants. Emigrants must not have less than the above outfit; but the larger the stock of clothing the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts about four months; and as the emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both; two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, are strongly recommended.

15. With a view to the promotion of cleanliness and health during the voyage, the hair of all children under 12 years of age must be cut close before embarkation. If this has not been done before arrival at the depôt, it will be cut there. Parents should provide a proper comb for the purpose.

16. The emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trades that are not bulky. But the whole quantity of baggage for each adult must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be closely packed in one or more strong boxes or cases, but no box must exceed in size 15 cubic feet. Large packages and extra baggage, if taken at all, must be paid for. Mattresses and feather beds will in no case be taken.

17. All applications should be addressed, post paid, to S. Walcott, Esq., No. 8, Park-street, Westminster.

By order of the Board,

STEPHEN WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

FORM A.

SIR, 185 .

I HAVE the honour to transmit a list of the persons I wish to bring into this colony from the United Kingdom. The full particulars are given in the form below, and, to the best of my belief, they are quite true in every respect. I should therefore feel obliged by being informed of the sum to be paid to secure passages for them in a Government ship.

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Age.	Whether married or single.	Relationship.	Trade or Calling.	Address at full length of the place or town and street where living in the United Kingdom.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Applicant's signature,
And residence,

To the Immigration Agent,
Melbourne.

FORM B.

185 .

SIR,

IN reply to your inquiry as to the expense of securing passages from the United Kingdom to Victoria in a Government ship for the persons named in the application form, I have to inform you that the sum required will amount to *l.*, as stated in the margin.

On payment of the above sum at this office a certificate will be sent to you which will entitle your friends to a passage. You will therefore be careful to forward it to their address in the United Kingdom.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FORM C.

185 .

SIR,

HAVE the honour to enclose an application from
for the passages of the persons named therein.

The sum of *l.*, as specified in the margin, has been paid into this office, and I enclose herewith a for the amount.

Mr. requests that the usual certificate may be sent for him to this office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

The Immigration Agent,
Melbourne.

APPENDIX No. 35.

VICTORIA.

RETURN showing the Quantity of CROWN LANDS sold in the Colony of VICTORIA, and the Amount of Purchase Money, during the Years 1837 to 1855, both inclusive.

	Extent.			Amount.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Town lands	5,654	0	2	1,433,532	2	3
Suburban lands	144,766	2	17	993,867	2	5
Special country lands	94,701	0	10	346,042	17	2
Country lands	1,306,711	2	27	2,268,251	13	4
Total	1,551,833	1	16	5,041,693	15	1
Alienated by selection	112,397	1	22	140,824	6	7
Ditto under pre-emptive rights	117,373	1	32	122,612	2	4
Grand Total	1,781,604	0	30	5,305,130	4	0

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminister,* 27 *April,* 1847.

S. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 36.

South Australia.

Regulations for nominating and assisting the Passages of Emigrants to South Australia.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 14 *March* 1855.

Nomination in virtue of Purchase of Land.

1. Every purchaser of waste lands of the Crown in South Australia may, *within one month after payment of his purchase money,* nominate for free passage in the emigrant ships two statute emigrants for every 80*l.* so paid, reckoning two children under fourteen years of age as one statute emigrant; provided that the person so named shall be eligible, in all respects, for free passage under the Regulations of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, a copy of which is annexed; and provided that if such nominees be ineligible, unable, or unwilling to embark when and where the Commissioners may direct, the appointment of others in their stead shall rest with the Commissioners. For the form of nomination *vide* Schedule A. hereunto annexed. If the persons nominated are approved, the applicant will be furnished, at the Colonial Treasury, with a certificate for transmission to the said nominees in England. (Schedule A.*) Each emigrant nominated in virtue of purchase of land will be called upon for the following payment towards his passage, which will provide bedding and mess utensils, &c., for the voyage:—

Classes.	Age.		
	Under Forty-five.	Forty-five and under Fifty.	Fifty and under Sixty.
	£ *s.*	£	£
1. Married agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen and their wives, miners, and women of the working class; also the wives of persons of this class already in the colony—per head -	1 0	5	11
2. Married journeymen mechanics and artizans, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, sawyers, wheelwrights, gardeners, &c., and their wives; also the wives of persons of this class already in the colony—per head - -	2 0	6	14
3. Single men, subject to the conditions in Article 4, and if accompanying their parents - - - -	2 0	—	—
Children under 14, per head - - - - - -	0 10	—	—

Nomination without Purchase of Land.

2. Settlers who, without being purchasers of land, may desire to aid their friends and relatives at home in procuring passages to South Australia, may remit sums of money for that purpose by depositing them in the Colonial Treasury; but if the parties for whose benefit the remittances are made are, from character or otherwise, reported by the Emigration Commissioners to be ineligible for passages in

vessels chartered by the Government, or to be unable or unwilling to embark, the money will be returned to the depositor on his production to the Colonial Treasurer of the receipt issued by him at the time of deposit.

3. The sums required by the Emigration Commissioners to be paid for the passage to this colony of emigrants, nominated without the purchase of land are as follows, the remainder of the passage money being paid out of the land fund :—

	Under Forty five years of Age.	Between Forty-five and Fifty.	Above Fifty.
Agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, miners, female domestic and farm servants, and their families	£4 per statute adult.	£ 6	£ 15
Other emigrants and their families	£8 per statute adult.	8	15
Wives or children of emigrants now in the colony	£4 per statute adult.	6	15

4. Either the whole or part of the above amounts must be deposited with the Colonial Treasurer in Adelaide by parties wishing to assist the emigration of their friends ; but in case of part payment only being made in the colony, the balance of the passage money must be paid in England to the Emigration Commissioners before the embarkation order is issued by them.

5. In addition to the sums above stated, any amount may be deposited with the Colonial Treasurer for the benefit of the emigrant before embarkation. For the form of application to make deposits in the colony see Schedule B. annexed.

6. A certificate (Schedule B*) will be delivered to the depositor on whom is thrown the whole responsibity of forwarding it to the persons for whose behoof it is intended. It is very desirable that the depositor should, if possible, give the names of certain referees in Great Britain or Ireland, to whom the Commissioners may apply, so as to afford further security that the persons presenting the certificate are the individuals mentioned in that document.

7. Passages will not be granted by the Commissioners to children under 18 years of age, unless forming part of a family emigrating, or unless the parents be in the colony—in which case the facts must be stated in the certificate—or unless accompanying grown-up relations or friends, who are willing to take charge of the children.

N.B.—The attention of land purchasers is particularly called to the words in italics in the first clause of these regulations.

SCHEDULE A.

(*Place of residence and date*).

Sir—Having paid into the Colonial Treasury on the the sum of in purchase of Section No. , I beg to nominate the undermentioned persons for passage to this Province at the public expense :—

Christian and Surname of the proposed Emigrant at full length.	Age.	Trade or calling.	Where living in Great Britain or Ireland.

(*Signature of Purchaser*).

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I hereby certify that the sum of has been paid into the Colonial Treasury at Adelaide, by in purchase of Crown Lands as above stated.

(*Signature of the Colonial Treasurer*).

Treasury Office, Adelaide,
South Australia, 18

SCHEDULE B.

(*Place of residence and date*).

Sir—I beg leave to deposit in the Colonial Treasury, under the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 14th March, 1855, the sum of pounds sterling, to be applied by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in aid of the expenses of conveying to South Australia the undermentioned persons:—

Christian and Surname of the Emigrant at full length.	Age.	Trade or calling.	Where living, in Great Britain or Ireland.	To be paid towards the cost of passage.	To be expended for the Emigrant's benefit before embarkation.	Total.
			Grand Total			

(*Signature of the Depositor*).

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Approved. Colonial Secretary.

I hereby certify that the sum of pounds sterling has been paid into the Colonial Treasury at Adelaide, as above stated, this day of 18

(*Signature of the Colonial Treasurer*).

OLIVER K. RICHARDSON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A. *

March, 1855.

[*Note.*—THIS Certificate must be forwarded by the depositors in the colony to their friends at home, to be by them produced to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at their office, 8, Park-street, Westminster, within twelve months from this date.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATE in VIRTUE of PURCHASE of LAND.

I hereby certify, that [redacted] of South Australia, did on the [redacted] deposit in the Colonial Treasury the sum of [redacted] pounds, sterling, for investment in the purchase of land, and that subject to the undermentioned conditions he has a valid claim under the Colonial Regulations, dated March 14, 1855, to nominate within one month after payment of his purchase-money, two statute adults for every 80*l.* so deposited, reckoning two children under fourteen years of age as one statute emigrant, provided that the person so named shall be eligible in all respects for passages under the latest regulations of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners published in the colony, at the time of nomination being made, and which are hereunto annexed; and provided that if such nominees be ineligible, unable or unwilling to embark, when and where the Commissioners may direct, the appointment of others will rest with the Commissioners.

Conditions.

1. That the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners shall furnish a passage in the steerage, as soon as their arrangements will admit, to the persons named, provided that they are deemed eligible under the regulations of the Commissioners above referred to, and provided that the contributions, named in the eighth clause of those regulations, shall be paid by the emigrant, unless prepaid in the colony.

2. That a separate certificate, in the form hereto attached, shall be filled up for each married couple, and for each unmarried emigrant of fourteen years of age or upwards, who may be nominated, and shall be sent to the Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, No. 8, Park-street, Westminster, together with satisfactory evidence of the age of each person proposing to emigrate—married persons must send the certificate of their marriage at the same time.

3. If the parties named in the certificate be approved by the Commissioners, an embarkation order will be sent to them, according to the address given by the persons producing the certificate; and if any money has been paid for their benefit, it will be remitted with the embarkation order, either by Post Office order, or in such other manner as the Commissioners may decide.

4. After once remitting the money in the manner aforesaid, no second payment can be made under any circumstances; and if payment should not have been made to the right parties, Government will not be liable to any further claim.

5. That this certificate is to be produced, together with the embarkation order of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at the proper time and place mentioned in the order, and their production is to be held as sufficient evidence of the identity of the parties mentioned in the certificate.

6. That this certificate will not be available for any other than the persons undermentioned.

7. Passages will not be granted by the Commissioners to children under eighteen years of age, unless forming part of a family emigrating, or unless the parents be in the Colony—in which case the facts must be stated in the certificate—or unless accompanying grown-up relations or friends, who are willing to take charge of the children.

8. Married women whose husbands are in the colony, and children under eighteen years of age whose parents are in the colony, will have the first claim for passages

ss nominees of land purchasers ; but such children can only be taken out under the charge of married emigrants, approved by the Commissioners.

9. Persons over fifty years of age are not eligible as nominees of land purchasers, except under special circumstances, when they may be allowed to accompany their children who may be eligible.

In pursuance of the foregoing Claim, it is required that Passages be provided for the undermentioned Persons.

[The names to be inserted by the Agent in England, where the nomination is to be made there.]

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	State whether married or single.	Age.	Trade or calling.	Where living, in Great Britain or Ireland.	Amount paid towards the cost of passage.	Amount paid for Emigrants' benefit before embarkation.*	Total.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
				Total -			

* Note.—If more than one person be mentioned in the certificate, it should be stated to whom the money should be paid, and in the event of his decease, whether the whole or what portion of the money is to be paid to the survivors, and to whom.

Colonial Treasurer's Office,
Adelaide, 185

Colonial Treasurer.

Schedule B*.

March, 1855.

[*Note.*—This certificate must be forwarded by the depositors in the colony to their friends at home, to be by them produced to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at their Office, 8, Park street, Westminster, within twelve months from its date.]

Adelaide, South Australia.

Passage Certificate (Remittance).

I hereby certify that of South Australia, has lodged in the Colonial Treasury the sum of pounds sterling, to be applied in assisting the emigration of the undermentioned parties from to Port Adelaide, subject to the Colonial Regulations printed on the certificate hereto attached, and to the following conditions :—

1. That the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners shall furnish a passage in the steerage, as soon as their arrangements will admit, to the persons undernamed, provided they are of the description represented, and that they are of good moral character, and are not lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or otherwise infirm; and that they have been vaccinated, or have had the smallpox; and provided also, that all the Colonial Regulations have been complied with.

2. That the form of certificate hereto attached shall be filled up and sent to the Secretary of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, No. 8, Park Street, Westminster, together with satisfactory evidence of the age of each person proposing to emigrate; and a separate form must be filled up for each married couple, and for each unmarried emigrant above eighteen years of age. Married persons must send the certificate of their marriage at the same time.

3. If any of the parties do not come forward to take the passages secured to them by this certificate, the money which has been paid for them will be returned to the depositor in the colony; provided that due notice be given to the Commissioners of their intention not to proceed. If none of the parties intend to proceed, this certificate should be at once forwarded to the Commissioners, with an intimation to that effect.

4. If, after the Commissioners have engaged passages for any of the persons undermentioned, the passage money or any part thereof has become forfeited, by reason of their not coming forward for embarkation at the proper time, or otherwise making default, such sum will be deducted from the sum herein certified to have been deposited, and the balance only will be available for fresh passages for the parties, or for return to the depositor in the colony, as the case may be.

5. The money herein certified to have been received, or a due proportion thereof, will be returned to the depositor in the colony, if the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners should decline to grant a passage to all the persons underwritten, or any of them, as the case may be, on account of their ineligibilty specified in the first clause of this certificate.

6. That the depositor undertakes to send this certificate to the parties for whose use it is intended, and to cause it to be produced to the Commissioners in London, within twelve months from its date, and its production will be taken as sufficient evidence of the identity of the parties mentioned in the certificate, unless the Commissioners see any reason to the contrary.

7. If the parties named in the certificate be approved by the Commissioners, an embarkation order will be sent to them, according to the address given by the persons producing the certificate; and if any money has been paid for their benefit, it will be remitted with the embarkation order, either by Post Office order, or in such other manner as the Commissioners may decide.

8. After once remitting the money in the manner aforesaid, no second payment can be made under any circumstances; and if payment should not have been made to the right parties, Government will not be liable to any further claim.

9. That this certificate is to be produced, together with the embarkation order of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at the proper time and place mentioned in the order, and their production is to be held as sufficient evidence of the identity of the parties mentioned in the certificate.

10. That this certificate will not be available for any other than the persons undermentioned.

11. Passages will not be granted by the Commissioners to children under eighteen years of age, unless forming part of a family emigrating, or unless the parents be in the colony—in which case the facts must be stated in the certificate—or unless accompanying grown-up relations or friends who are willing to take charge of the children.

Form to be filled in by Applicant.

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Age.	Trade or calling.	Where living, in Great Britain or in Ireland.	Amount paid towards the cost of passage.	Amount paid for Emigrants' benefit before embarkation.*	Total.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			Total - - £			

* Note.—If more than one person be mentioned in the certificate, it should be stated to whom the money should be paid, and in the event of his decease, whether the whole or what portion of the money is to be paid to the survivors, and to whom.

Colonial Treasurer's Office,
Adelaide, 185

Colonial Treasurer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Nominee of _____

Available for twelve months from its date.]

[*Issued at* _____ *in the Colony of South Australia, on the* _____ 185 .

This form when filled up is to be *separated* from the other page, and forwarded as a letter, *pre-paid*, directed to "S. WALCOTT, Esq., *Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, Park-street, Westminster;*" but the applicant is cautioned not to make any preparation for the voyage before he has been informed of the Commissioners' decision on the application. If any of the persons, whose passage has been arranged for in the Colony, should be unable to proceed, this form should be forwarded to the Commissioners, with an intimation to that effect, in order that the fact may be communicated to the Colonial Government, for the information of the persons who made the arrangement for the passage.

THIS FORM WILL DO FOR A MAN, HIS WIFE, AND CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN, OR FOR A SINGLE PERSON.

The Names of the Applicants, and of *all* their Children under 18, must be inserted in this column. Separate Forms are required for Children over 18, and should be securely attached to the Form of their Parents.	Age of each Person at last Birth-day.	Day and Year when each Person was born. N.B.—Extract of Register of Birth, or Certificate of Baptism, for each Person, must be sent with this form. The Name and Address in full of the Party to whom the Documents belong must be plainly written on the back of each.	Present Occupation.	How long so Employed.	Former Occupation.	How long so Employed.	Any Mental or Bodily Defect must be here stated, and if the Applicant has been vaccinated or has had the small pox.

Place of residence.....	Post Town. County.
Married or single. If married, the certificate must be enclosed. State the number of your children now living, and if any increase of family is expected within four months..	
Name, address, and occupation of some late employer, and the time you worked for him	
Name and address of the minister of the parish in which you reside	
Have you been in the receipt of parish relief, and if so, for how long	

cut away.

This margin must be left blank.

wife, and children of fourteen years and upwards, and half that sum for each of my said children under fourteen, for each year which may be wanting to complete the four years from our landing in the Colony, and I engage to sign an undertaking to that effect before embarkation. I also engage to conform to the directions of the Commissioners and their officers, and to such regulations as may be established for the good government of all in the depôt and during the voyage; and I further pledge myself not to leave the ship until she reaches her destination. And I further declare, that I have neither paid, nor agreed to pay, for the purpose of obtaining a passage, any fee or gratuity whatever, to, or for the use of, the party through whom this application is made, or any one else.

Signature of applicant.

It is particularly requested that no one will sign these certificates unless convinced of the truth of their statements.

CERTIFICATE TO BE SIGNED BY TWO RESPECTABLE HOUSEHOLDERS.—*N.B. This is not to be signed by Publicans or Dealers in Beer or Spirits.*

We certify that the above form of application was duly filled up before our signatures were attached: that we have perused the statements therein contained, and believe them to be strictly true; that we are well acquainted with _____ know _____ to be of the calling above stated, and believe _____ to be honest, sober, industrious, and of general good character; and that none of the persons named above are deformed, deaf, blind, lame, or idiotic, or likely to become a burthen to the Colony.

Signature Residence Post Town
Signature Residence Post Town

CERTIFICATE OF A PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

I certify that I have examined the above-named applicant, and his wife and children, and that none of them are seriously mutilated nor deformed in person, nor, in my opinion, afflicted with any disease calculated to shorten life, or to impair physical or mental energy, and that each person appears to be of the age set against his or her name in the column above. I certify also that they have all had the small pox or have been vaccinated, and are entirely free from every disease usually considered infectious or contagious; and that all the male adults are capable of labour in their callings.

Signature Residence

CERTIFICATE OF THE MAGISTRATE OR CLERGYMAN OF THE PARISH IN WHICH APPLICANT RESIDES.

I certify that I have examined the foregoing statements, and have no reason to doubt their truth. I further certify, to the best of my belief, that the above certificates are authentic, and that the persons whose signatures are affixed to them are worthy of credit.

Signature of the Magistrate Residence
Signature of the Clergyman Residence
Signature of the Roman Catholic Priest Residence

DECLARATION OF SELECTING AGENT, WHERE ONE IS EMPLOYED.

I do hereby declare that I have carefully inquired as to the validity of the above statements, and that I am perfectly satisfied of their correctness; also that I believe the above parties to be in all respects desirable emigrants. And I further declare, that neither I, nor any sub-agent, or other person acting under my authority, have received, or agreed to receive, from or in respect of the emigrants above described, any fee or gratuity whatever, on account of their obtaining a passage through my agency.

Agent for Depositor

CAUTIONS.

1.—No payment whatever should be made to any person in respect of applications for passages, nor is any agent entitled to receive money for the Commissioners. If, therefore, applicants make the payments required by the "Approval Circular" through agents, instead of in the manner pointed out in that document, it must be at their own risk, and the Commissioners will in no way be responsible.

2.—The filling up the forms confers no claim whatever to a passage, and the Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept applicants although they may come within the Regulations. Applicants are warned, therefore, not to consider that a passage can be granted to them, unless they are called upon by notice from the Secretary to make the payments mentioned in the 8th Article of the Regulations on the other half-sheet. Before they receive such notice they are on no account to quit their employment, or make any preparation for departure, as it may be some time before their cases can be considered. Those persons who disregard this warning will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners. *N.B. The agents have no authority to promise passages on behalf of the Board.*

3.—*If this paper contains any FALSE STATEMENTS, or FALSE SIGNATURES, the party will not only forfeit his deposit, and all claim to a passage, but also render himself liable, under "The Passengers' Act," to a PENALTY not exceeding FIFTY POUNDS.*

4.—If, upon arrival at the depôt, applicants are found to have any infectious disorder, or any bodily or mental defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, or not to have truly stated their case, they will not be embarked, nor maintained at the Commissioners' expense. *See 12th and 13th Regulations.*

5.—*This paper must be kept clean, and will be returned unless filled up exactly according to the directions given above. No erasures or mutilations must be made.*

March 1855.

REGULATIONS for the SELECTION in ENGLAND of EMIGRANTS to SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and CONDITIONS on which PASSAGES are GRANTED.

Qualifications of Emigrants.

1. The emigrants must be of those callings, which, from time to time, are most in demand in the colony. They must be sober, industrious, of general good moral character, *and have been in the habit of working for wages;*—of all of which decisive certificates will be required. They must also be in good health, free from all bodily or mental defects; and the adults must, in all respects, be capable of labour, and going out to work for wages, at the occupation specified on their application forms. The candidates who will receive a preference are respectable young women trained to domestic or farm service, and families in which there is a preponderance of females.

2. The separation of husbands and wives, and of parents from children under 18, will in no case be allowed.

3. Single women under 18 cannot be taken without their parents, unless they go under the immediate care of some near relatives. Single women over 35 years of age are ineligible. Single women with illegitimate children can in no case be taken.

4. Single men cannot be taken, unless they are sons in eligible families, containing at least a corresponding number of daughters.

5. Families in which there are more than two children under seven, or than three under ten years of age, or in which the sons outnumber the daughters, except where nominated by persons in the colony; widowers and widows with young children, persons who intend to *resort to the gold fields*, to buy land, or to invest capital in trade, or who are in the habitual receipt of parish relief, or who have not been vaccinated or not had the small-pox, cannot be accepted.

Application and Approval.

6. Applications must be made to the Commissioners in the form annexed. The filling up of the form is merely to bring the applicant's case fully before the Board. It confers no claim to a passage; and implies no pledge that the candidates, though within the regulations, will be accepted; for as the applications are usually more numerous than the emigration funds can meet, only the most desirable even of eligible candidates can be chosen.

7. From the number of applications some time must necessarily elapse after the form is sent in before it can be considered. If approved of, the applicants will receive a printed "Approval Circular," calling for the contribution required by Article 8, and pointing out how the money is to be paid. After it is paid they will, as soon as the Commissioners' arrangements will permit, receive an Embarkation Order (*which is not transferable*), naming the ship in which they are to embark, and the time and place of joining her. *Applicants must not leave their homes before the receipt of this Order.*

Payments towards Passages.

8. The contributions above-mentioned (out of which the Commissioners provide bedding and mess utensils, &c., for the voyage,) are as follows:—

Classes.	Age.		
	Under Forty-five.	Forty-five. and under Fifty.	Fifty and under Sixty.
	£ s.	£	£
1. Married agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and their wives, (for South Australia, copper miner also), and women of the working class, per head.	1 0	5	11
2. Married journeyman mechanics and artizans, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, sawyers, wheelwrights, gardeners, &c., and their wives, per head	2 0	6	14
3. Single men, subject to the conditions in Article 4, and if accompanying their parents	2 0	—	—
4. Children under 14, per head	0 10	—	—

Passages from Dublin and Cork to Plymouth and Liverpool, and from Glasgow to Liverpool, are provided by the Commissioners for emigrants. All other travelling expenses must be borne by the emigrants themselves.

[*These rules are equally applicable to the nominees of land purchasers.*]

Cautions to Applicants.

9. *No preparations must on any account be made by the applicants, either by withdrawing from employment or otherwise, until they receive the "Approval Circular."* Applicants who fail to attend to this warning will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners.

10. The selecting agents of the Board have no authority to bind the Commissioners, nor to promise passages in any case, nor to receive money. *If, therefore, applicants wish to make their payments through the agents, instead of in the manner pointed out in the "Approved Circular," they must understand that they do so at their own risk, and that the Commissioners will in no way be responsible.*

11. Should any signatures attached to an applicant's paper prove to be not genuine, or any personation be attempted, or any false representations be made in the papers, not only will the application be rejected, and the contribution forfeited, but the offenders will be liable, under the Passengers' Act, to a Penalty not exceeding 50*l.*

12. Should any applicants be found, on personal examination at the depôt, or on board, to have made any mis-statement in their papers, or to have omitted to state any material fact, or to have any infectious disorder, or otherwise not to be in a fit state of health for the voyage, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers or to have left any of their young children behind, or to have brought with them more children than are mentioned in their application form, or expressly sanctioned by the Commissioners, or to have attempted any deception whatever, or evasion of these rules, they will be refused admission on board the ship, or if embarked, will be landed, without having any claim on the Commis-

sioners. If, after embarkation, emigrants are guilty of insubordination, or misconduct, they will be relanded, and forfeit their contributions.

13. If applicants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, without having previously given to the Commissioners timely notice, and a satisfactory reason, or if they fail to proceed in the ship, or are rejected for any of the reasons specified in the preceding article, they will forfeit their contributions, and will have no claim to a passage at any future time.

Outfit, &c.

14. The Commissioners supply, free of charge, provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils at their depôt, and on board the ship. Also, new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvas bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates, and drinking mugs, which articles will be given, after arrival in the colony, to the emigrants who have behaved well on the voyage.

15. The emigrants must find their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners; and they will not be allowed to embark unless they have a sufficient stock for the voyage, not less, for each person, than—

For Males—
Six shirts.
Six pairs stockings.
Two warm flannel or Guernsey shirts.
Two pairs new shoes.
Two complete suits of strong exterior clothing.

For Females—
Six shifts.
Two warm and strong flannel petticoats.
Six pairs stockings.
Two pairs strong shoes.
Two strong gowns, one of which must be warm.

But for each child, nine shirts or shifts, four warm flannel waistcoats, and one warm cloak or outside coat, six pairs of stockings, two pairs of strong shoes, and two complete suits of exterior clothing are required. There must also be at least three sheets for each berth, and four towels and two pounds of marine soap for each person. The necessary brushes and combs and clothes brushes for cleanliness must be provided by the emigrants. Emigrants must not have less than the above outfit; but the larger the stock of clothing the better for health and comfort during the voyage, which usually lasts about four months, and as the emigrants have always to pass through very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both; two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, are strongly recommended.

16. With a view to the promotion of cleanliness and health during the voyage, the hair of all children under twelve years of age must be cut close, before embarkation. If this has not been done before arrival at the depôt it will be cut there. Parents should provide a proper comb for the purpose.

17. The emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trade that are not bulky. But the whole quantity of baggage for each adult must not measure more than 20 cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be closely packed in one or more strong boxes or cases, but no box must exceed in size 15 cubic feet. Large packages and extra baggage, if it can be taken at all, must be paid for. Mattresses and feather beds will in no case be taken.

18. The emigrants will have to sign a written engagement, at the port of embarkation, *that, if they go to the gold fields, or if they quit the colony within four years after landing, they must repay to the Colonial Government a proportionate part of their passage money, at the rate of 4l. per adult, for each year wanting to complete four years from landing.*

19. All applications should be addressed, post-paid, to S. Walcott, Esq., No. 8, Park-street, Westminster.

By order of the Board,

STEPHEN WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

EMIGRATION CERTIFICATE (REMITTANCE).

[*Note.*—THIS form, when filled up, is to be separated from the other page, and forwarded by the applicant at home as a letter, prepaid, directed to S. Walcott, Esq., 8, Park-street, Westminster; but the applicant is cautioned not to make any preparation for the voyage before he has been informed of the Commissioners' decision on the application. If any of the persons whose passage has been arranged for in the Colony should be unable to proceed, this form should be forwarded to the Commissioners, with an intimation to that effect, in order that the fact may be communicated to the Colonial Government, for the information of the persons who made the arrangement for their passage. This form will do for a man, his wife, and children under 18, or for a single person.]

The names of the parties whose passages are arranged for are to be inserted here. If married, the names of all the children under 18 must also be inserted, whether their passages have been arranged for or not.	Age of each person at last birth day.	Day and year when each person was born. N.B.—The extract of the register of birth, or the certificate of baptism, for each person, must be sent with this form.	State whether married or single, and whether a widower or widow.	Trade or calling.

Place of Residence	Post Town	County

I do hereby declare that all the above statements are true; and I engage to conform during the voyage to such regulations as may be established for the good government and welfare of all on board the ship in which I may receive a passage; and I further pledge myself not to leave the ship until she reaches her destination.

Signed by the Emigrant, _____

Witnesses to Signature. _____

_____

CERTIFICATE OF A PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above-named persons, and that they are entirely free from every disease usually considered infectious or contagious; I further certify that none of them are either lunatic, idiotic, deaf, dumb, blind, or otherwise infirm; and that they have been vaccinated or had the smallpox, as the case may be.

Signature Residence

CERTIFICATE OF THE MAGISTRATE OR CLERGYMAN OF THE PARISH IN GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND IN WHICH THE PROPOSED EMIGRANT RESIDES.

I certify, to the best of my belief, that the above-named parties, desirous of emigrating to South Australia, are of good moral character.

Signature of Magistrate Residence
Signature of Clergyman Residence
Signature of Roman Catholic Priest Residence

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE DEPOSITOR IN THE COLONY.

Reference can be made by the Emigration Commissioners respecting the parties above-named, to

Mr. of Post Town, County.
Mr. of Post Town, County.

APPENDIX No. 37.

TASMANIA.

RETURN of the LAND REVENUE of the COLONY for the Years 1854 and 1855.

Heads of Revenue.	1854. £	s.	d.	1855. £	s.	d.
Sale of Crown Land by auction	47,171	18	6	32,625	17	0
Do. do. under regulations of Nov. 1851	25,511	0	0	15,389	6	3
Licences to occupy Crown Lands	25,141	12	8	24,168	15	8
Rent of Crown Land selected for future purchase	4,010	11	7	3,414	14	2
Fees received by Surveyor General	3,524	5	6	1,987	15	0
Fees for surveys	978	5	0	1,300	7	6
Fees for diagrams on grant deeds	152	17	6	187	5	0
Moiety of fines on grants	57	7	1	64	17	9
Quit rents subsequent to April 1, 1856	374	14	0	418	7	5
Do. one third redemption	156	1	5	156	2	11
Royalty on coals	122	11	10	156	8	5
Repayments on account of passage money, &c.	3,466	10	0	1,949	0	0
Repayments by immigrants	74	15	0	19	13	9
Sales of Government property	273	6	6	3	3	0
Instalment of debt, Bridgewater Commissioners	500	0	0	—		
Interest from do.	322	10	0	190	0	0
Rent of Observatory building	50	0	0	83	6	8
Advertising in "Gazette"	0	17	6	3	7	6
Repayments by heads of departments	323	10	2	700	0	0
From Surveyor General, salary forfeited	12	18	7	—		
Miscellaneous	—			2	14	0
Total £	112,225	12	7	82,821	1	10

Appendix No. 38.

New Zealand.

Land Regulations.

Regulations for the Sale, Letting, Occupation, and Disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown within the Province of Auckland.

1. From and after the 15th day of June 1856, the waste lands of the Crown in the province of Auckland, in the colony of New Zealand, shall be disposed of in the manner and according to the regulations herein-after prescribed, and not otherwise.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect any promise or engagement made heretofore by or on behalf of Her Majesty with or to any person respectiug any of the said lands, or be construed as intending to prevent the fulfilment or performance thereof.

3. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Waste Lands Commissioner, to be appointed as herein-after provided, within three months after notice shall have been given in the "Government Gazette" for the province of Auckland, to have surveyed at applicant's cost (which shall be paid by him before the Crown grant shall be issued) all lands remaining unsurveyed which shall have been applied for and the application granted under previous regulations relating to unsurveyed lands.

4. The Governor of the said Colony may, from time to time, and as to him it shall seem meet, reserve portions of the said lands for the use and benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of such province, and for any purposes of public safety; and may alienate portions thereof, either in perpetuity or for any term, in exchange for other lands (whether the same belong to private persons or are holden by the Crown or private persons in trust for public purposes), or in satisfaction of any equitable claim to lands in the said province, belonging to or claimed by the Crown, or of any equitable claim against the Crown, in respect of lands situate therein.

5. The Superintendent of the said province may, from time to time, and as to him it shall seem meet, reserve portions of the said lands for public roads or other internal communications, whether by land or water, or for the sites of future towns or villages, or for the sites of public buildings, or as and for the sites of common schools, or for the purpose of endowments for such schools, in which shall be taught reading and writing in English, arithmetic, and English grammar; such reserves for said schools to be one-twentieth of the whole of such lands; or as endowments for charitable purposes, or as places for the interment of the dead, or for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or as the sites of public quays or landing-places on the sea coast, or shores of navigable streams, or for any other purpose of convenience, health, or enjoyment.

6. Such Superintendent shall and may, from time to time, and whensoever and as often as to him it shall seem meet, divide the said waste lands into town lands, suburban lands, and country lands, and vary, alter, or annul such division, and make a new division thereof.

7. Subject to the provision herein contained, town lands and suburban lands, and such of the country lands, as the Superintendent shall in that behalf appoint, shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of except by way of public auction.

8. Such public sales shall be holden and conducted by such person, and at such times, and in such places within the said province as the Superintendent shall, in that behalf, from time to time, by notification in the "Government Gazette" for the province of Auckland, nominate and appoint, which person shall be styled the Waste Lands Commissioner for the province of Auckland, who shall transact all the business of the Waste Lands Office.

9. The upset prices of the lands to be sold at such public sales shall be fixed from time to time by the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent shall, from time to time, notify through such Gazette what lands are to be sold at such public sales, and the upset prices thereof respectively, and such lands shall not be so offered to public sale until one calendar month shall have elapsed from and after first publication of such notification as aforesaid. The purchase money of every allotment of land sold at such public sales shall be paid by the purchaser thereof or his agent unto such person as the Governor shall appoint to receive the same; one moiety thereof to be paid at the time of sale, and the other moiety to be paid within one calendar month from and after such time. In the event of the second moiety of such purchase money not being paid unto the person so appointed to receive the same within the said calendar month, such sale shall be void, and the first moiety shall thereupon be forfeited to the Crown.

11. In the case of lands thus forfeited by non-completion of the contract for their purpose, it shall be lawful for any person, within the next twelve calendar months after the auction at which the bidding for such lands was made, to purchase such lands for the highest amount that was then bid for them.

12. It shall also be lawful for any person, within the next twelve calendar months after any auction, to become, without any further auction, the purchaser of any land so put up for sale as aforesaid, and not then sold, by offering and paying for the same the upset price at which the same may have been put up for sale.

13. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall be competent for the Superintendent, instead of permitting any land to be purchased as authorized by the above clauses 11 and 12, to cause any lands which shall not have been already applied for under the said clauses, to be put up again to auction, giving such notice thereof as is herein-before provided in respect of land to be offered at auction.

Country Lands.

14. Subject to the provisions herein-after in that behalf contained, all country lands shall be sold by the said Commissioner at the fixed price of ten shillings an acre, excepting such parts thereof as shall be reserved for public purposes or sale by auction, as and in manner aforesaid, or as shall contain less than forty acres.

15. The Superintendent shall and may from time to time notify through the "Government Gazette" for the province of Auckland

what blocks of country lands are to be sold at such fixed price, and the days on and after which the same shall be respectively open to sale, provided that none of the said blocks, excepting such as have been heretofore declared open for sale or settlement, shall be so offered to sale until one calendar month shall have elapsed from and after such notifying thereof as aforesaid.

16. As soon as the Superintendent shall have so notified that any block of such lands will be open to sale on and after a certain day, any person desirous of purchasing any surveyed or unsurveyed allotment, of not less than forty acres in such block, shall by himself or his agent make application in writing unto the Waste Lands Commissioner; and such application shall contain the name of the intending purchaser, the area and situation of the allotment, and a description of its boundaries.

17. In the case of such allotment being unsurveyed, and fronting on a river, road, lake, or coast, it must be as nearly as possible of a rectangular form, and the depth thereof must be at least three times the length of such frontage, and in all cases so as not unduly to interfere with the advantageous dividing of the adjoining lands into convenient allotments. Provided always, that, under special circumstances, persons desirous of completing their properties may be allowed to purchase adjoining lands in blocks of irregular shape and of small extent.

18. Such application shall be put under a sealed cover, on which shall be legibly endorsed the name of the intending purchaser, and the number of acres which he contemplates purchasing.

19. Such intending purchaser or his agent may then tender such application for the allotment therein mentioned unto the Waste Lands Commissioner at his office, during office hours, and the purchase money unto the person appointed to receive the same.

20. The Waste Lands Commissioner shall not receive such application unless such intending purchaser or his agent shall, at the time of tendering the same, exhibit to him the receipt for the purchase money of such allotment.

21. The Waste Lands Commissioner shall immediately thereupon (and in the presence of the said intending purchaser or his agent, if such purchaser or agent should desire the same), enter in a minute book, to be in that behalf by him provided and kept, a minute of the receipt of such application and purchase money, and of the endorsement on such application.

22. The minutes to be so entered in such book shall be consecutively numbered, from one upwards, and shall set forth the date of the reception of every such application, the name of the intending purchaser, the number of acres which he contemplates purchasing, and the amount which he shall have so paid as the purchase money thereof.

23. Such book shall be open to the public for inspection at all times, during office hours, at the Land Sales Office, during which time any person may take a copy of any minute entered therein.

24. The applications so received shall not be unsealed until the first day appointed in manner aforesaid by the Superintendent for the sale of such block, on which day no further applications for such block shall be receivable.

25. The Waste Lands Commissioner shall on the day last mentioned, and in presence of such of the intending purchasers or their agents as may please to attend at his office in that behalf, proceed to unseal and open all such applications so received.

26. Where it shall appear, on unsealing and opening the said applications, that but one person has in manner aforesaid given notice of his intention to purchase any one allotment, and that he has, as in manner aforesaid, paid the purchase money thereof, such person shall be deemed the purchaser of such allotment.

27. But if it should at any time appear that two or more intending purchasers have given such notice respecting the same allotment or part thereof, and that each of them has, as and in manner aforesaid, paid the purchase money of and for the said allotment or part thereof, as the case may be, the said allotment or part thereof shall be disposed of in the following manner.

28. The Waste Lands Commissioner shall appoint a time and place whereat the said two or more intending purchasers or their agents, as the case may be, may attend, and shall give notice unto them of such time and place, and shall there and then sell by auction, to the highest bidder of and amongst such intending purchasers or their agents, the said allotment or part thereof, as the case may be, and the upset price of the said allotment or part thereof at such auction shall be ten shillings an acre.

29. Such of the said intending purchasers as shall be by himself or his agent the highest bidder at such auction shall be deemed the purchaser of the said allotment or part, upon paying, in manner aforesaid, unto the person appointed to receive the same, the additional purchase money of and for the said allotment arising from such sale by auction.

30. The Waste Lands Commissioner shall, immediately after such auction, give unto each of the unsuccessful parties thereof, or his agent, an order on the person so appointed by the Governor to receive such purchase money, for the return unto such unsuccessful party or agent the purchase money so paid by him for such allotment or part thereof.

31. The persons so appointed to receive such purchase money shall, on presentment of such order, return forthwith to such unsuccessful party or agent the purchase money mentioned in such order.

Subsequent Applications.

32. From and after the day of unsealing and opening, any person desirous of purchasing any allotment in such block may by himself or his agent tender an application in writing unto the Waste Lands Commissioner, which application shall contain the name of the intending purchaser, the area and situation of the allotment, and a description of its boundaries.

33. The Waste Lands Commissioner shall not receive such application unless such intending purchaser or his agent shall, at the time of tendering the same, exhibit to him the receipt for the purchase money of such allotment; and until such payment shall have been so made, the allotment shall be deemed and taken to be unsold.

34. The Waste Lands Commissioner shall, immediately there (and in the presence of the said intending purchaser or his agent, if such

purchaser or agent should desire the same) enter in the said minute book the date of the reception of such application, the name of such purchaser, the area and situation of the allotment so purchased, the block whereof such allotment forms a part, and the amount which such purchaser shall have so paid as the purchase money of and for such allotment.

35. At the time of any application for unsurveyed land being granted, the applicant shall be informed that the land so selected shall be surveyed at the expense of the Government, or that the applicant must have the same surveyed at his own expense, by a surveyor authorized by the Waste Lands Commissioner to survey for the district in which such land shall be situate ; in which latter case such applicant shall be entitled to receive an allowance of five acres for every hundred acres so surveyed, as compensation for the cost thereof.

36. Every survey to be made by the applicant must be completed within twelve months after the applicant shall have been informed that the land is to be so surveyed, and in default thereof it shall be lawful for the Waste Lands Commissioner either to have the land surveyed at the applicant's expense (which shall be repaid before the Crown grant shall be issued), or it shall be disposed of to any other person ; and in such latter case the purchase money paid by the first applicant shall be returned to him on demand, after deducting one-tenth part thereof as a forfeiture for the default.

37. All allotments in such blocks shall be respectively sold, subject to the right of the Crown to make public roads or railways over and through such allotments, upon making compensation to the persons seized thereof respectively.

Country Land offered to Sale at fixed Prices, and not sold.

38. When any block of country land, or part thereof, shall remain unsold for the space of six calendar months from and after the first day fixed by the Superintendent through such notification as aforesaid for the said block being so open to sale at such fixed price, the Superintendent may from time to time, and as to him it shall seem meet, cause the same to be sold by public auction, at an upset price of not less than one shilling per acre, and in allotments not containing respectively more than six hundred and forty acres ; provided that no such lands shall be so offered for sale until the Superintendent shall have given notice in such Gazette of such intended sale, and until three calendar months shall have elapsed from and after the appearance of such notice.

Scrip.

39. In all sales of the said waste lands, whether by auction or otherwise, all scrip to be issued under any Act or Acts of the Local Legislature of this province, and any scrip which may be issued by the Governor in lieu of granting land in exchange, under the ninth and tenth sections of the Crown Titles Ordinance, shall be deemed and taken to be money for the amount for which the same shall have been issued, and shall be receivable for such amount as payment or part payment for any allotment of the said waste land to be sold under and subject to these regulations.

40. So far as lands purchased by private persons before the treaty of Waitangi from the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, or purchased under the Pre-emption Proclamation of Governor FitzRoy, may be deemed or held to be waste lands of the Crown, it shall be lawful for the Governor to convey and assure unto the purchasers of such lands, or those claiming under them, as the case may be, the lands so purchased, upon their proving to the satisfaction of the Governor that such purchases were effected *bonâ fide*.

Land containing Minerals.

41. The Superintendent shall and may from time to time, as to him it may seem meet, lease by public auction or public tender (excepting in the case herein-after mentioned), in allotments not containing more than one hundred and sixty acres, and for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, any of the waste lands containing minerals, unto such persons as may desire to become the lessees thereof.

42. In the event of any person discovering minerals in such waste lands, the Superintendent may lease unto him by private contract an allotment of such waste lands, not containing more than one hundred and sixty acres, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, and at such annual rental as he shall deem meet.

43. In every lease of waste lands containing minerals a royalty shall be reserved to the Crown of one-fifteenth of the minerals to be raised in the allotment thereby demised, and such lease shall contain clauses for the several purposes following, namely,—

1. For securing the payment of the royalty or rent.
2. For enabling some person, on the part of the lessor, from time to time to enter and examine the mine.
3. For securing the regular, proper, and efficient mining and working of the minerals.
4. For making void the lease on breach of the stipulations on the part of the lessee therein contained.
5. For delivering up the property at the termination of the lease in good tenantable repair.
6. For enabling the lessee to abandon the working of the minerals whenever he shall find the same unprofitable to work, and surrender the lease.

Sale of Country Lands on Credit.

44. Notwithstanding anything herein-before contained, as to the sale, letting, occupation, or disposal of the said country lands, the Superintendent shall and may from time to time set apart allotments thereof, for the purpose of being sold, on and subject to the terms and conditions herein-after mentioned.

45. Such allotments shall contain respectively not less than 20 acres, nor more than 100 acres, and shall be sold at the uniform price of fifteen shillings an acre, and but one of them shall be sold to the same person.

46. The intending purchaser of any of the said allotments, or his agent, shall, on tendering his application to purchase, make a deposit with the Waste Lands Commissioner of one shilling for every acre in the allotment; and such application shall not be received unless and until the deposit shall have been so made.

47. The purchase money of every such allotment shall be paid in manner following, namely:—one-fifteenth part thereof shall be paid on the day of sale, and the aforesaid deposit being retained shall be considered as such payment; one-fifteenth part thereof within one year thereafter; one-fifteenth part thereof within two years after such day of sale; one-fifteenth part thereof within three years after such day of sale; one-fifteenth part thereof within four years after such day of sale; and the remaining part thereof within five years after such day of sale.

48. The purchaser of every such allotment shall erect thereon, within the first year after such day of sale, a dwelling-house, of the length of 24 feet, and of the breadth of 12 feet, and of the height of seven feet from the ground to the eaves; and having therein a fire-place and chimney, and being divided into at least two compartments; and also shall erect thereon, within two years after such day, a number of chains of fencing, equal in amount to one-half the number of acres in such allotment; and shall further erect therein, before the expiration of the fifth year from such day of sale, an additional number of chains of fencing, equal in amount to that last mentioned, such fencing to consist of proper fences within the meaning of "the Fencing Act," session 2, No. 5.

49. The Waste Lands Commissioner or his appointee shall have access at all reasonable times to every such allotment, for the purpose of ascertaining if the purchaser thereof hath complied with these regulations.

50. In the event of such purchaser failing to pay any of the said instalments of the purchase money within the time in that behalf herein before specified, or failing to erect, as and in manner aforesaid, such house or fencing, all his estate and interest in such allotment shall cease and determine.

51. On the determination of the purchaser's estate or interest in such allotment, or as soon as may be convenient thereafter, the Superintendent shall and may appoint two landholders of the district wherein the land is situate to make a valuation of the prescribed improvements made thereon, with power to appoint, in case of their disagreeing respecting the value thereof, an umpire, whose decision in such case shall be final; and, after such valuation shall have been so made, the allotment shall be sold by public auction, subject to such valuation, and the reasonable expenses incurred in making the same; and in the event of its realizing, when so and in such manner sold, the said sum of fifteen shillings an acre, the amount of the valuation so made shall be paid out of the proceeds of such sale, by the Waste Lands Commissioner, to the purchaser so forfeiting, or, in case of his decease, to his personal representatives.

52. All the provisions herein-before contained, as to the person by whom the said country lands shall be sold as aforesaid, at ten shillings an acre, and the mode and manner of notifying that the same are open for sale, and of applying for permission to purchase portions thereof, and the form and shape of such portions, and the mode and manner of receiving, dealing with, and finally disposing of the applications so made, and of paying the purchase money of the land so purchased, shall extend and be applicable to all allotments of the said country lands to be sold on credit, as aforesaid, at fifteen shillings an acre (so far as the same can be applied thereto), as fully

and effectually as if such provisions were here repeated: Provided that, where two or more persons shall apply at the same time for permission to purchase the same allotment, the right to effect such purchase shall be decided by lot, and not by auction.

Occupation of Crown Lands.

53. The rules and regulations for the issue of pasture and timber licenses, for the occupation of waste lands of the Crown outside hundreds in the said province, annexed to land regulations for such province, which came into force on the 15th day of March 1855, and as referred to in the 16th section of those regulations, shall remain in force, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

54. No person will be allowed to purchase any portion of the land occupied by a pasture or timber license holder, wherein a homestead shall have been erected, or improvements made, until the offer of purchasing such land shall have been made to such license holder at the price of twenty shillings an acre.

55. The license holder in such case will be allowed to exercise, within one month from the notification of such offer as last aforesaid, the right of purchasing, at such fixed price, his homestead or improved land, together with such land adjoining thereto as he may desire, not being in the whole less than 40 or more than 80 acres, and the whole being in one allotment, of a rectangular form, as nearly as circumstances will permit, and having, if fronting a river, road, lake, or coast, a depth of not less than three times the length of its frontage.

Naval and Military Settlers.

56. Every person who has heretofore received from the Waste Land Board, under the provisions in that behalf contained in the 37th and 38th sections of the Land Regulations for the said province, which came into force on the 15th day of March 1855, a money certificate enabling him to acquire land free of cost, may select, before the 1st day of August 1856, out of any blocks of special occupation land, hereto-before declared open for selection, and under and subject to all the provisions in that behalf contained in such Land Regulations, the number af acres mentioned in the said certificate, anything herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

T. H. Bartley,
Speaker.

Adopted by the Provincial Council this 23d day of April 1856.

Stephen E. Hughes,
Clerk of Auckland Provincial Council.

I, John Logan Campbell, Superintendent of the province of Auckland, do hereby recommend to the Governor the above regulation for the sale, letting, disposal, and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown, that they may be issued and put in force in the said province.

J. Logan Campbell,
Superintendent.

Appendix No. 39.

Canada.

Information for Emigrants to Canada and the Northern and Western States of America, showing the Routes, Distances, and Rates of Passage from Quebec to the principal Points.

Routes.

Route No. 1.—From Quebec through Canada to Windsor (on the Detroit river, St. Clair, the most westerly point of Upper Canada), and to the western states, viz., Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Minesota, proceeding by Grand Trunk Railway or first-class steamers from Quebec, *vid* Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, to Hamilton, thence by the line of the Great Western Railway to Detroit, thence to Chicago by Michigan Central Railroad, and from Chicago by railroad to Galena on the Mississippi, or to St. Louis in the State of Missouri. To any of the northern ports of Lakes Michigan or Superior, proceed, by the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway, from Toronto to Collingwood, 93 miles, whence steamers leave for Green Bay, Manitowoe, Sheboygan, Milwaukie, Bruce Mines (copper region), &c. &c.

Route No. 2.—From Quebec to places on the American side of Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Passengers for this route proceed by steamers or Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec to Kingston, thence by lake steamers for French Creek, Sacket's Harbour, Oswego, and Rochester.—Lake Ontario.

For ports on Lake Erie.—Proceed to Toronto, from thence either by rail through Hamilton and Suspension Bridge, or by steamer across Lake Ontario to Niagara, Lewiston, and Buffalo; from Buffalo by steamer or railroad to Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo. For Cincinnati in Ohio, Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, Louisville in Kentucky, take the railway from Cleveland; for parts in Indiana, proceed *vid* Toledo.

Route No. 3.—From Quebec to the eastern townships of Lower Canada, to the New England States of America, and to New Brunswick.

Passengers proceed from Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway, passing through Richmond and Sherbrooke in the eastern townships, and thence through the State of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine to Portland. From Portland trains and steamers connect daily with Boston and to all places in the State of Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Also from Portland steamers leave twice a-week for St. Andrew's and St. John, New Brunswick.

Route No. 4.—From Quebec to the Ottawa district and places on the Rideau Canal.

Passengers proceed by steamer or Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, and from Montreal to Ottawa city (late Bytown) and places on the Rideau Canal by steamer every morning, or continue by the Grand Trunk Railway, which connects at Prescott with the Ottawa and Prescott Railway.

Those proceeding to Perth, Lanark, or any of the adjoining settlements, stop at Kemptville, and proceed by Rideau Canal to Oliver's Ferry, seven miles from Perth. This is the best route to the settlements in the Bathurst district.

ROUTE No. 5.—From Quebec to Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia.

Passengers proceed by steamer or Grand Trunk Railroad to Montreal, and from Montreal by railroad to Rousse's Point on Lake Champlain, thence by steamer to Burlington and Whitehall, by railway to Troy or Albany, and by steamer or railway down the Hudson river to New York city.

TARIFF.—DISTANCES and FARES from QUEBEC.

No. of Route.	Places.	Miles from Quebec.	Steerage or 2nd Class Fare Sterling.	Remarks.
	CANADA.		£ s. d.	
1	Acton, West	536	1 1 6	G. T. Rw. from Toronto.
1	Barrie	599	1 3 1	O. S. & H. Rw. ditto.
1	Belleville	388	0 15 0	G. T. Rw.
1	Bondhead	493	0 17 0	Ditto or steamer.
1	Brockville	293	0 9 0	Ditto ditto.
1	Brighton	410	0 15 0	Ditto ditto.
1	Brampton	522	1 1 0	Ditto from Toronto.
1	Berlin	563	1 3 0	Ditto ditto.
1	Baltimore	436	0 17 0	C. & P. Rw. from Coburg.
1	Bradins	441	0 17 6	Ditto ditto.
1	Bruce Mines	800	1 13 0	O. S. & H. Rw. and str. from Collingwood.
1	Bradford	590	1 3 0	O. S. & H. Rw.
1	Chatham	730	1 9 0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
1	Coburg	431	0 15 0	G. T. Rw. and steamer.
1	Collingwood	593	1 6 0	O. S. & H. Rw. from Toronto.
1	Cornwall	236	0 9 0	G. T. Rw.
1	Colburne	417	0 15 0	Ditto.
3	Compton	134	0 12 0	Ditto from Richmond.
1	Dickinson's Landing	245	0 10 0	G. T. Rw. or str. from Montreal.
1	Darlington	497	0 16 0	Ditto ditto.
1	Duffin's Creek	478	0 19 0	Ditto.
1	Davenport	507	1 1 0	O. S. & H. Rw. from Toronto.
1	Eckfrid	686	1 8 0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
1	Edwardsburg	273	0 9 0	G. T. Rw.
1	Gananoque	323	0 11 0	Ditto or steamer.
1	George Town	530	1 1 0	Ditto from Toronto.
1	Guelph	550	1 3 0	Ditto ditto.
4	Gloucester	324	0 11 0	G. T. & P. & O. Rw. from Prescott.
1	Galt	570	1 3 0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton viâ Harrisburg.
1	Hamilton	545	0 19 0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
1	Hamburg	576	1 3 0	Ditto from Toronto.
1	Holland Landing	583	1 1 6	O. S. & H. Rw. ditto.

Distances and Fares from Quebec—*continued.*

No. of Route.	Places.	Miles from Quebec.	Steerage or 2nd Class Fare Sterling. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
1	Harrisburg	563	1	2	0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
1	Harwood	446	0	18	0	C. & P. Rw. from Coburg.
1	Indian Village	449	0	18	0	Ditto ditto.
1	Ingersoll	592	1	5	0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
1	Kingston	340	0	11	0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
4	Kemptville	304	0	11	0	P. & O. Rw. from Prescott.
4	Kelly's	316	0	11	0	Ditto ditto.
1	Keene	452	0	18	0	C. & P. Rw. from Coburg.
1	King	569	1	3	0	O. S. & H. Rw. from Toronto.
1	London	621	1	6	0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
3	Lenoxville	123	0	12	0	G. T. Rw. viâ Richmond.
1	Lefroy	598	1	2	6	O. S. & H. Rw. from Toronto.
1	Montreal	168	0	3	0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
1	Mathilda	267	0	9	0	Ditto ditto.
1	Morgans	456	0	18	0	C. & P. Rw. from Coburg.
2	Niagara	545	0	19	0	From Toronto by steamer.
1	Napanee	367	0	15	0	G. T. Rw.
1	Newtonville	448	0	18	0	Ditto.
1	Newcastle	454	0	19	0	Ditto.
3	Norton	157	0	12	0	Ditto from Richmond.
1	Newmarket	542	1	1	0	O. S. & H. Rw. from Toronto.
4	Ottawa City (Bytown)	335	0	12	0	P. & O. Rw. from Prescott.
4	Oliver's Ferry (Rideau Can.)	353	0	12	0	Ditto dito viâ Kemptville.
1	Oshawa	467	0	19	0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
4	Oxford	298	0	11	0	P. & O. Rw. from Prescott.
4	Osgoode	312	0	11	0	Ditto ditto.
1	Owen Sound	630	1	6	0	O. S. & H. Rw. from Toronto.
1	Oakville	518	0	19	0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
1	Prescott	281	0	9	0	Ditto ditto.
1	Paris	565	1	2	0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
4	Perth (Bathurst D.)	386	0	12	0	P. & O. Rw. to Kemptville and Rideau Canal.
1	Port Hope	437	0	15	0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
1	Peterboro'	459	0	19	0	C. & P. Rw. from Coburg.
1	Penetanguishine	640	1	9	0	O. S. & H. Rw. and str. from Barrie.
1	Richmond Hill	519	1	1	0	Ditto.
3	Richmond, E. T.	96	0	8	0	G. T. Rw. only.
1	Romanville	458	0	15	0	Ditto.
3	Sherbrooke	124	0	10	0	Ditto viâ Richmond.
2	St. Catharine's	560	1	2	0	From Toronto by steamer, G. W. Rw.
1	Shakespeare	582	1	3	0	G. T. from Toronto.
1	Stratford	589	1	4	0	Ditto ditto.
4	Spencerville	291	0	10	0	P. & O. Rw. from Prescott.
1	Toronto	500	0	19	0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
1	Thornhill	512	1	1	0	O. S. & H. Rw.
1	Whitby	471	0	15	0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
1	Woodstock	593	1	4	0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
1	Williamsburg	260	0	9	0	G. T. Rw. or steamer.
1	Weston	510	1	1	0	G. T. or O. S. & H. Rw. from Toronto.
1	Windsor	631	1	9	0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
1	Wellington Square	537	1	1	7	Ditto from Toronto, and steamer.
3	St. Andrew's (N. Br.)	629	2	0	0	G. T. Rw. to Portland, and thence by steamers.
3	St. John (N. Brunsw.)	679	2	0	0	
	UNITED STATES.					
5	Albany (N. Y.)	436	1	0	0	Railway and steamer from Montreal.
2	Buffalo	590	1	3	0	Ditto ditto ditto.
3	Boston (Mass.)	419	1	4	0	G. T. Rw.
5	Burlington (N. Y.)	270	0	11	0	Railway from Montreal.
2	Cape Vincent, (N.Y.)	370	0	11	0	Steamer from Kingston or Ogdensburgh.
1	Chicago	1,054	1	19	0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
2	Cleveland (Ohio)	784	1	9	0	Steamer and railway from Buffalo.
2	Cincinnati	1,063	2	3	0	Railway from Cleveland.
2	Columbus	919	1	18	0	Ditto ditto.
1	Detroit (Mich.)	731	1	9	0	G. W. Rw. from Hamilton.
1	Galena (Illinois)	1,179	1	15	0	Ditto from Chicago.
2	Lewiston (N. Y.)	545	0	19	0	Steamer from Toronto.
2	Louisville (Kntky.)	1,139	2	8	0	Railway from Cleveland viâ Cincinnati.

Distances and Fares from Quebec—*continued.*

No. of Route.	Places.	Miles from Quebec.	Steerage or 2nd Class Fare Sterling.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
3	Lawrence (Mass.)	380	1 5 0	G. T. Rw.
1	Monroe (Mich.)	910	1 11 0	Railway from Hamilton viâ Detroit.
1	Milwaukie (Wis.)	1,116	1 15 0	O. S. & H. Rw. and str. from Collingwood.
1	Green Bay	1,044	1 15 0	O. S. & H. Rw. and str. from Collingwood.
1	Manitowe	1,040	1 15 0	O. S. & H. Rw. and str. from Collingwood.
5	New York City	576	1 0 0	Railway and steamer from Montreal.
	Ogdensburg (N. Y.)	282	0 9 0	Opposite Prescott.
	Oswego (N. Y.)	456	0 17 0	Str. from Kingston or Ogdensburgh.
	Portland (Maine)	316	1 0 0	G. T. Rw.
	Pittsburg (Pennsylv.)	896	1 18 0	Railway from Cleveland.
	Rochester (N. Y.)	339	0 19 0	Str. from Kingston and Ogdensburg.
	Sacket's Harbour (N. Y.)	232	0 15 0	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Sandusky (Ohio)	844	1 11 0	Ditto from Buffalo.
	Sheboygan (Wisc.)	1,069	1 15 0	O. S. & H. Rw. and str. from Collingwood.
	St. Louis (Missouri)	1,194	3 5 0	Railway from Hamilton viâ Chicago.
	Toledo (Ohio)	890	1 14 0	Steamer from Buffalo.
	Troy (N. Y.)	430	1 0 0	Railway from Montreal.

Throughout these passages children under 12 years of age are charged half price, and those under three are free.

Explanation of the Remarks in the Tariff.

G. T. Rw.—Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.
G. W. Rw.—Great Western Railway of Canada.
O. S. & H. Rw.—Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway.
P. & O. Rw.—Prescott and Ottawa Railway.
C. & P. Rw.—Coburg and Peterboro' Railway.
Str.—Steamers.
E. T.—Eastern Townships, Lower Canada, or the district of the North American Land Company.

VALUE of the ENGLISH COINS in CANADA and UNITED STATES WEST.

	Halifax Currency.			American.	
	£	*s.*	*d.*	*Dols.*	*Cents.*
One sovereign sterling	1	4	4	4	85
One crown	0	6	1	1	20
One shilling	0	1	3	0	22
One penny	0	0	1	0	2

In Upper Canada the English sixpence is generally called in retail dealings "one York shilling," or a shilling. Emigrants often believe one shilling sterling or currency is meant.

Emigrants should bring their money in gold, silver, or good bills of exchange, the bank notes are liable to heavy discounts and hardly take.

Through tickets can be obtained on application to the office of Mr. Buchanan, Government Emigration Department, Napoleon Wharf, Quebec.

Appendix No. 40.

Newfoundland.

Order of the Governor in Council of the 31st May 1856.—C. H. Darling, Governor.

Mineral Regulations.

1. The Governor in Council may grant an exclusive right of searching for mines and minerals to any person or company making application in writing therefor, containing a description of the locality, for a period not exceeding two years, over any space, not more in any licence than five square miles, with the privilege of selecting one square mile thereof in one block, for the purpose of working the mines or minerals therein ; provided that the sum of 5*l.* sterling shall be paid for each right of search.

2. Upon such selection being made, the applicant shall, within the said two years' file a full description of the block selected in the office of the Surveyor General, and pay to him a sum of 10*l.* sterling for a licence of occupation to work the mines or minerals within the said space ; and if effective operations be made in opening the mines and working the minerals therein within two years from the date of the said licence, a lease for 999 years shall be granted of the said block of mineral ground, provided the same be applied for in writing within the said period of two years; but if such operations be not commenced within the said period, and continued, the licence, or lease, and ground, shall revert to the Crown.

3. Any person applying to the Governor in Council for a licence of occupation to work mines or minerals, where no licence of search shall have been previously applied for, shall be entitled to the same for an area not exceeding one square mile, in one block, upon filing a description thereof in the office of the Surveyor General, with his application, and paying a sum of 10*l.* sterling, subject to the terms and conditions stated in regulation No. 2, provided that no block of one square mile licensed or leased under these Regulations shall be of less width in any one place than one quarter of a mile.

4. All licences, leases, and grants of mines and minerals shall be made subject to the payment to the Crown, for the use of the colony, of a royalty of five per cent. on the produce thereof, payable yearly from such time as shall be stated therein.

5. Before any lease, grant, or licence of occupation of mineral lands shall be given, a survey thereof shall be made under the authority of the Surveyor General at the cost of the applicant.

6. In makihg any mineral lease or grant, sufficient waste Crown land shall be conveyed thereby for the erection of buildings, the making of roads, and other necessary purposes for working the mines, which land shall be paid for at the Government valuation of wild land in the locality at the time.

7. There shall be a map of the colony kept in the Surveyor General's office, with all the mineral grounds granted or leased marked thereon, which shall be open to the inspection of the public.

8. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to interfere with the private rights of parties; and in any mineral licence, lease, or grant to be made, a right shall be reserved therein to the public or the inhabitants of any locality to the use of any beach, sea-shore, harbour, cove, or ship's room, for the purposes of the fishery.

By his Excellency's command,

J. KENT,

Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 41.

Newfoundland.

Licence to Search for Minerals.

This is to certify, That in consideration of the sum of 5*l.* sterling, paid by

an exclusive right to search for mines and minerals, upon and within the tract of land described at the foot hereof, not exceeding five square miles in one square block, is hereby granted to the said

for two years from the date hereof, with the privilege of selecting one square mile of that quantity, not narrower than one quarter of a mile in any place, for the purpose of working the mines or minerals therein, upon obtaining a licence of occupation from the Government therefor, within the said period, in conformity with the Government regulations, and subject to the royalty and conditions therein stated: Provided always, that if any ore be removed from the said land, except a reasonable quantity for specimens by the holder thereof, before obtaining such licence of occupation, he shall forfeit all claim hereunder.

Dated at St. John's, the day of A.D. 185 .

Description of the land above licensed, bounded and situate as follows :—

Appendix No. 42.

Newfoundland.

Licence of Occupation to Work Mines and Minerals.

This is to certify, That in consideration of the sum of 10*l.* sterling, paid by

permission is hereby given to the said

to work all mines and minerals upon and within the tract of land described at the foot hereof, for and during two years from the date hereof, the licencee being bound to pay to Her Majesty, for the use of the Government of this colony, as a royalty thereon, the annual rent or sum of five per cent. on the gross produce of such mines or minerals, to be paid yearly on the 31st October, in current money of this island, from the day of : Provided always, if effective operations be made in opening the mines and working the minerals in the said tract of land within the said term

of two years, and the other conditions hereof be fulfilled, the licencee shall be entitled to receive a lease of the said tract of land from the Crown for 999 years, subject to the said annual royalty, and containing, besides the usual covenants, a covenant to continue to work the minerals in the said land, and to use the said land for no other purpose, and subject also to such conditions as shall be conformable to the Government regulations and any general law which the Local Legislature may enact respecting the mineral lands of this colony, otherwise this licence shall be null and void.

Given at St. John's, the day of A.D. 185 .

Description of the tract of land above licenced.

Appendix No. 43.

Cape of Good Hope.

Government Notice.—No. 357, 1856.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
October 31, 1856.

His Excellency the Governor has directed the publication, for general information, of the following Conditions and Regulations upon which unappropriated Crown Lands in this colony will in future be disposed of.

His Excellency has also ordered separate copies of this Notice and Regulations, in the English and Dutch languages, to be transmitted to the Civil Commissioners and the several Divisional Councils of the Colony, in order that said Regulations may be fully made known to the public.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

Rawson W. Rawson,
Colonial Secretary.

Conditions and Regulations upon which the Crown Lands at the Cape of Good Hope will be disposed of.

1. The conditions and regulations relative to the disposal of Crown Lands in this colony, published by Government Notice of the 17th May, 1844, are hereby cancelled, and in future all waste and unappropriated Crown Lands will be sold subject to an annual quitrent on each lot, and at a reserved price, sufficient to defray the costs of inspection, survey, and title deed.

2. The sale will be by public auction, at the office of the Civil Commissioner of the division in which the land is situate, after two months' notice in the *Government Gazette*, by proclamation, descriptive of the position and extent of the land intended to be sold; except of land in the Cape division, which will be sold at Cape Town, at such place as shall be notified in such proclamation.

3. The quitrent shall not be redeemable, except when, by future subdivision of a lot and the quitrent thereon, any portion of the quitrent shall be less than five shillings, whereupon the said portion must be redeemed at fifteen years' purchase.

4. The sales will be held on the following conditions as to the payment of purchase money, viz.:—The expense of inspection, survey, and title deed shall be paid at the time of sale, and the balance, if any, and not exceeding 75*l.*, within three months afterwards, failing which, the land, together with the payment first made, shall be forfeited to Government. But should the said balance exceed 75*l.*, the purchaser shall, on deposit of expense of the necessary bond, have the option of

retaining two-thirds thereof on first mortgage of the land, payable on three months' notice, in two equal instalments,—the first after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the bond, and the second at twelve months after the day on which the first instalment shall have become due, according to said notice. Interest on the said bond at the usual rate shall be paid annually, along with the quitrent on the land.

5. In all cases in which there may be timber, or houses, or other valuable and destructible, or perishable or exhaustible property on or within the limits of any lot, His Excellency the Governor may, at his discretion, direct that a clause be inserted in the conditions of sale, requiring that the purchaser provide at the time of sale two good and sufficient securities for due payment of the purchase money, to the satisfaction of the Civil Commissioner, or the Surveyor-General, in case such land be sold in Cape Town.

6. In order to enable a purchaser of two or more adjacent lots at any sale to benefit by the advantages set forth in the foregoing section, No. 4, such purchaser may, on payment of the expense of new diagrams, obtain, in all practicable cases, the cession and registry of such lots on one or more title deeds, so that the balance of the aggregate purchase money may amount to 75*l.*, as in the said 4th section mentioned; provided always that due notice be given to the Surveyor-General, and deposit be made for the said expense within three months from date of sale.

7. The lots will be sold subject to such special servitudes and conditions as may be set forth in the conditions of sale, and the following general conditions, which must be stated in the title deed, viz.:—

(*a*) The rent reserved.

(*b*) Government reserves no other rights but those on mines of precious stones, gold, or silver; as also the right of making and repairing public roads, and raising materials for the purpose on the premises; other mines of iron, lead, copper, tin, coal, slate, or limestone are to belong to the proprietor.

(*c*) That all existing roads and thoroughfares shall remain free and uninterrupted.

(*d*) That Government shall have the right to make new roads over the land for the benefit of the public, on payment to the proprietor of such sum of money in compensation, as shall upon equitable valuation by appraisers, appointed on both sides, be found just.

(*e*) And with regard to lands on or adjoining the sea coast (not in towns or villages), that Government shall have the right to resume any portion thereof, when required for public purposes, on payment to the proprietor of a just and fair price for the same, according to valuation as under La D.

And lastly, no condition which is not clearly expressed shall be presumed to exist.

8. On settlement of the whole purchase money by bond or otherwise, title deed will be prepared for issue to the purchaser.

9. No land claimed by any registered owner of adjacent land as part of his property by reason of any alleged defective title deed, or supposed landsmark of the said adjacent land, no land occupied *bonâ fide* and beneficially without title deed at the date of the extension of the colonial limits beyond it, no land conditionally occupied or claimed under any general notice or regulation of the Government or under any promise or order of a Government officer, duly authorised at the time to make such promise, or give such order, shall be considered or treated as Waste Crown Land for the purpose of these regulations, until the claim thereto, in each case, shall have been decided on by His Excellency the Governor, who shall have the power of satisfying such claim, by grant of the land or compensation out of the purchase money or otherwise, as shall appear equitable; provided always, that due notice of the nature of the claim, and reasonable proof that it may be substantiated, be received at the office of the Colonial Secretary, in sufficient time to admit of the withdrawal of the lot from sale, and that the claimant use reasonable diligence to lay the proofs in support thereof before the officer or board to whom the question may be referred by His Excellency the Governor.

10. Lands containing valuable minerals or situated in the neighbourhood thereof, and lands required for allotment, for defence of the frontier or other public purposes shall not be considered Waste Lands of the Crown for the purpose of these regulations.

1. In all cases in which any of the Divisional Councils may deem it expedient t Waste Crown Lands shall be sold, or when persons are desirous of becoming chasers of particular parts of such land, an application may be made to the onial Secretary, in writing, setting forth as far as practicable the position, ndaries, and extent of the land referred to.

2. These applications, after being duly recorded, will be transmitted to the veyor-General, who will communicate thereon with the chairman of the Divi. ial Council of the division in which the land is situate.

3. The chairman shall submit every application to the Divisional Council at first meeting of the said Council after the receipt thereof, at which there shall two-thirds of the members present and actually taking part in the proceedings; l all reports on questions relating to land shall be signed by the said members ividually, at the time and place of their meeting, and in presence of each other, l the chairman shall certify the same on all copies required for communication h Government.

14. The Surveyor-General shall submit, for the decision of His Excellency the vernor, all reports on cases in which he is unable to concur with the Divisional uncil, and all reports which the Council desire to be specially submitted for ormation of His Excellency the Governor.

15. Where no objection exists, and where the Divisional Councils and Surveyor-neral coincide in opinion, the Council shall, in the first place, transmit an imate of the probable cost of inspection and survey, and erection of beacons, in ler to enable the Surveyor-General to comply with the financial regulations, by taining previous specific authority for the necessary expenditure, or to call on the plicant for a deposit sufficient to cover it, which deposit shall be refunded when id by the eventual purchaser, should the applicant not become the purchaser; t should no sale take place, no refund will be made.

16. In all cases in which the special appointment of an inspecting officer shall not pear to be rendered necessary by circumstances of a peculiar and technical cha-cter, the members of the Divisional Council may depute one or more of their mber, where necessary, to act as inspecting officers, but the inspection shall not ke place until after fourteen days' notice to the field-cornet of the ward, and a blic notice posted conspicuously for fourteen days immediately preceding such spection, at the office of the Civil Commissioner, or other place in the chief town village of the division where notices are usually placarded.

17. The said inspection will be made in presence of the field cornet or acting ld-cornet of the ward and a sworn surveyor, duly qualified, to be employed by overnment, and all claims affecting the land inspected shall be heard and carefully oted, whether relating to private rights or public convenience, as in the instance outspans, thoroughfares, and other questions of a local nature, or when an unre-rved disposal of the lot might convey to a purchaser an unreasonable power of noying neighbouring residents, or of damaging adjacent property; further the pabilities of the soil for cultivation and maintenance of stock during the year certain months, the supply of water and facilities for augmenting such supply, e means of communication with, and distance from, markets or ports; the quan-ty of timber, if any, should all be observed and estimated, and an accurate record the proceedings drawn up and handed to the chairman, by whom the case will e laid before the first subsequent meeting of the Divisional Council, consisting of e number of members specified in preceding section, No. 13.

18. The Council shall then issue the necessary instructions for survey, or other-ise act as the case may appear to require, and on the completion of diagram, will ansmit them with their reports to the Surveyor-General, who will take the further eps necessary for the sale of the land, or otherwise.

19. The Divisional Councils will, from time to time, transmit to the office of the urveyor-General, a list of such surveyors as may be willing to undertake the rvey and subdivision of particular lots or tracts of land in their division, and the uties of surveyors on inspection of the same; and the Surveyor-General will, if e see fit, select the surveyor to be employed. Such surveyor will conform to the nstructions of the Council in all matters relating to allotment and erection of eacons, according to previously authorized agreement and estimate mentioned in ection No. 15, preceding, attend to the directions of the Surveyor-General in all hat relates to professional points, and adhere impartially to his oath in all investi-ations as to existing beacons or registry of private property.

20. The allowance to surveyor on inspection will be at the rate of 6*s.* per dier for himself, 6*s.* per diem for horsehire, 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem for servant.

21. When no local tariff for a division or field cornetcy has been previously published, or special authority for increased rate obtained, by reason of topo graphical difficulties in the division, field-cornetcy, or particular lot, the expense o survey will be allowed to the surveyor at the following rate :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For a piece of ground and dividing the same in small lots or erven, for the first four lots, each - - - - - -	0	12	0
Any beyond that number - - - - - -	0	9	0
Measurement of any piece of land up to 10 morgen - -	0	12	0
Every morgen above 10 up to 100, per morgen - - -	0	0	3
100 morgen - - - - - - - - - -	1	14	6
Every morgen above 100 as far as 500, per morgen - -	0	0	1½
500 morgen - - - - - - - - - -	4	4	6
Every morgen above 500 - - - - - - - -	0	0	1
3000 morgen - - - - - - - - -	14	12	10
Every morgen above the same - - - - - - -	0	0	1
Every diagram and copy - - - - - - -	0	12	0
A general plan of several farms, for every farm on the plan	0	4	0

22. The privileges allowed to officers of the Army and Navy and of the Eas India Company's Service, in respect to remission of purchase money of Wast Crown Lands, may be claimed under the foregoing regulations : the claimant adhering thereto, in all respects as in the case of ordinary application and purchas excepting that, in the settlement of the balance of the purchase money over an above the expenses of inspection, survey, and title deed, which must be paid i cash, the letter of approval of remission by His Excellency the Governor may b tendered, and will be received, to the extent of such amount or balance of amoun as may be therein stated in satisfaction of the whole or part of such balance o purchase money, under such regulations as His Excellency the Governor ma consider necessary to ensure the accuracy of the public accounts in that particula class of cases.

Appendix No. 44.

British Guiana.

An Ordinance to Amend the Ordinance No. 7 of 1854.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend in certain respects the Ord nance No. 7, of 1854: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency th Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of th Court of Policy thereof, as follows :—

Sections 16, 19, 53, and 61 of Ordinance 7, of 1854, repealed.

1. The 16th, 19th, 53rd, and 61st sections of the Ordinance No. of 1854, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Term of indenture with Portuguese, and with Coolies, Chinese, and liberated Africans of the first class.

2. Every immigrant from the island of Madeira, from any of th islands of the Azores, or the Cape de Verd or Canary islands, or fro Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions the East India Company, or from any part of the African contine from which immigration shall be permitted by Her Majesty Government, and every Chinese immigrant, and every liberat African of the first class, shall be indentured in the form annexed the Ordinance No. 7, of 1854, marked B, for a period of three yea from the date of his arrival; and every immigrant other than o from the African continent, or a liberated African, shall, at the e of the said three years, enter into a second indenture, either with t same or with some other employer, for a further term of two years, shall pay in commutation thereof the sum herein-after enacted; b

very such immigrant entering into such second indenture shall be ntitled, at the expiration of one year's service, to enter into inden- ure for the remaining year with some other employer, or to pay in ommutation of service for such year the sum herein-after enacted.

Immigration agent-general to visit estates half-yearly, for the purpose of re-indenturing such immigrants as desire to be re-indentured.

3. The immigration agent-general shall upon some one day, to be y him fixed, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of une, and upon some one day, to be by him fixed, between the 1st ay of July and the 31st day of December in each year, or within even days after any day so fixed, visit every estate or plantation pon which there may be any immigrants under indenture; and the mmigration agent-general shall give at least one month's notice of uch day to the manager of such estate or plantation, and shall equire such manager then to produce before him every immigrant whose indenture would expire within the term of six months from he date of such visit; and such manager shall, on the receipt of uch notice, forthwith give information of the same to all the immi- rants under indenture upon the said estate or plantation for three uccessive days at the time of calling the muster-roll; and every mmigrant whose indenture would expire within the time above men- ioned may then declare to the immigration agent-general whether e desires to be re-indentured to the same or to some other employer pon the terms herein-before mentioned, according as the same may e applicable to him, or whether he will pay to the said immigration gent-general, in commutation of such re-indenture, the sum of noney herein-after appointed; and if such immigrant shall elect o be re-indentured either to the same or to some other party, such ew indenture shall take effect from the day next after the termina- ion of the previous indenture.

Immigrants may pay a sum of money in commutation of service under indenture.

4. Every immigrant from the island of Madeira, from any of the slands of the Azores, or the Cape de Verd or Canary islands, who hall elect to pay a sum of money in commutation of service under ndenture, shall pay, in commutation of two years' service, two-fifths, nd in commutation of one year's service, one-fifth of the amount paid s bounty for his introduction into the colony; and every immigrant rom Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the posses- ions of the East India Company, and every Chinese immigrant, who hall elect to make such payment shall pay, in commutation of two ears' service, the sum of 5*l.*, and in commutation of one year's service *l.* 10*s.*; and if any such immigrant shall fail at the time appointed o declare his wish to be indentured to another employer, or to be llowed to pay a sum of money in commutation of service as aforesaid, r shall fail to pay such sum of money to the stipendiary magistrate f the district, or to the immigration agent-general, at least 10 days efore the expiration of the indenture under which he may be then erving, such indenture shall thereupon be deemed to be renewed in ike manner as if he had applied to be re-indentured.

Penalty on manager failing to inform immigrants of day fixed by immigration agent-general for visiting estate.

5. Every manager or person in charge of any estate or plantation who shall fail to give information to the immigrants employed there- n of the day fixed by the immigration agent-general for visiting the ame, in manner herein before provided, shall be guilty of an offence, nd shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 24 dollars; nd the Governor may, if to him it shall appear proper, upon the

application of any immigrant, authorize the transfer of such immigrant at the expiration of his indenture to some other employer, or the acceptance at the said time from him of the sum herein-before required to be paid in commutation of service, notwithstanding that such immigrant shall not have declared to the immigration agent-general at the time herein-before appointed his wish to change his employer or to pay such money

Right to back passage of Coolie immigrants.

6. Whereas the Governor General of India in Council has given his assent to the emigration to this colony of natives of the possessions of the East India Company, under engagements to render industrial service for a period of ten years, in consideration whereof they are to be provided with a passage back to their own country at the expense of the colony: And whereas Her Majesty's Government deem it expedient to provide for the reduction upon certain conditions of the said period of industrial service: Every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall have arrived or who may arrive in this colony at any time during or after the month of December 1853, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the 38th section of Ordinance No. 7 of 1854, shall be entitled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of such arrival, and upon payment to the immigration agent-general of the sum of thirty-five dollars, to be provided with a back passage to the port from which he sailed at the expense of the said colony: Provided, that every such immigrant shall be relieved from all liability to payment for the said back passage, on condition of his entering annually into indentures of service for each of the last five years of the period of his engagement, or of paying to the immigration agent-general the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*, or 12 dollars for each such year; and if any such immigrant shall, on claiming such back passage, prove that he has been serving under indentures or annual or longer contracts, for the first 10 years of his residence in this colony, or that he has paid the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*, or 12 dollars for each of the last five of the said years in which he may not have so served, he shall not be required to make any such payment; and every indenture or contract which may be made under the provisions of this section shall be made in manner provided by the 20th section of Ordinance No. 7 of 1854, and every employer with whom any such immigrant shall enter into such indenture or contract during the last five years as aforesaid shall, at the time of the execution of the same, in addition to the fee by the said section imposed for the preparation thereof, pay to the immigration agent-general a sum calculated at the rate of seven dollars per annum for the period stated in such indenture or contract.

Coolie immigrants entitled to back passage, if detained to receive 6 dollars for every six months of such detention.

7. Every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall become entitled under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1854, or of this Ordinance, to a passage back to the port from which he sailed, and who after having claimed the same shall be for any reason detained against his will in this colony, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Receiver-General the sum of six dollars for every six months of such detention.

8. All complaints, differences, and disputes which shall arise between any employer and any immigrant respecting any matter or thing treated of in Ordinance No. 7 of the year 1854, or in this Ordinance, shall and may be heard and determined by any Stipendiary or Special Justice of the Peace under the provisions of Ordinance No. 19 of the year 1856. Adjudication of complaints between employer and immigrant.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these Presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, City of Georgetown, Demerara, this Third day of September, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and published on the Sixth following.

P. E. Wodehouse.

By Command of the Court,
W. B. Wolseley, Acting Secretary.

Appendix No. 45.

Grenada.

No. CCLVI.

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act to alter the Law of Contracts with regard to Immigrants, and for the Encouragement of Immigration, and for the General Regulation of Immigrants. – (September 24, 1856.)

Be it enacted, by the Governor, the Council, and Assembly of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The fifty-fifth clause of the Act intituled "An Act to alter the Law of Contracts with regard to Immigrants, and for the Encouragement of Immigration, and for the General Regulation of Immigrants," shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Clause 55 of Act 230 repealed.

2. Every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall arrive in this colony, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the forty-second clause of the said recited Act, shall be entitled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of such arrival, and upon payment to the immigration agent of the sum of 7*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, to be provided with a back passage to the port from which he sailed at the expense of this colony: Provided, that no such payment shall be required of any such immigrant who shall enter into indentures of service for the last five years of the period of his engagement, each contract being of not less than one year's duration, or who shall pay to the immigration agent the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for each such year during which he has not been under contract; and every indenture or contract which may be made under the provisions of this clause shall be made in manner provided by the 23rd clause of the said Act; and every employer with whom any such immigrant shall enter into such Right of Coolies to back passage.

indenture or contract shall, at the time of the execution of the same in addition to the fee by the said clause imposed for the preparation thereof, pay to the immigration agent a sum calculated at the rate of 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum for the period stated in such indenture or contract; provided also, that no such immigrant shall be entitled to such back passage unless claimed within 18 months from the period when he shall have become entitled to the same.

Compensation to Indian when entitled to back passage.

3. There shall be paid to every Indian immigrant entitled to, and who shall claim back passage, 25*s.* for every half-year which may intervene between his application for and the actual offer of or opportunity for such back passage, and so in proportion for any less period than six calendar months during which any such Indian immigrant so entitled to and having claimed a return passage may be detained in this colony for want of opportunity for such back passage.

Employment of interpreters.

4. In order to secure to immigrants from the East Indies the means of communication in their own language, there shall, when practicable, be embarked from the port of departure in India, one person capable of acting and engaged to act as interpreter for every 100 such immigrants, which person, or some other duly qualified person, shall be employed so to act in this colony at a reasonable salary, to be paid on the warrant of the Governor out of the funds provided for immigration purposes.

Governor in Council may make regulations for securing and transmitting property of deceased immigrants.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make regulations for securing the savings and accumulations of property belonging to Indian immigrants who may die in this colony leaving property for the benefit of the relatives of such deceased immigrants, and for the realization of such property and the transmission thereof to the relatives in India of such deceased immigrants.

Governor in Council may allow certain holidays.

6. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make regulations for allowing to any Indian labourers such holidays or days to be observed as religious festivals as to him shall seem meet.

Contracts made under clause 13 of recited Act to be subject to provisions in clauses 19 and 22 of same Act.

7. Every contract made under or in pursuance of the 13th clause of the said recited Act shall be subject to the provisions contained in the 19th and 22nd clauses of the said Act.

Incorporation of this Act with Act 230, and repeal of Act 251.

8. This Act shall be construed as one Act with the said recited Act, and the Act passed by the Legislature of Grenada on the 23rd day of July 1856, intituled "An Act to amend the Act intituled 'An Act to alter the Law of Contracts with regard to Immigrants and for the Encouragement of Immigration, and for the general Regulation of Immigrants,'" shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Appendix No. 46.

Caution to Emigrants to North America.

Information having been received from the Government of the United States that great frauds are practised on emigrants proceeding to the United States, and especially to New York, by the sale to them in this country of "Inland Passage Tickets," which profess to

provide them with passages from the port at which they land, to or towards the place to which they are going, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners think it necessary to caution all emigrants proceeding to the United States, and especially to New York, against the purchase of any such tickets in this country. It is asserted by the Emigration Commissioners of the City of New York, and confirmed by the foreign consuls resident there, that where such tickets are purchased in this country, the purchasers on their arrival find either—

That the tickets have been charged at too high a price ;
Or that they are addressed to fictitious firms ;
Or are repudiated by the firms to which they are addressed ;
Or are incomplete, and require a further payment at the port of arrival ;
Or are made in a fraudulent form ;

and that, under any circumstances, they place the emigrants at the mercy of the runners, lodging-house keepers, and others, who make a livelihood out of the money they can extort from emigrants.

The safest course for an emigrant is not to purchase an inland passage ticket in this country, but to defer making arrangements for his passage up the country until after his arrival at the port of debarkation. If he there finds himself in a difficulty, he should apply to the British consul ; but at New York an establishment has been formed, under an Act of the Legislature, at Castle Garden, where the emigrants land, and is managed by public officers, where every facility is afforded to emigrants for procuring tickets to the places in the United States or Canada to which they wish to proceed, for forwarding baggage, &c., and for obtaining payment of any drafts on bankers or others which they may hold. The Emigration Commissioners have no hesitation in recommending emigrants to New York to take advantage of the establishment at Castle Garden.

By Order of the Board,
S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, March,* 1857.

Appendix No. 47.

Information for Emigrants to the United States.

On arrival at New York you will be landed with your luggage at Castle Garden, where you will obtain, free of charge, good accommodation and instructions as to the best mode of reaching your destination.

This establishment is under the supervision of the Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New York (one of whom is the President of the "Irish Emigrant Society"), and affords every facility for obtaining "Inland Passage Tickets," by railroads and steamboats, to all parts of the United States and the Canadas

Beware of buying "Inland Passage Tickets" in this country, or on board ship, as you will obtain them cheaper and run no risk of imposition by getting them at Castle Garden.

Do not trust to strangers, whose object in offering you assistance is probably only to gain your confidence for the purpose of defrauding you of your money.

Remember that an American dollar is equal to 4*s.* 2*d.* English money, and a cent is equal to one halfpenny.

By Order of H.M. Emigration Commissioners,
S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, March* 1857.

Appendix No. 48.

German Emigration in 1856.

The number of emigrants from Germany to all parts of the world in the course of the year 1856 has exceeded that in the previous year, but still falls very short of the number in 1854, and is also below the average number of emigrants in each of the ten years ending with 1855.

In the year 1856 the number of Germans who emigrated directly or indirectly to America or other parts of the world appears by the official returns to have been as follows, viz. :—

From Bremen - - - -	36,511
„ Hamburg - - - -	25,739
„ Havre de Grace - - -	16,723
„ Antwerp - - - -	10,010
Total - - -	88,983

Whereas in the year 1855 the total number of emigrants was 84,761, whilst in 1854 it was 203,537, and on an average of the ten years 1846–1855, it was 117,322.

The cessation of the war with Russia, and the consequent discharge of a number of soldiers from the military service of the German Governments, have probably tended to augment the last year's emigration, but the stringency of the American regulations requiring proof of the immigrants having the means to proceed into the interior, continue to operate as some check upon the influx into the United States. According to the Prussian Consular reports the entire immigration, British, French, and German, into New York in 1856 was 141,915, and that into Quebec 22,439.

The Emigration Office established by the Government of Hamburg about two years ago appears to be working well. The control which the Government thus exercises over the shipowners in respect of the treatment, diet, &c., of the emigrants on the voyage is no less beneficial than the precautions which it takes to guard them

against the impositions and frauds of unauthorized agents. By the aid of the office at Hamburg and of the landing depôt established at New York, the poor emigrant is now well protected against extortion, both on his departure from Germany and on his arrival in America. The report of the Hamburg Emigration Commission for 1856 has been lately published, and according to that document the number of persons forwarded directly in passage ships from Hamburg was 23,822, and of those sent indirectly by Hull and Liverpool 1,917, making a total of 25,739, as already stated.

The passage ships employed were 119 in number, of which 97 were German, 13 American, 4 Danish, 3 English, 1 Dutch, and 1 Norwegian. The ports to which the emigrants were destined respectively were—

For Quebec - - - -	3,195	persons.
For New York and other ports in the United States - - - -	18,627	„
For ports in Central and South America	2,514	„
For Australia and the East - -	1,403	„
Total - -	25,739	„

Of the emigrants despatched from Hamburg 11,905, are stated to have been natives of Prussia, 6,353 of Mecklenburg, 1,667 of Denmark and the Duchies, 465 of Switzerland, 570 of Austria, and the remainder natives of the smaller German States. The emigrants from Northern and Central Germany naturally take the route of Hamburg and Bremen, whilst those from the southern and western states reach the ports of Antwerp and Hanover with more facility. The voyages performed by the Hamburg emigrant ships in 1856 were upon an average of shorter duration than those of the previous year. The length of the passage of the sailing ships from Hamburg was—

——	Average.	Shortest.	Longest.
To Quebec - -	51 2/13 days	38 days	68 days
„ New York - -	40 1/7 „	23 „	56 „
„ New Orleans -	58 „	53 „	63 „
„ Brazil - -	69 4/5 „	41 „	90 „
„ Chili - -	104 „	103 „	105 „
„ Australia - -	106 1/4 „	89 „	132 „

The length of the passage of the steamers from Hamburg to New York was—

Average.	Shortest.	Longest.
15 days, 9 hours, 9 minutes.	13 days 9 hours.	18 days 20 hours.

The steamers are two in number, and performed seven voyages out within the year.

Leipzig, April 16, 1857. (Signed) J. Ward.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

NSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 30th APRIL 1857.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

47

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
27th May 1857.

Sir,

We have submitted to you in our separate Reports such matters as have come under our review in our respective districts during the last six months.

We entered fully, in our last Joint Report, into the scope and object of the Factory Act, 1856, our duties under it, and its impracticability, and we have only to add that, after a further experience of six months, we see no reason or ground for altering our opinion or practice with regard to it.

We regret that we cannot report a more general adoption of means that have been repeatedly recommended, and found in practice to afford, at a trifling cost, sufficient protection from accidents from unfenced horizontal shafts; and we particularly call your attention to facts mentioned in the Appendix, No. 3, in the cases Nos. 6 and 13, that, after serious accidents had occurred from unfenced horizontal shafts, strap-hooks or rods had been fixed up in the factories in which the accidents had occurred, which, had they been previously adopted, would have prevented these sad calamities.

We have, &c.

LEONARD HORNER.
T. JONES HOWELL.
J. KINCAID.
ALEXR REDGRAVE.

To the Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Four Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1857.

Accidents arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	13	–	11	2	3	–	27	2	29
Amputation of right hand or arm	8	3	4	1	1	1	13	5	18
Amputation of part of right hand	27	41	26	45	14	8	67	94	161
Amputation of left hand or arm	5	1	3	1	–	–	8	2	10
Amputation of part of left hand	19	16	27	25	11	2	57	43	100
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	24	14	19	14	8	2	51	30	81
Fracture of hand or foot	31	27	28	41	13	15	72	83	155
Injuries to head and face	23	39	29	25	8	3	60	67	127
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	239	235	280	313	80	44	599	592	1191
Total	391	376	429	467	138	75	958	918	1876

Accidents not arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	4	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	5
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	4	4	2	2	3	–	9	6	15
Fracture of hand or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Injuries to head and face	2	–	6	4	4	–	12	4	10
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	10	5	14	10	5	–	29	15	44
Total	21	9	22	17	12	–	55	26	81

Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Four Inspectors, during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1857.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.									
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	50*s.*	£3.	70*s.*	£5.	£10.	£20.	£45.
Neglecting to guard machinery required by the Act to be securely fenced -	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Neglecting to guard machinery whereby bodily injury was caused - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Allowing young persons to work between fixed and traversing part of self-acting mule - - -	3	* 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment -	48	31	17	—	—	20	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates - -	52	39	11	2	—	31	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children in the morning and afternoon of the same day - - -	7	5	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers - -	18	11	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing females and young persons in the night time - -	14	6	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Employing females and young persons before 6 o'clock A.M. -	6	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women after 6 o'clock P.M. - -	183	129	54	—	—	46	36	12	—	34	—	1	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women after 7 o'clock P.M. - -	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* One fined in the costs only.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.									
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	50*s.*	£3.	70*s.*	£5.	£10.	£20.	£45.
Employing young persons and women after 2 o'clock on Saturday	73	29	4	40	—	23	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours	9	9	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Employing children, young persons, and women longer than lawful hours	12	11	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing his own child both before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neglecting to give notice of occupation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to give notice of accident to the certifying surgeon	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not limewashing as required by law	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not hanging up Abstract of Act, Notices of hours of work, meal times, &c.	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilfully giving a false certificate of the birth of his son	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Making a false entry in the register of young persons	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilful obstruction of a Sub-inspector	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilful obstruction of a Sub-inspector during the night	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	452	294	111	47	3	153	42	38	3	45	1	4	1	1	1

The total amount of fines inflicted, £533 15*s.* The total amount of costs, £205 18*s.* 3*d.*

Appendix No. 3.

List of Accidents caused by Horizontal Shafts, above 7 feet from the Floor, not being securely fenced, between the 1st November 1856 and the 30th April 1857.

1. An "oiler and jobber," aged 16 years.	Was asked to replace a strap upon a drum; he mounted upon a frame, and in endeavouring to replace the strap it fell upon the shaft, coiled round it and drew him to the shaft, lifting up also the frame upon which he was standing.	Death in two hours.
2. A dresser, aged 16 years.	Had mounted upon a clearing frame in order to put a strap upon a drum, when his sleeve was caught between the strap and the drum and he was whirled round.	Death.
3. A lad, aged 16 years; a raiser at a gig-machine.	Was standing upon a ladder putting a strap on to a drum, and got his hand between the strap and drum, and continually went round with it until the engine was stopped; when extricated he was quite lifeless.	Death.
4. A raiser at a gig-machine, aged 18 years.	Was attempting to disentangle a strap which was gathered round a shaft, when, before he could relinquish his hold he was taken up to the top of the room, hitting his head against the ceiling, when the strap broke, and he fell to the floor, or in all probability he would have lost his life.	Injury to head, and other bruises.
5. A man, aged 22 years (jobber).	The driving strap of throstles broke, and the overlooker asked him to hold it while he pieced it, when the strap caught the shaft, and dragged him round it two or three times. The shaft is eight feet above the ground and polished.	Left arm broken in two places, with great contusion.

6. A man, aged 20 years (grinder).	Was standing on a step-ladder, holding with both hands a strap, which was resting on a round polished shaft, 8 feet 4 inches above the floor, making about 149 revolutions in a minute; when the strap wrapped round the shaft and drew him up, fastening both hands round the shaft, when, providentially, the strap came off the driving pulley, leaving him fast to the shaft. Since the accident an iron rod has been put up to prevent the strap from coming in contact with the shaft. Had this been done before, the accident would not have occurred.	Loss of the third and laceration of the fourth finger of the right hand, with severe contusions of both hands and forearms.
7. A man, aged 37 years.	Was standing on a carding machine, cleaning a drum on the main shaft more than eight feet above the floor, and polished, when he was taken completely over the shaft, from which he fell with his feet amongst the wheels of the carding machine.	Laceration of the scalp and both ears, severe contusion of the lower jaw, right hip, and back, and lacerations of both his big toes.
8. A youth, aged 17 years (brusher down).	Had a short strap in his hand, which he threw several times over a polished horizontal shaft revolving seven feet nine inches above the floor, when the strap caught the shaft and drew him up.	Compound fractures of radius and ulna and humerus of left arm, with such other mischief and lacerations of soft parts as to require amputation just below the shoulder joint.
9. A man, aged 22 years (under carder).	It was his duty to put the straps on the drums in the room where the accident happened, and he was so employed when he met his death. Two straps are worked on the drum on which he was replacing one which had previously been removed. To enable him to reach the drum he stood on part of the machinery. He pulled off the strap which worked on the side of the drum nearest to him; this strap then rested on the shaft. He was in the act of replacing	Both legs torn from the body just below the knees, the bones fractured, and the soft parts much lacerated. Both arms and several ribs broken, with other injuries. —Death. The certifying surgeon reports this as a frightful accident, which had caused a strong sensation amongst the hands at the mill, and in the neighbourhood.

	the strap which worked on the further side of the drum and which had been previously taken off the drum, when the nearer strap, then resting on the shaft, by some means or other drew his clothes on to the shaft, and he was instantly dashed to pieces, the shaft being polished, and revolving eight feet one inch above the floor. It is (as usual) alleged that he went on the wrong side of the machinery to replace the strap, and that he should have used a ladder provided for the purpose, instead of standing on the machinery. But the ladder appears very seldom to have been used, and when, on investigating the accident, inquiry was made where it was kept, the reply was, that it was then in the mechanics' shop, which is some distance from the room where the accident occurred. The drum is so situated that strap hooks are not well calculated to prevent accidents of the kind; but the shaft might very easily have been cased for about three feet on each side of the drum, and accidents would by this precaution have been effectually prevented.	
10. A youth, aged 16 years.	Cleaning a round polished horizontal shaft, revolving seven feet above the floor, was carried by a belt round the shaft, which was not driving any manufacturing machinery.	Immediate loss of left arm, and in ten days DEATH.
11. A man, aged years.	Whilst standing upon "a staging," having put a strap on to the drum of an unpolished horizontal shaft eight feet eight inches above the floor, the sleeve of his shirt became fast to the shaft, and he was carried several times round.	Contused wound of scalp, fracture of both thighs, and double fracture of left arm, with very extensive injury of the soft textures of the same.

12. A boy, aged 12 years.	The mule spinner desired him to put the strap (which had just been repaired) on to the drum, for which purpose he had to go up an iron pillar, and thence on to a steam pipe, and when on the latter his bishop got gathered round the shaft, full eleven feet above the floor and two from the ceiling, whereby he was turned rapidly round with the shaft, his legs coming in contact with the beams in the ceiling.	Severe contusions of both legs and ankles, with fracture of right fibula, attended with considerable constitutional symptoms.
13. A boy, aged 15 years.	William Roberts was endeavouring to place a strap on a drum (an employment which he had frequently been put to before); and for that purpose was standing on a step ladder, a little more than 3 feet from the ground. Whilst doing so, his shirt sleeve became entangled with the strap, and he was drawn up round the horizontal shaft. The strap fortunately broke, otherwise the boy must have lost his life. The shaft in question is a counter horizontal polished shaft, about 8 feet 3½ inches from the ground, but only 5 feet from the step of the ladder on which the boy was standing. There was no fencing at the time, but strap hooks have been applied since.	Fracture of right arm below the elbow, and otherwise much bruised.
14. A man, aged 18 years.	Was holding a broken strap which the overlooker (his father) was mending, when the strap lapped on the shaft, and his hand becoming entangled with it he was instantly dragged up, with his arm over the shaft; but for his father having promptly seized both his legs the accident would probably have proved fatal. The shaft is six feet eight inches from the floor and unpolished.	Compound fracture of right fore-arm.

15. A man, aged 35 years.	Was endeavouring to disentangle a belt, when his arm was caught in a lap of the same, and he was instantly whirled several times round the drum of a revolving horizontal shaft, eight feet above the floor.	A considerable part of the right arm torn completely off, and thrown to a considerable distance, the remaining part being so much injured as to require its immediate amputation from the shoulder joint, fracture of right thigh, and one or more of the ribs.—DEATH.
16. A boy, aged 15 years.	Was standing on a lapping machine, holding a belt which was being repaired, when the belt overlapped, and he was caught up and carried twice round the horizontal shaft, which is seven feet above the ground.	A severe scalp wound, the right arm was torn from the body, and had to be amputated at shoulder joint, the body also much bruised.
17. A boy, aged 16 years (a mechanic).	Was standing on a ladder, oiling a horizontal shaft, which is 10 feet above the floor, when the ends of his worsted cravat were caught by the shaft; he was dragged from the ladder and kept suspended by the neck, till the cravat becoming detached from the shaft he dropped to the ground beneath.	His neck was severely bruised, a livid red mark encircling it, and the skin excoriated.

REPORT of LEONARD HORNER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended the 30th of April 1857.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
15th May 1857.

SIR,

DURING this half-year I have visited factories in the places in my district, of which a list is given at the conclusion of this report.

The Sub-inspectors have each been actively engaged in the discharge of their duties, with the exception of Mr. Patrick, who for several weeks was disabled by illness.

In the reports of their visits of inspection, which I receive weekly from the Sub-inspectors, when they have found everything regular as regards the Factory Act at a mill, they indicate that result by affixing the letter R to the firm. In the last half-year that letter appears in at least four cases out of five; and when it has not appeared, in the majority of cases the irregularities have not been of a serious nature. But the letter R indicates no more than that no irregularity has been discovered. The serious offence of over-working may have been systematically carried on without the possibility of its being found out at such visits, even although the suspicion of the Sub-inspector may have been awakened. Over-working prevails, I have reason to believe, to a great extent. In every case where it was possible to obtain evidence that would be at all likely to secure a conviction, the parties have been prosecuted;* but, for the reasons stated in my last and former reports, such cases form but a small proportion of the number, and these not of the worst instances; so easy is it to prevent the Inspectors from obtaining that evidence by which alone magistrates could convict under the enactments of the existing Acts. Still less must the letter R be understood to mean that all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent accidents from horizontal shafts and other parts of the mill gearing and manufacturing machinery, which experience has proved to be very dangerous to the work people. I regret to have to say, that the example of those mill-owners who have adopted such precautions, although they necessarily involve only a trifling expense, has as yet been followed to a very limited extent by their brethren in my district.

* It will be seen, on referring to the return of prosecutions during the half-year, Appendix (B.), that out of 38 informations laid, 22 were for working for a longer time than the law allows.

ACCIDENTS reported by the Certifying Surgeons in conformity with Sections 22 and 23 of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15.

TABLE No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	6	–	4	–	2	–	12	–	12
Amputation of right hand or arm	4	1	2	–	–	1	6	2	8
Amputation of part of right hand	16	19	6	19	9	7	31	45	76
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Amputation of part of left hand	13	8	13	13	11	2	37	23	60
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	11	7	5	9	3	2	19	18	37
Fracture of hand or foot	22	20	18	18	11	9	51	47	98
Injuries to head and face	10	13	17	11	4	–	31	24	55
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	128	97	121	140	45	23	294	260	554
Total	213	166	187	210	85	44	485	420	905

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	3	2	1	1	1	–	3	3	8
Fracture of hand or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Injuries to head and face	2	–	1	1	1	–	4	1	5
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	4	2	2	3	1	–	7	5	12
Total	11	4	4	6	3	–	18	10	28

The twelve fatal accidents caused by the machinery were as follows: —

Six male adults and one boy were killed by the bursting of a steam engine boiler.

A male adult fell down the well of a hoist.

A boy of 14 years of age fell down the well of a hoist.

A boy of 11 years of age fell down the well of a hoist.

A male young person had his arms drawn in by a raising gig, and died in consequence of the injuries.

A boy of 13 years of age was crushed under the carriage of a self-acting mule, and died in consequence of the injuries he sustained.

A male young person got entangled with the strap, and was carried up to and crushed to death by a large drum.

I have in former reports* called the attention of the Secretary of State to what I considered to be, to a great extent, a waste of the public money, in the fees paid to the Certifying Surgeons for reporting accidents. Since 1844 the large sum of 8,861*l.* has been paid to them; and I firmly believe, so far as my district is concerned, and I do not suppose that it differs from the other districts in this respect, that three-fourths of that sum have been expended without any good whatsoever having been effected by it. At a time when the Government appears to be enforcing all practicable economy, I feel it to be incumbent upon me not to keep out of sight that which appears to me to be an useless expenditure in the department to which I have the honour to belong, small though the sum may be among the large amounts with which Government has to deal. If the reporting of all accidents in a factory had the effect, or even the tendency, to diminish their number, and thereby to afford greater security to the work-people against bodily injuries, I should consider the money well laid out; but this is very far from being the case. More than three-fourths of the accidents reported are of a kind that are inseparable from the nature of the employment, and which no practicable precautions can prevent. The words of the Act are as follows:—

"Sec. 22. And be it enacted, That if any accident shall occur in a factory which shall cause any bodily injury to any person employed therein, which shall have been of such a nature as to prevent the person so injured from returning to his work in the factory before nine of the clock of the following morning, the occupier of the factory, or in his absence his principal agent, shall within twenty-four hours of such absence send a notice thereof in writing to the surgeon appointed to grant certificates of age for the district in which the factory is situated, in which notice the place of residence of the person injured, or the place to which he may have been removed, shall be stated; and the surgeon shall send a copy of such notice to the Sub-inspector of the District by the first post after the receipt thereof."

* See my Reports for April 1850, April 1852, and October 1853.

I believe there can be no doubt, that if any person on the premises of a factory makes a false step in coming down stairs and sprains his ankle, so as to be unable to return to his work next morning, the wording of the above clause makes the reporting of such an "accident" imperative. Cases quite as absurd have been again and again reported to me. In order that you may be able to judge of the grounds on which I make the assertion, that in such cases there is a waste of the public money, I give in the Appendix (C.) to this report some instances of accidents which have been reported to me during the last half-year.

But the waste of the public money is not the only objection; the mill-owner is subject, under the penalty of a prosecution and a fine, to the trouble of reporting such accidents, and with the additional annoyance of feeling that it must be perfectly useless to have to do so. Further, the formidable numerical array of accidents which the Inspectors are bound to report every half-year gives a most exaggerated and false idea of danger from factory employment, and creates a mischievous prejudice in the public mind against it.

I think that there ought to be an enactment which would require all accidents *from the machinery* to be reported. No doubt, under such a clause, many accidents "that are inseparable from the nature of the employment" would have to be reported; but I am unable to suggest any remedy for this, if *any* accidents are to be reported; and as reporting those from the machinery have led and may continue to lead to precautions being taken against their recurrence, it ought not to be dispensed with. I can give a remarkable proof of this from my own district. Several years ago, having noticed the very frequent occurrence of children and young persons losing their fingers by their having been caught by the open cogged wheels at the ends of the throstle frames, I caused a notice of danger from those wheels to be served in every mill were they were uncovered. In some mills covers were immediately supplied, and before long they were very generally adopted. For a considerable time I have seen no new throstle frame sent out by the machine maker without those wheels having a most complete, effective, and permanent guard.

The following grants from the Penalties' Fund in my district to schools attended by children employed in factories have been made during the half-year, for the purpose of

procuring supplies of school-books, maps, and other materials for teaching:—

The Church School at Millbrook, near Stalybridge	£10	0	0
The National School at Turton, near Bolton	5	0	0
The National School at Tintwistle	10	0	0
The National School at High Crompton	10	0	0
The National School at Shaw, near Oldham	10	0	0
The British School at Hollingworth	15	0	0
The Wesleyan School at Oldham	20	0	0
The Church School of St. Thomas, Lancaster	10	0	0
The Church School of St. Paul's, Preston	15	0	0
The Church School at Horwich	5	0	0
The National School at Hollingworth	10	0	0
The Wesleyan School at Hadfield	5	0	0
The Church School at Healey, near Rochdale	10	0	0
The Church School at Hoddlesden	10	0	0
The Church School at Adlington	10	0	0
The British School at Fulledge, Burnley	5	0	0
The National School at Bank Top, Blackburn	10	0	0
The Church School at Sabden	10	0	0
The National School at Atherton	5	0	0
The National School at Crompton, Shaw, near Oldham	20	0	0
	£205	0	0

The Education Clauses of the Factory Acts.

Among those who take an active interest in promoting the education of the children of the labouring classes, the subject of what is called *the half-time system*, as exemplified in the Factory Acts, has been of late frequently discussed, with reference to the applicability of the principle in other employments. It has been confidently stated on various occasions that the long-tried experiment in the factories has proved a failure, and that, consequently, it affords no encouragement to the extension of the system. As I know from long and extensive experience that such a statement, so far as my district is concerned (and there are more children employed in it than in any other) is to a great degree erroneous, and as I should consider it a great misfortune for the cause of education among the labouring classes if such an opinion were to prevail, I take this opportunity of stating at some length the views I have been led to form on this subject.

It is very true that a large proportion of the children employed in factories who obtain certificates of attendance at a school, in fulfilment of the letter of the enactments in

the Factory Acts on that head, have received no instruction of any value. But for this the legislature is alone to blame, by having passed a delusive law, which, while it would seem to provide that the children employed in factories shall be *educated*, contains no enactment by which that professed end can be secured. It provides nothing more than that the children shall on certain days of the week, and for a certain number of hours in each day, be inclosed within the four walls of a place called a school, and that the employer of the child shall receive weekly a certificate to that effect signed by a person designated by the subscriber as a schoolmaster or schoolmistress. Not a word is said as to what the instruction shall be, and the lowest possible qualifications that could be applied for teaching the rudiments of infantine training are declared to be sufficient for the granter of the certificate. Power is given to the inspectors to see that the other parts of the Acts are substantially carried into effect, but, as regards this most important part, their right of interference has been strictly limited. They cannot require the removal of the children from a place which they see to be a mere mockery of education to a good school available on the spot, or within an easy distance. If the children are crammed into a cellar, and it is called a school, they must accept the certificates of the professed teacher therein. When such certificates are valid, it is not to be wondered at if ignorant parents, unable to appreciate the value of education, send their children where they can obtain the legal qualifications for employment at the least expense. Then, as to the employer of the child, in nine cases out of ten he looks no farther than to the possession of the legal certificate, and gives himself no concern about the nature of the education.

But it is not only in the miserable places above referred to that the children obtain certificates of school attendance without having received instruction of any value, for in many schools where there is a competent teacher, his efforts are of little avail from the distracting crowd of children of all ages, from infants of three years old and upwards; his livelihood, miserable at the best, depending on the pence received from the greatest number of children whom it is possible to cram into the space. To this is to be added scanty school furniture, deficiency of books, and other materials for teaching, and the depressing effect upon the poor children themselves of a close, noisome atmosphere. I have been in many such schools, where I have seen rows of children doing absolutely nothing; and this is certified as

school attendance, and, in statistical returns, such children are set down as being educated. Even in many National and British Schools, from the inadequate state of their funds, the evil exists of infants being admitted with children of more advanced age, solely to make up the teacher's salary, making a direct and frequent communication between the teacher and the child, that essential in education, wholly impossible.

To ascribe, therefore, the uneducated state of a great proportion of the factory children to that provision of the law, by which they can attend school only half the day, is obviously an entire mistake: if they attended such schools the whole day, the sole effect would be, that their prolonged confinement and wearisome inactivity would render the school still more hateful to them.

The only way in which the effect of the half-time system —the principle of combining school education with an industrial education *in a wages-yielding employment*—can be fairly tested is when the children attend a thoroughly good and efficient school. Several such, attended by "half-timers," happily exist in my district, and then, as I shall presently show, the half-time system, so far from having proved a failure, has been eminently successful. Multiply them, thereby extinguish mock schools, and the like good results will assuredly follow.

To know the moral good that has been effected by such schools, one must hear on the spot, as I have often done, the testimony of those who live among and employ the young people who have had the advantages of such training, to their improved manners, docility, and orderly conduct. But I am able to adduce here convincing proof of the success with which intellectual training can be attended, by the fact that numerous children have risen to the rank of pupil teachers, the whole or greater part of the instruction which enabled them to pass the strict examination for that office having been received by them while they were working as half-timers in a factory, and earning wages.

I sent last month to the masters of some of the best schools in my district a circular letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Factory Inspectors' Office,
London, April 1857.

Sir,

I request the favour of you to answer the following queries at your earliest convenience:—

A. "Have you now, or have you had in your School any Pupil Teachers?

B. "If you have, whether any of them had attended your School (or another School) at the same time that they were working as half-timers in a factory, and if so, how many?

C. "How long each combined such school attendance and and factory employment?

D. "Whether, while working as half-timers, they received the instruction which enabled them to pass the examination for pupil teachers?"

I remain, &c.

I have received the following answers from schools where there are or have been pupil teachers who have worked as half-timers in a factory:—

1. *From the Zion British School, at Lees, near Oldham.*

A. "We have and have had fourteen male and one female pupil teachers.

B. "Eight of the above attended my school as 'half-timers.'

C. "Their attendance as half-timers varied from one to four years.

D. "Five of the eight received the whole of their instruction while attending half-time, the other three attended part of the time all day."

Mr. Atkins, the master of this school, adds,—

"I have no hesitation in saying, that a child of average intellect, entering our school at 9 years of age as a half-timer, and continuing till 13 years of age, would be able to pass the examination required of candidates for the office of pupil teacher, and many after a much shorter attendance. The number of children at present in our *highest* class is 77, of which 47 are half-timers; among the latter are the quickest and best scholars in the school. I have at present 194 half-timers; 137 boys and 57 girls."

Mr. Morell, H.M. Inspector of Schools, in his report on this school, dated the 4th of March 1856, states as follows:—

"This school has been conducted with the same remarkable degree of vigour as before. The eight classes show the most perfect gradation in all the different subjects. The entire institution comes nearer to a model school for a factory population than any other that I could point out in my district."

2. *From the Parochial School at Rochdale.*

A. "We have had pupil teachers for the last eight years.

B. "Five of our present number have attended school at the same time that they were working as half-timers in a factory.

C. "They have attended this school as follows: one eight months, one a year, one two years and a half, two four years.

D. "They received the instruction which enabled them to pass the examination for pupil teachers while working as half-timers."

3. *From the Church School at Smallbridge, near Rochdale.*

A. "There are five pupil teachers in this school.

B. "Three of them have attended the school while working as half-timers.

C. "Of these three, one was about three years a half-timer, another about four years, and the third about five years.

D. "It was while working as half-timers that they each of them received the instruction which enabled them to pass the examination for pupil teachers.

4. *From the British School in Ancoats Street, Manchester.*

My informant is Mr. John Ashton Nicholls, the owner, with his father, of a large cotton factory, by whose zeal this school was established, and by whose unwearied attention it has been brought to its present excellent state.

A. "We have had pupil teachers for ten years.

B. "We have had from the first, and including those now in the school, fourteen apprentices, *eight* of whom attended the school as pupils at the same time that they are working as short-timers.

C. "The time would vary from three years to one; that is to say, so far as we know in our own school, but I know some were short-timers attending inferior schools prior to their coming to ours.

D. The eight boys were all short-timers when they became candidates for apprenticeships, and they all received the instruction that enabled them to pass the examination of Her Majesty's School Inspector in this school concurrently with their labour in the factories."

Mr. Nicholls adds:—

"I have no hesitation in stating my deliberate opinion that the factory short-time system is the most favourable to the extension of education among the children of the working classes of any scheme yet devised; and I am satisfied from my own experience that the progress of the children, on account of the regularity of their attendance, is as great, if it does not exceed, the progress of those who attend the whole day with the average regularity of national school children. I wish the system may be extended to every employment in which children are engaged. There is very often a difficulty to find boys who might become candidates for the situation of pupil teachers, whose parents will, or, in

fact, can afford to let them work a whole year without wages, which after all may not be paid should the boy be unsuccessful at his examination. This is the great difficulty of the system, and therefore I have had to get boys whose parents are better off and able to maintain them through all contingencies."

5. *From the Church School of St. Mary's, Rawtenstall.*

A. "I have now six pupil teachers.
B. "Two of them have attended my school at the same time that they were working as half-timers in a factory.
C. "One of them attended the school one year and a half, and the other two years and a half.
D. "While working in the factory as half-timers they received the instruction which enabled them to pass the examination for pupil teachers.

One of the above boys was passed for full time, and he only left the mill a few days before the Inspector's visit, when he passed the examination for the office he now fills.

6. *From the Church School of St. Peter's, Oldham.*

A. "There are four pupil teachers in this school.
B. "Two of them were formerly half timers, and attended this school for a considerable time.
C. "One of them was a short-timer for three years, and the other two years; the latter was also a half-timer at the Wesleyan School for four months.
D. "They were whole-day pupils for two or three years before they commenced short time, so I cannot say that they received the instruction during the latter period which enabled them to pass the examination, but I have no doubt it very much contributed to that end, because there were nearly six years from commencing short-time to passing for pupil teachers. They had been working full time for a long period, when they were brought fresh from their work to be examined by the Inspector.

7. *From the British School at Droylsden, near Ashton-under-Lyne.*

"I sent a boy to Hurst British School at Christmas, who passed the examination, and is now a pupil teacher, who received the whole of the instruction which enabled him to pass the examination while working half-time at the factory. I have had many boys who received the whole of their instruction while short-timers, who could have passed the examination with credit to themselves.

An Extract from the last issued Report of Her Majesty's Inspector, J. H. MORELL, Esq.

"The school continues to be conducted with the same order and efficiency as ever. The reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic have all attained a high degree of excellence; the knowledge of the children in geography is what I have rarely witnessed in elementary schools; a very creditable examination was also passed in English history and in grammar and analysis."

8. *From the British School at Hurst, near Ashton-under-Lyne.*

A. "From the time this school was first put under inspection we have had nine pupil teachers.

B. "Two attended the school while they were working as half-timers in a factory.

C. "One of them had attended three years, the other two years and a half.

D. "As this is altogether a factory population, it is difficult to get suitable candidates for the office of pupil teacher; therefore, when a factory half-timer expresses his desire to become one, every exertion is made to prepare him for examination. The two boys I have spoken of were diligent in improving their spare time, and passed with credit. One of them gained a First Class Queen's Scholarship at the Christmas examination 1855, was placed on the First Class Certificate Class last Christmas, and is now master of the Weymouth British School. The other is a pupil teacher in his first year."

9. *From Emmanuel Church School, in Bolton.*

"We have pupil teachers both in the boys' and the girls' school, and four in the boys school were attending the school while they worked as half-timers in a factory.

C. "They attended the school about a year.

D. "They received the instruction which enabled them to pass the examination while working as half-timers.

10. *The British School at Dukinfield, near Ashton-under-Lyne.*

A. "We have three pupil teachers.

B. "They attended our school only while they were working as half-timers in a factory.

C. "One of them combined factory employment and school attendance for more than three years, the others for nearly three years.

D. "They received the instruction which enabled them to pass the examination while working as half-timers. One of them received no extra instruction, the other two about a week's.

11. *From the British School in Stalybridge.*

"We have had in all ten pupil teachers in this school, of whom two have worked in the mill, and two others, while working in the mill, received the education that was required for their passing the preliminary examination. I would also state that one of these two, after serving an apprenticeship of five years and being an assistant master in this school three years longer, received, upon the expiration of one year's training at the Borough Road Normal College, an appointment as second master of the Lewisham school for the sons of congregational ministers. The other is in the last year of his apprenticeship, and intends competing for a Queen's Scholarship.

12. *From the National Schools in Milnrow, near Rochdale.*

A. "We have at present two pupil teachers.

B. "They attended the school while working as half-timers in a factory.

C. "One of them attended two years, the other a year and a half.

D. "They received the instruction which enabled them to pass the examination while working as half-timers. I ought to remark here that they had left the school, and worked at the factory as full-timers about a year previous to their apprenticeship as pupil teachers."

13. *From St. Ignatius Roman Catholic School in Preston.*

A. "There are seven pupil teachers in the boys' school.

B. "One of them had attended this school as half-timer previous to his becoming a pupil teacher.

C. "He attended the school as half-timer for two years and two months.

D. "The instruction he received during the time he attended school as half-timer, together with what he had received previous to that time, enabled him to pass the examination for a pupil teacher."

14. *From the Wesleyan Day School in Burnley.*

"There are and have been pupil teachers in this school. One of the present pupil teachers has been a half-timer, and attended the school as such for two years. The instruction given him during the time he was a half-timer, along with previous training, enabled him to pass the examination."

15. *From the Wesleyan School at Haslingden.*

"We have not as yet had any pupil teachers, but hope to have them soon. I have half-timers whom, I doubt not, the inspector would accept, so far as school attainments are concerned, for I have some half-dozen who have reached interest in ciphering, and are quite up to that

in other things. These boys are under 12 years of age, and have been half-timers with me two years."

16. *From the Wesleyan Day School at Brooksbottom, near Bury, Lancashire.*

A. "We have three pupil teachers.

B. "They attended the school at the time they were working as half-timers in the factory.

C. "They each attended the school from three to four years.

D. "They mainly received the instruction which enabled them to pass the examination while they were working as half-timers."

17. *From the National School in Chorley.*

"I have now and have had pupil teachers, but none of them have been half-timers. The reason which I assign for not having been able to obtain pupil teachers from the half-time ranks is that they can, as young persons in the factory, make as much or more money than they would do as pupil teachers. Besides, in the former case, they would receive their wages weekly or fortnightly, and in the latter they would have to wait 12 months for it, and then perhaps not receive it till one, two, or perhaps three months after the expiration of their year's services. Such being the case, their parents, being generally poor, look to present income rather than future prospects, and prefer turning them into the factory as young persons as soon as they will pass. A half-timer, whom I should have been glad to propose as a candidate, was lost from the cause above named. Another whom I now have I should not object to propose next February, but on his reaching the age of 13 in September next, I feel certain that he will leave.

"With regard to the attainments of half-timers generally, I find them to be equal, and in many cases better than those of such day-scholars as do not attend very regularly, as is evidenced by the fact that two-thirds of the attendance of the two upper classes in this school last year was made up by half-timers, whereas the attendance in the whole school was not one-half."

18. *From the National School at Atherton, near Manchester.*

"In reply to your letter I beg to say that Reuben Seddon received the whole of his education, from about his ninth to his thirteenth year, as a *half-timer*, which enabled him to be appointed a pupil teacher in this school."

19. The Master of the Wesleyan School at Shaw, near Oldham, gives the following account of *himself*:—

"I was sent to Mr. W. Taylor's mill at Preston, as a half-timer, when I was 10 years of age. From that time

till I was 13 I went to two schools (half-time), the first belonging to the establishment, where I learned to read and write tolerably, and work arithmetic as far as the compound rules. Happily I got a taste for reading, and there being a library connected with the mill free, I reaped a great deal of benefit from it."

20. *From the Wesleyan School, St. Domingo Street, Oldham.*

A. "We have six pupil teachers at present.

B. "One of them attended school whilst working short time in a factory.

C. "He attended the school for two years.

D. "He received all the instruction which enabled him to pass the examination while he was working as a half-timer in the mill."

21. *From the Master of the British School at Rycroft, near Ashton-under-Lyne.*

"I am a teacher of more than 12 years' experience, eight of which I passed in charge of a large "voluntary" school in Manchester. I have, nevertheless, seen enough of the factory system of education to be firmly convinced that it is one of the greatest boons ever conferred by the legislature upon the labouring classes. It is obvious to me that, when carried out in connection with the 'Minutes' of the Committee Council, it is capable, in the hands of an able and zealous teacher, of producing with great certainty the most valuable results. At Egerton, near Bolton, in the school of Edmund Ashworth, Esq., I had the opportunity of fairly testing the thing. I there found, contrary to my expectations, that in the general average the *half-timers* could be easily made to equal, if not surpass, the day-scholars in attainments, whilst they in no degree fell behind them in cleanliness and general good behaviour. The compulsory attendance and regularity enforced by the Factory Act give the teacher immense power for good, and the pupil-teacher system of the Committee of Council enables him to employ that power with three or fourfold effect. As evidence of what the factory system can do, I may mention that perhaps the best pupil teacher whom we have in this school was a half-timer, and was brought direct from the mill to undergo an examination (which proved successful) for the office he now holds. So at Egerton, of the two pupil teachers there, one, previously educated as a half-timer, was taken from the mill, and, with the aid of a little evening instruction, was also able to pass.

"When the teacher knows what he is about, and is well seconded by the mill-owners, he may readily manage to win much co-operation from the parents, and do a great deal of good."

A pamphlet was lately sent to me, entitled "*The Education of the Working Classes, and the best means of promoting it. A paper read before the Glasgow Philosophical Society, 11th March* 1857. *By George Anderson.*" At page 11 of that pamphlet I find the following passage:—"I think it "thus sufficiently demonstrated that, whether as regards "the number taught or the learning they acquire, the half-"time system established by the Factory Acts, considered "as an educational measure, is a complete failure." I have already shown that, in my district, not only is there no demonstration of a failure, but, on the contrary, a very clear demonstration that the system, *when fairly worked*, has been eminently successful. The author goes on to advocate what he deems to be "a better scheme," which is substantially this:—That if a child of eleven years of age can produce a certificate from a schoolmaster of being able to read and write, and that he understands what he reads and writes, he should be allowed to work as persons between thirteen and eighteen years of age now work in factories, that is, for twelve hours a day, with intervals of an hour and a half in all for meals, making ten and a half hours of actual work for five days in the week, and seven and a half on Saturdays. Mr. Anderson is, I am informed, the partner in a large flax factory in Glasgow.

With comparatively few exceptions, the mill-owners of Glasgow and the neighbourhood, the chief seat of the cotton trade in Scotland, do not employ children under thirteen years of age. From the returns recently laid before Parliament it appears that in the entire county of Lanark the total number in 82 cotton, woollen, worsted, and flax factories was only 235. In *four* cotton mills in the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, at the last visits, 308 children were found employed. Why there should be so great a difference between Lanarkshire and Lancashire it is difficult to understand; it cannot arise from a deficient supply in the former either of children or of such schools as would satisfy the very limited requirements of the Act. I can only account for it by supposing the general prevalence of the same mistaken belief which I found formerly to exist among many mill-owners in my own district, and which still exists to a certain extent, that, on account of the education clauses of the Factory Act, the employment of children necessarily involves great trouble and exposes the mill-owner to constant risks of a prosecution.

With respect to the trouble, I can state, from pretty extensive experience, that, so far as the mill-owner himself is concerned, it amounts to *nil;* for the looking after the school attendance is invariably left to a clerk or an overlooker, and with regard to these last, a quarter of an hour's attention once a week, where there is a moderate number of children, or half an hour at the most, where the number is considerable, would keep all right.

With regard to the amount of risk of prosecution for neglecting to have certificates of school attendance, I can state that between the 1st of May and 31st of August 1855, while 1,104 factories in my district, employing 21,554 children, were inspected,* only *three* of the mill-owners were proceeded against for this neglect, and they were gross cases. Between the 31st of August 1855 and the 30th of April 1857, each of the 1,900 mills in my district was inspected at least four times, that is, 7,600 visits of inspection were made, and out of that whole number only *seven* mill-owners were proceeded against for this neglect. Some parents and operatives were prosecuted and fined, as the offence was chargeable to them only.

Many mill-owners who now employ children have found out that they had been long needlessly subjecting themselves to inconvenience from these mistaken apprehensions, and had deprived themselves of the advantage of having trained instead of untutored piecers of 13 years of age.

The neglect of school attendance most frequently arises from parents sending their children messages or otherwise employing them while they ought to be at school, or from the children themselves playing truant. I have long adopted a remedy for both cases, which is generally quite effective. The Act declares that no child shall be employed who has not attended school for the specified number of days and hours "during the foregone week." I have required the defaulter to be discharged until he has thus qualified himself for employment by a full week's attendance at school, and he has usually been required to attend both forenoon and afternoon. The parent, of course, loses the child's week's wages, and thus finds that he has paid dear for his message. He can punish the truant at his discretion.

The author of the above-named pamphlet considers that, for the success of the scheme he would substitute for the present requirements of the Factory Act,—"we have simply "to add an *educational certificate* to the presently required

* See my report for the half-year ended the 31st October 1855.—p. 17.

"medical one, and an inspecting schoolmaster in addition to "the inspecting surgeon." My objections to such a certificate are founded on the following considerations :—

First. It must be borne in mind that the compulsory schooling must be enforced according to the words that are used in an Act of Parliament, to which magistrates will strictly adhere.

Secondly. The term "able to read and write" are words that may be taken in a very wide sense, from the most slender ability to perfect fluency; and the term "able to "understand what he reads and writes" are words that admit of an equally extensive latitude of interpretation. Both, therefore, are too vague and indefinite for practical use.

Thirdly. The value of such a certificate must depend upon the ability and honesty of the granter. Experience has taught me that the masters and mistresses, in more than half of the schools where the children might be and would be sent to learn to read and write, would be unworthy of credit, most of them from incapacity, many from carelessness, some from a worse cause. Many parents would go for the legal qualification to the school where they knew the master would not be too particular. The appointment of "inspecting schoolmasters" would therefore be indispensable, that is, of inspectors of such qualifications and character as would ensure a fair examination of each child, and an honest certificate. They would have to be also in number sufficient to meet the wants of the locality, so as to be readily accessible to every child about to apply for employment in a factory.

Fourthly. I know from experience that when children were wanted in the mill, the manager or overlooker who engages them would not be very particular in testing, even if he were able to do so, the trustworthiness of the certificates.

Fifthly. I know of no security by which the fraudulent transfer of the certificate from one child to another could be prevented.

Sixthly. In what manner the inspectors and sub-inspectors could at their visits satisfy themselves as to the correctness of a bundle of certificates, often dirty and indistinct, and without any classification, alleged to be the qualifications for employment of perhaps a hundred or more children in the mill, is past my comprehension. An effective examination of them would either so increase the time necessary for inspection as to render an additional

number of sub-inspectors necessary, or the examination would become a mockery.

Such are some of the practical difficulties that must be provided for in any Act of Parliament that would adopt such "an educational certificate;" but indeed it appears to me to be altogether a misapplication of the meaning of the term, and an ignoring of the sole object of education. If that object be to make the child and future adult wiser and better, if religious and moral principles are to be impressed on the minds of the children of the labouring classes, and if their intellectual faculties are to be developed, it can only be accomplished by their continuing for a long time at a good school, beginning with the infant school. The short time that such children remain at school, and the consequent impossibility of any effectual training being accomplished, is an universal complaint; and to make mere reading a test of education would be, as it seems to me, to extend and perpetuate the evil. It may be argued that in the process of learning to read, right principles would be taught, and the faculties would be cultivated; and they are so in efficient schools, so far as the short time will allow; but it will hardly be asserted that this is the case in the generality of our present schools. Every one who has examined them knows that the ability of a child to read, even fluently, and his attaching a meaning to the sounds he utters, are seldom combined. The power to read is, therefore, no test of education in its proper sense. If the child of eleven years of age is to work full time, not only will his future education be hopeless, but there will be a very good chance that he will lose even the power to read, a case of not very uncommon occurrence; for the number of young men and young women who will have the inclination and the energy, after working all day, to attend an evening school will ever be a small proportion; and still less would it be the case with mere boys and girls. Thus they would be sent into the world with the power to read, but that only permanent by continued exercise, and totally without that foundation for right conduct and success in after life which would be laid were they to pass some years in an efficient school.

In those mills in my district in which the labour of children is useful, I do not hear of any disinclination on the part of the mill-owner to employ them, nor on the part of parents to send them. On the contrary, there has been a gradual increase for some time in the number of "half-timers;" many mills that formerly had none now employing them. One of the largest concerns in my district, in which,

up to near the close of the year 1849, no child under 13 years of age was admitted, now employ 224. In my second report for the year 1855 I observed, that while in 1851 the number employed was 14,702, in 1855 it had risen to 21,554. In the report of Mr. Ewings, for the week ending the 11th of last month, he found 249 half-timers in four factories; in that of Mr. Patrick, for the week ending the 18th of last month, he found 789 half-timers in 34 factories; in that of Mr. Coles, for the week ending the 25th of last month, he found 743 half-timers in 25 factories; in that of Mr. Jones, for the week ending the 11th of last month, he found 359 half-timers in 8 factories.

I have been frequently asked whether, from my long experience of the Factory Act, I am of opinion that the half-time system might be adopted in other employments. My answer has been, that any legislative interference making the education of the children of the working classes compulsory must fail, unless it were accompanied by a well-organized system of supervision, to see that the law is not evaded. Before the Act of 1833, which established regular inspection, all previous Factory Acts had failed to put down the abuses they were intended to correct; and that is now the case as regards the Factory Acts in France and Prussia from the same cause. In large establishments, where children are congregated in large numbers, as in the factories, a system of inspection might be practicable; but it could not be applied in private houses; and a very considerable number of children, and all of them not members of the family in whose house they work, are so employed. But, before legislating on the subject, it would be very necessary to inquire whether the employment to which it was proposed to apply the principle of half-time children was of a nature that would admit of the application. Thus, when it was proposed to bring the Calico Print Works under the Factory Act, it was found necessary to adopt a different system for the regulation of the labour of children in these works; but, so far as their education is concerned, the system adopted has been eminently unsuccessful.

The principle of combining regular attendance at school, with wages-yielding employment, is so valuable and important, that it would be well if a careful inquiry were instituted to ascertain under what modifications it could be applied to other employments besides that in factories.

The Bishop of London recently told me that he had been attending the examination of the schools connected with

the establishment of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers; that he had been much struck by the extent of the attainments of the boys and youths, and had seen with much satisfaction so excellent an example of the practicability of carrying on the education of the labouring classes while engaged in the occupations by which they live, I immediately asked my friend Mr. Spottiswoode to give me in writing an account of their system, as I was then engaged in endeavouring to show in my official report that education and wages-yielding employments might go on simultaneously. He most kindly complied with my request; and with his permission I lay his statement before you;* for although there are no mere children, no "half-timers" in their establishment, the applicability of the great principle for which I am contending is illustrated very clearly by what the Queen's Printers have done. Their example might be followed in the larger factories, and even with some facilities which the regularity of the hours of work would supply; and by such arrangements not only would the education of the "half-timers" be carried forward, after they had arrived at the age of 13 and come upon full-time employment, but those who had come to that time of life with little or no education might be saved from the evils of ignorance, and be made far more efficient and trustworthy workmen.

In compliance with the 39th section of the 7th Vict., c.15., which requires the inspector to report to the Secretary of State any instance of his having had occasion to annul the certificate of a schoolmaster, I have now to report, that on a visit to the factory of Mr. John Clegg, of Shaw, near Oldham, on the 31st of March, observing a blank in the certificate of school attendance for the foregone week of the children there employed, granted by Edmund Buckley, schoolmaster, I asked some of the children the cause of their absence, and the answer I received was, "the "master was drunk." Mr. Coles, the sub-inspector of the district, who was with me, obtained a similar answer from the children he examined. As I considered that Edmund Buckley, "because of his immoral conduct," was "unfit to "instruct children," and as a good National School was within a short distance of the factory, I gave notice that "no certificate of school attendance granted by the said "Edmund Buckley would thenceforth be valid for the "purposes of the said Act."

* See Appendix A.

I visited Factories during this half-year in the following places in my district:—

Manchester	Heywood
Salford	Bury
Ashton-under Lyne	Broad Oak
Dukinfield	Wood Road
Stalybridge	Ramsbottom
Oldham	Edenfield
Waterhead	Haslingden
Lees	Blackburn
Hollinwood	Bolton
Failsworth	Prestolee
Royton	Farnworth
Shaw	Little Hulton
Rochdale	Mottram
Spotland	Tintwistle.
Littleborough	

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
LEONARD HORNER.

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX (A.)

LETTER from WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, Esq., F.R.S., to LEONARD HORNER, Esq.

Her Majesty's Printing Office,
May 11, 1857.

DEAR SIR,

IN answer to your inquiry respecting the methods adopted for the instruction of the boys employed in our printing offices, I venture to give you a short account of what has been done from the commencement.

But before doing so it may, perhaps, be worth while to mention that in a printing office there are several different kinds of work, requiring different degrees of proficiency in elementary instruction, giving rise to different habits of life, and necessitating provision in some degree separate for the various classes of boys employed upon it. In the first place there are apprentices, from 14 to 21 years of age, generally sons of other printers, skilled artizans, or small tradesmen, for the most part educated up to the standard of our best parish schools, and not unfrequently above it. Next there are reading boys, from 13 to 14½ years of age, having an education nearly equal to that of the apprentices; for out of this class the best educated and best conducted are selected for apprenticeship as occasion requires. After these may

be reckoned the warehouse boys, and lastly the machine boys all from 13 to 16 years of age, and generally having been instructed only in the most elementary branches of knowledge, such as reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. Although the above are the usual ages, particular circumstances occasionally render a departure from the rule advisable. The work of the apprentices is by the piece, that of the other boys by time. The usual day's work, excepting under pressure of business, is 10 hours.

It having been remarked that many of the boys were in the habit of amusing themselves during their meal times by reading waste sheets of works in the course of printing, it was proposed, first, in the winter of 1851-52, to lend some books for their use; and it having been thus discovered that several were unable to read, a reading, and afterwards a writing, class was established, the instruction being gratuitously given by one of the men during his meal time. In the course of the same winter other classes were set on foot, the attendance being voluntary, and the instruction gratuitously given by the Principals and some of the leading men in the establishment.

In the autumn of 1852 the classes, which had been suspended during the latter part of the summer, were actively resumed on the same plan as before; and in the course of the winter several lectures were delivered to the men and boys generally, by the Principals, some of their friends, and one or two of the men in the establishment.

It is unnecessary to go through the history of the growth and gradual adjustment of the various arrangements of our schools; because the changes which took place from time to time were occasioned by the novelty of the experiment and our own ignorance of what might best suit the peculiar circumstances of our business. The following is, however, an outline of the school arrangements as they stand at present:—

With the exception of the apprentices, the education of the reading boys is held to be the most important, because out of them we select lads for apprenticeship, who remain with us always during their seven years of servitude, and generally during the remainder of their lives. As their work does not begin until 9.0 a.m. in the morning, they attend school for one hour, from 8 till 9, on five mornings in the week. For this the Firm provides a regular schoolmaster, who, with the assistance of a chaplain engaged by the Firm, instructs in writing, arithmetic, history, geography, grammar, and the Bible. The boys provide their own writing materials, &c. Attendance is compulsory. Examinations in the subjects of instruction are held three times a year; and no boy is considered eligible for apprenticeship unless he has attained a certain standard of knowledge in each subject. This works most satisfactorily, and every year shows improved results.

Attendance at school on the part of the machine and warehouse boys is still voluntary. Instruction in nearly the same subjects (excepting grammar) is provided, and, by encouragement, a tolerably regular attendance is insured. The time of schooling amounts in all to only three hours per week, arranged

according to the particular work of each department. In one department, where work ceases at 2.0 p.m. on Saturdays throughout the year, school is held on Saturday afternoons, from October to Easter inclusive, from 3 to 5 p.m.

You will thus see that the amount of time per week expended upon instruction is in every case small. We have, however, not wished materially to increase it, because it has appeared to us that it could not be expected that any attempts of this kind would be adopted by others, or even be continued hereafter by our successors, if they infringed upon the legitimate and recognized hours of work. On the other hand, the shortness of the time seems to afford no argument against the utility of the plan, as may be both proved by our results, and inferred from the consideration that the total discontinuance of instruction at the age of 13 must almost necessarily lead to a forgetting of things previously learnt; while even a little teaching will not only prevent things being forgotten, but lead the mind forward to learning something new, and to thinking for itself at a period of life when it is most susceptible of impressions and information, whether for good or for evil.

Although we are very far from considering that we have attained the best practicable arrangements for our schools (for we have introduced some improvements each year), we still think that sufficient success has been achieved to recommend our attempts to the favourable consideration of others employing a large number of mixed hands. And with reference to the difficulties which may suggest themselves to the minds of others, I venture to quote a passage from our first year's Report on the Schools, not with any intention of magnifying the obstacles which have been overcome, but to show that at all events our business offered no particular facilities for undertakings of this nature :—

" It should not be forgotten that in establishing such a system as this, the difficulties, never inconsiderable, have been peculiarly great. In a factory, where the hours of work are fixed and regular, both teachers and students can make certain of their time, and those who have to make the arrangements can do so without chance of their being deranged. But in a printing business, where hours are necessarily irregular, considerable complexity and interruption arise ; and where, as in the present case, the work is of a public and official character, coming in and to be sent out at all hours, with great dispatch and punctuality, every thing has frequently to give way before it at a moment's notice. Added to this, during the very period in which the educational scheme has been growing, the business of the office has been rapidly increasing, so that all have had their hands full."

Instruction, and I may say education in its widest sense, in connexion with a manufactory, is much assisted by the close connexion between its results and the business and prospects of those who avail themselves of it. I have found it almost a universal rule that our best workmen are found among the best educated of the men. There are exceptions, in the case of men who, greatly to their own credit, have by perseverance and

industry become excellent workmen in spite of a bad education; but even they are found incapable of undertaking the leading posts when opportunity offers for promotion. With all our boys, the understanding that their prospects of promotion are partly dependent on regular attendance and assiduity at school affords a considerable stimulus; but in the case of the reading boys, where the teaching (*e.g.* grammar and arithmetic) bears directly upon the work to which they look forward to being promoted, the stimulus is still stronger.

As regards the apprentices, we have a good deal doing; but the whole has not yet reached the state in which I should wish to bring it before your notice.

In January 1853 a lending library was established, the commencement and growth of which will perhaps be best described by extracts from the annual reports of the librarian:—

"During the first month, when the library experiment was in its earlier stage, it was opened twice a week with an average circulation of 35 for each period of delivery. It was soon found desirable to open the library once only in each week, in order that all the books might be in at one time; this arrangement was continued for six weeks, during which an average circulation of 95 on each delivery-day was attained. Experience, however, showed that a longer time was generally required for the perusal of a volume, and the period was accordingly extended to a fortnight; an opportunity being thus given to change books every week; all books, however, being brought in once a fortnight. This arrangement has been found to work very satisfactorily, and has produced an increasing circulation, averaging 135 volumes per fortnight.

"It may not be out of place to advert to some few points in connexion with the library, as showing the class of reading that is most generally sought after, as well as the readiness with which the persons in the establishment have availed themselves of the opportunities for reading thus afforded to them. Historical and biographical works have generally been in fair request; narrative works, as voyages, travels, and the like, have been more asked for. Others, of a lighter nature, mostly miscellaneous reading, such as 'Dickens' Household Words,' 'Chambers' Edinburgh Journal,' and illustrated works, (including volumes of the 'Illustrated London News,' and the 'Pictorial Times,') have been always in very great demand; indeed, about double the means of supply. This is probably in a great measure attributable to the circumstance of their consisting chiefly of short articles, the opportunities of reading having hitherto been short and seldom. At the same time, it is very gratifying to be able to state, that many of the higher class of works, as Layard's 'Nineveh and Babylon,' Macaulay's 'History of England,' as well as his essays, &c., &c., have always been, and are still, in greater demand than the means of supply could afford. Among the works which have been in very great request (and are never on the shelves) may be particularly mentioned, Hall's 'Characters, Scenery, &c., of Ireland,' and Charles Knight's 'Land we live in.' Prescott's

Works, and Napier's 'History of the Peninsular War,' have always been, and are still, most extensively used.

"By reference to the table" (not given here) "it will be seen that, during the eleven months embraced by this notice, about 3,400 loans of books have been made. If it be supposed that only one half of what has been borrowed has been read, and one fourth of what has been read has been remembered, a considerable amount of instruction, information, and amusement must have been afforded.

"In conclusion, there is one circumstance particularly deserving of attention, arising from its being a *lending* library, namely, that the families of persons employed in this establishment, as well as the persons themselves, both participate in the benefits of the library, and become interested in the proceedings generally." —*Report on Lending Library for* 1853.

"During the first year the expenses of the library were defrayed by the Firm, excepting some large presents of books from various quarters, including nearly 50 volumes from the men themselves." But "in May 1854," I quote from the librarian's second Report, "a suggestion by the heads of the establishment, to the effect that the library should be made self-supporting, was responded to by upwards of 300 persons employed in the office, who now pay a subscription of 3*d.* per quarter, by which means a fund is raised sufficient to pay the librarian's salary, the expenses incurred for the binding and repair of books, as well as the purchase of a few additional works.

"It being found that the time allotted for transacting the business was insufficient, and it being also thought desirable that more frequent opportunities should be afforded for changing books, an alteration has recently been made, by which the librarian now attends on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, instead of on Wednesday evenings only, as heretofore.

"The total number of issues in the last 20 fortnightly periods of the year 1853 was 2,752, giving an average of 137; the total number for the corresponding period of 1854 is 4,413, giving an average of 220, or an increase of 60 per cent."—*Report on Lending Library for* 1854.

In 1854 the number of evenings on which the library was opened was reduced to three, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and these have been found sufficient. The hours are from 6.0 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.; the librarian remaining till 8 p.m. to look over the books, or to perform any other business that may arise in connexion with the library. The total issues for the year ending September 1854 were 4,659, making a weekly average of 90 volumes.

At the present time the number of subscribers is about 240, and the average weekly issues a little more than 100 volumes. The library contains about 1,300 volumes.

Beside the schools and lending library we have a saving fund for the boys, with between 60 and 70 depositors, depositing about 1*l.* 1*s.* each annually. I quote the following from the last

Report: "As might be expected from their very limited means, the deposits are not left long to accumulate, being withdrawn on an average once in three months. Each boy appears to save with a view to purchase some particular object, most of them clothes; others merely to accumulate a small sum to spend at holiday time."

We moreover have arrangements for supplying boys with tea. "The accommodation thus afforded appears to be as acceptable as ever. The names of 92 boys are at present on the lists. They are supplied regularly every day at 5.0 p.m., (except Saturday, when they leave work at an earlier hour,) with three-quarters of a pint of good tea with sugar and milk, for which they pay 4*d.* per week. Boiling water is provided morning and evening, principally for the accommodation of the men who may wish to prepare their own breakfast and tea, and to take them in the office. When it is remembered that the majority of them live at a considerable distance from their work, and but for these arrangements would have to procure these meals from the neighbouring coffee-houses, it is believed that the accommodation is calculated to add considerably to their comfort. Each man who uses the supply pays 1*d.* per week, and the boys $\frac{1}{2}d.$ At present 154 men and boys are on the list. With regard to the tea and hot water, it may be added, that although supplied at the low rates stated, they are, by a little care and attention, made to pay their own expenses."

"Strong linen jackets and aprons are supplied to such of the machine and warehouse boys as choose to have them. By taking a large number of these from the makers they are obtained at a lower rate than the boys could supply themselves for. Each boy has two jackets and two aprons, which are renewed every six months; for these he pays $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week."

But arrangements of the above kind would, we think, be incomplete without some encouragement for healthy exercise and recreation. Few people are more helpless than those who attempt to pass a few hours in recreation and amusement without knowing how to set about it. And, indeed, if any one, who has been at either a public school or university, will consider how much time and trouble he has spent, at one time or another, in making himself skilful in games, and learning the elementary accomplishments which are within the reach of even the artizan population, he will not be surprised at finding that persons who have learnt only to work must learn also to play, if they intend to recreate themselves in any way except eating and drinking.

This is not the place to enter into any detailed suggestions on this head, or to offer any general remarks upon the many advantages resulting from physical recreation. I will therefore only add, that valuable as may be the experience of others in showing the possibility of combining some education with young labour, it can never be taken as a complete guide, or supersede the necessity of individual experience. Every locality, every manufactory, must have its peculiarities, each requiring its own treatment; and

the general principle having been once established, it is for individuals to devise the means of applying it to their own case.

Our arrangements comprise singing and instrumental classes and concerts, as well as cricket and rowing clubs.

I must apologize for the length to which these remarks have extended themselves, but I have thought that a few particulars respecting ourselves were necessary, in order to explain at all intelligibly to strangers what have been our objects, and how far we have advanced towards attaining them.

I remain, dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.

Appendix B.

List of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District during the Six Months ended the 30th April, 1857.

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ewings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1856. Feb. 12	John Ingham, Blackburn	The Mayor, Dr. Forrest, and Thomas Cecil, Esq.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing 2 young persons without a surgical certificate.	– –	– –	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Patrick.			
Feb. 18	Abraham Eastwood, operative.	Jas. Fenton and Richard Kay, Esqrs., Heywood.	Employing a young person between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule.	– –	0 11 6	Fined in the costs only, as the boy was not injured, and Abraham Eastwood promised not to offend again.
,, 23	Wm. and John Howarth, Fountain Mill, Lumb.	Henry Slater and Richd. Wild, Esqrs., Haslingden.	Employing young persons and children after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	3 0 0	2 0 6	
,,	John Ramsbottom, Cheesden.	,, ,,	Employing females and young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	5 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	Schofield & Ramsbottom, Cheesden.	,, ,,	Employing children after 6 o'clock p.m.	2 0 0	2 5 0	
,, 27	Schofield and Buckley, Middleton.	Thomas Ashton and Samuel Ashton, Esqrs.	Employing young persons, females, and children during the dinner hour.	2 0 0	1 4 0	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Coles.			
Nov. 6	Shaw and Butterworth, Diamond New Mills, Oldham.	Rev. T. S. Mills, Nathan Worthington, E. A. Wright, and Samuel Radcliffe, Esqrs.	Employing 4 women and a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	7 10 0	3 12 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1856.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 6	James Greaves, Derker Mills, Oldham.	Rev. T. S. Mills, Nathan Worthington, E. A. Wright, and Samuel Radcliffe, Esqrs.	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing 3 women and a young person during meal hours.	12 0 0	2 13 0	
,,	Eli Harrop, Bell Street Mills, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing 4 women after 6 o'clock p.m.	6 0 0	2 5 0	
,,	George Thompson, Bell Street Mills, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing 3 women and a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	6 0 0	2 5 0	
,,	Ashton and Mills, Shore Mills, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	3 0 0	0 19 0	
,, 13	Thomas and Edward Ogden, Bank Top Mills, Oldham.	Rev. T. S. Mills, Nathan Worthington, E. A. Wright, and John Platt, Esqrs.	Employing 18 women and young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	18 0 0	9 4 6	Six cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	James Fenton, Mount Pleasant Mills, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	3 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	Lamb and Newton, Cannon Street Mills, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
,, 20	Abraham and James Milnes, Junr., Busk Mills, Oldham.	Rev. T. S. Mills, Nathan Worthington, E. A. Wright, and Elkanah Moss, Esqrs.	Obstructing the Sub-inspector in the execution of his duty during the night.	20 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	Jerry Whitehead & Co., West Hulme, Oldham.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 10 0	0 15 0	
Dec. 5	Edward Hague, operative spinner, Ashton.	J. Sunderland and J. Dean, Esqrs.	Giving a false certificate of the birth of his son.	5 0 0	1 5 0	The penalty in this case has not been paid, the defendant, Edward Hague,

						having absconded previously to the day fixed for the hearing of the case.
„ 10	Edward Sidebottom and Sons, Staleybridge.	Abel Buckley, John Chadwick, and E. A. Winpenny, Staleybridge.	Employing 5 young persons before 6 o'clock a.m.	1 0 0	1 19 6	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „ „	„ „ „	Employing a young person before 6 o'clock a.m.	– –	0 7 6	Dismissed.
Feb. 9	William Mills, Dean Street, Staleybridge.	James Adshead and Thos. Harrison, Esqrs., Staleybridge.	Obstructing the Sub-inspector during the night	– –	0 4 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „ „	„ „	Employing two young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	2 0 0	1 19 0	
„	„ „ „	„ „	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0		
„ 11	Lawrence Lees, Union Street, Oldham.	James Rowland and George Barlow, Esqrs., Oldham.	Employing a young person during meal hours -	2 0 0	0 19 0	
„	Thomas Hollingworth, operative spinner, Oldham.	„ „	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock p.m. of the same day.	1 0 0	0 19 0	
„	Richard Marsh, Croft Bank Mills, Oldham.	„ „	Making a false entry in the register of young persons.	– –	0 13 6	Dismissed.
Mar. 11	John Mayall Scout, Mossley.	Abel Buckley, James Lord, and A. B. Winpenny, Esqrs., Ashton.	Employing 12 women and young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	10 0 0	6 4 0	Seven cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 25	William Bradbury, operative, Saddleworth.	Thos. Robinson and J. H. Whitehead, Esqrs., Court House, Upper Mill.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing the same child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	– –	0 12 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	J. Radcliffe Wood, operative and parent.	„ „	Neglecting to send his child to school - - -	0 5 0	0 7 6	
April 15	Robert Richardson, overlooker at Gartside and Mayall's Mills, Oldham.	James Rowland and G. Barlow, Esqrs.	Employing a young person during meal hours -	1 10 0	0 19 0	
„	Sydney Needham, self-acting minder, of Messrs. Wainwright's Mills, Oldham.	„ „	Allowing a young person to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule, while in motion.	2 10 0	1 5 0	The young person injured by his neglect died shortly after the accident.
„	Samuel Kershaw, self-acting minder, of Chapel Mills, Oldham.	„ „	Ditto ditto - - - - -	2 10 0	0 19 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS— *continued.*

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1856.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Jones.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 1	John Seddon, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	J. R. Hay, O. O. Walker, and R. Bealey, Esqrs., Bury.	Employing 4 females after 6 o'clock p.m.	4 0 0	2 2 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Dec. 8	Christopher Martin, overlooker.	Geo. Stansfeld, John Heelis, and T. H. Whittaker, Esqrs., Burnley.	Employing a child without having registered the name and date of first employment.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Not reporting an accident to the certifying surgeon of the district.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
1857.						
Feb. 23	James Atkinson, Holcomb Brook, near Bury.	O. O. Walker, J. R. Kay, and Thomas Wrigley, Esqrs., Bury.	Employing 12 young persons and females after 6 o'clock p.m.	18 0 0	8 2 0	

Appendix (C.)

Some Instances of the Accidents reported, which are referred to in Page 15 of this Report.

1. John Connolly, aged 14. Dislocation of the right elbow joint. He fell and injured his elbow while running down the stairs.

2. Elizabeth West, aged 30. Dislocation of the right elbow. Was getting her umbrella from the window corner, when she fell and broke her elbow against some iron.

3. Alice Smailes, aged 16. Fracture of the radius of the arm. She stepped upon an empty bobbin, which threw her down and broke her arm.

4. Mary Taylor, adult. Contusion of great toe. One of the weights attached to a warp roller fell on her toe.

5. John Rigby, aged 14. Fracture of thigh. He was carrying some reeds, fell on the floor, and fractured his thigh.

6. William Nelson, aged 20. Perforated wound above the lower jaw, which loosened a tooth. He was putting on a grinding strap, when he fell with his face upon one of the flat pegs.

7. Peter Ramsden, aged 19. Dislocation of shoulder joint. He was carrying a skip full of rovings, when he fell and dislocated his shoulder.

8. Hanah Cryer, aged 15. Laceration of left foot. She stepped upon a bobbin, and slipped and lacerated her foot.

9. Jane Barrett, aged 14. Bruise on side of the head, and abrasion on the back of the hand. She was playing, and fell down stairs into the cellar below.

10. Owen Daley, aged 60. Fracture of collar bone. He was carrying a basket of bobbins up stairs, when it caught against the wall and threw him backwards down stairs, and broke his collar bone.

11. Stephen Hardacre, aged 11. Concussion of the brain. He was on a bale of cotton at play, when another boy pushed him, and he fell backwards, his head coming into contact with a window bottom.

12. Joshua Crossley, aged 43. Contusion of the knees. He was knocked off a waggon by a skip which was being let down by the windlass; he fell with his knee between two skips.

13. John Mellor, adult. Contused and lacerated wound of the top of the head, and bruise of the muscles of the back. He was helping to unload a quantity of cotton, when a bale came upon him and knocked him off the waggon. He alighted upon the shafts, and his head came in contact with a hook.

14. Michael Mitchell, aged 21. Contusion of the muscles of the thigh. He was drawing a truck laden with cotton up a stage leading to the mill, when his foot slipped; he fell, the shaft of the truck alighting upon his thigh.

15. James Whitehead, aged 21. Four punctured wounds in the sole of his foot. He stepped upon some tacks in a strap which was lying on the floor.

16. Joseph Beddle, aged 39. Incised wound of the back of the hand. He was cutting a packer for the steam engine, when the chisel slipped and cut his hand.

17. Mary Langnon, aged 14. Sprain of the ancle. She was pushed down by the jobber, and sprained her ancle.

18. Samuel Herod, aged 13. Injured foot. He was running along the room, when he was hurt by a spindle.

19. Thomas Lamb, aged 30. Dislocation of finger. He was helping to take some pieces, when he slipped and fell, his hand coming in contact with a loom.

20. John Bamford, aged 35. Concussion of the spine and fracture of two fingers. He was turning off the gas near a landing in the mill, when the key slipped off the nut of the gas valve, and he was precipitated backwards to the landing below, a depth of three yards.

21. Thomas Carnly, aged 20. Contusion of foot. He fell with his foot under the carriage.

22. Thomas Saul, aged 14. Fracture of fore-arm. He was climbing over the "clock face" end of the mule, when his foot caught, and he fell and broke his arm.

23. Nathaniel Wright, aged 93. Fracture of leg. He was coming down stairs and stepped upon a bobbin, which threw him down and broke his leg.

24. Thomas Abbott, aged 50. Injured abdomen. He was working at the circular saw, and was struck by a piece of timber over the lower part of the bowels.

25. Richard Jackson, aged 28. Contused wound of knee. He fell from a ladder a distance of eleven feet.

26. Daniel Brennand, aged 14. Scalding of both feet and ancles. He slipped into a cistern of hot soft soap lees, and scalded his feet and ancles.

27. William Rogers, aged 16. Fracture of thigh. He was assisting to hoist up some bales of cotton, when in jumping off a bale his foot slipped, and he fell with his thigh against a step.

28. James Hartley, aged 22. Wound of the thumb. He was cutting a picker, when the instrument slipped and cut his thumb.

29. George Gardner, aged 45. Fractured leg. He was helping to remove a bale of cotton, and it fell upon him.

30. Robert Shorrock, aged 14. Fracture of the end of finger and a slight bruise of another finger. He was grinding a picker, when he let it fall, and his finger was caught between the rest and grindstone.

31. Mary Ann Pickup, aged 9. Fracture of arm. She was coming down stairs with a skip full of bobbins, when she stepped on an empty one which was on the stairs, and slipped and fell down stairs and broke her arm.

32. John Briggs, aged 13. A cut across the knee. He was running round the spinning mules; his foot caught the band, he fell down and cut his knee.

33. Henry Riley, aged 72. Fracture of clavicle. He fell from a ladder a distance of about 4 feet.

34. Margaret Coupe, aged 32. Fracture of leg. She was coming down stairs, when she fell and broke her leg.

35. Dominic McBaitley, aged 22. Compound fracture of a finger. He was helping to raise a pillar to support a ceiling, the pillar slipped, and in falling the man's hand was caught between it and the side of the carding engine.

36. John Hicks, aged 21. Two slight punctured wounds on ancle. He was climbing over the headstock to get to the next mule (to save himself the trouble of going some way round), when his foot slipped and ran against some oil can quills.

REPORT of THOMAS JONES HOWELL, Esquire, Inspector of Factories for the half-year ended 30th April 1857.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
25th May 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE received from the several sub-inspectors the weekly reports of their proceedings in administering the law in their respective districts, and I have to report that the main provisions of the several Acts of Parliament relating to factories have been generally observed. Complaints continue to be addressed to me, from time to time, of infractions of the law, especially in some instances in the Belfast district; these have been invariably inquired into, and, where sufficient grounds for such a proceeding have been discovered, prosecutions have been instituted. In my last report I quoted some of these complaints, which had proceeded as well from masters as from working people; and one of the latter having observed that his complaint had been attended to, though no grounds upon which a prosecution could be founded were then discovered, subsequently sent the following explanation of the ingenious devices by which the attempts of the sub-inspector to detect breaches of the law were in that instance foiled:—

"DEAR SIR, "—*Mill, Belfast.*

"I RETURN my sincere thanks to you for acting on my "last, and hope you will do likewise on receipt of this. "Since the time that Mr. Darkin surprised us, about six "weeks back, they do with five or eight minutes before "and after six o'clock. But they run on a new system, "of working from six to nine minutes after nine," (nine is the breakfast time,) "and two" (dinner time); "and "they whistle at twenty-five minutes, and they put the "engine on two to five minutes after, leaving us half "an hour for each meal. —'s workers," (an adjoining factory) "get the regular time, but — and — is too bad. "As I told you before, they are striving which will work "the longest. Dear Sir, when the days get long there will "be no such thing as catching them, as the manager or "gatesman is out watching for the inspector during the "unregular time they are working. One night the manager "let the workers out through the engine-house, and through "his own house to the street, when the inspector was near "catching all hands working very late."

Thus the working people are fully alive to the tricks which are employed by the unscrupulous to avoid detection, and to the difficulties which impede the efforts of the sub-inspector to enforce the law equally, not less in vindication of the law itself than in justice to the great body of the masters, who are injured by the over-working of their unscrupulous competitors in the same markets.

I am happy to be able to state that in the important manufacturing district of the north of Ireland, of which Belfast is the centre, considerable progress has been willingly made in fencing horizontal shafts for the prevention of accidents to the workpeople; and with satisfactory results. Mr. Darkin reports that of 96 factories recently visited by him, 42 are either completely fenced (by which is meant that all the shafts are guarded in some way or other, mostly by rectangular hooks), or are promised to be completely fenced, and the fencing is in progress; 53 have the shafts in the spinning rooms fenced, and in some few cases there are partial attempts at fencing elsewhere than in the spinning rooms; and in one case only is the occupier indisposed to add to the three rectangular hooks already fixed in his factory. This forms an instructive commentary on the objections of some factory occupiersin other districts.

The list of prosecutions in the Appendix No. 1, p. 54, presents few cases which call for especial remark. In one of them, that of Messrs. Southwell and Co. of Bridgnorth, it having been reported to me by Mr. Hickes, that in one portion of their factory—a water mill—females were worked habitually all night, on the plea that the portion of the machinery at which they were employed was idle during the day, and that this practice continued week after week, and month after month; I apprised these gentlemen that I had directed Mr. Hickes to prosecute them for the illegal employment of such females, if these should be found working at night when the mill stream had not been diminished by drought, or swollen by flood, on the preceding day; for that if they had chosen to overload their water-wheel with more machinery than the stream, when unaffected by drought or flood, would drive, they were not on that account entitled to work females by night: the only valid plea for which irregular employment is, that time has been lost during the day by that portion of the machinery being idle upon which the females would otherwise have attended, through want or

excess of water, the mill stream being so affected thereby as to be unable to drive all the machinery at once. In this case the stream was unaffected by drought or flood; but the water-wheel being overloaded with more machinery than under ordinary circumstances the water power would propel, the females were found working at night, and Messrs. Southwell were prosecuted accordingly, and convicted.

In the same return (Appendix, No. 1, p. 54) Mr. Trimmer reports the prosecution of Mr. B. Ashton, at Hyde, near Manchester, for having neglected to fence securely the beater of a blowing machine, by which a woman was severely injured in December last. Mr. Ashton summoned the overlooker of the room (under s. 41) as the person by whom the offence had been committed; but having failed to lay his information *on oath*, it could not be proceeded with.

It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Ashton had provided locks for the machines, and had given orders that they should be kept locked, but this had not been done.

The justices said they considered that the overlooker was the person by whom the offence had been committed, but the defect in the information prevented them from convicting him, as they should otherwise have done, and that therefore they were bound by law to convict Mr. Ashton, although they considered that he was not the person by whose neglect the accident occurred. They convicted, therefore, in the lowest penalty (10*l.*), and at the same time strongly urged an application to be made to the Secretary of State to remit the penalty. As the overlooker had escaped conviction, entirely through an oversight on the part of the magistrates' clerk when the information was laid, I had no hesitation in forwarding Mr. Trimmer's application to you, that the penalty might be remitted as had been recommended by the justices; and you have been pleased to remit the same accordingly. I call attention to the circumstances of this case as illustrating the operation of the law when administered according to its true intent and meaning; because it would seem by a case reported in the same return by Mr. Darkin (Appendix, No. 1, p. 59), that in a charge preferred before certain justices at Belfast, the justices inadvertently dismissed a complaint which had been proved, intimating their opinion that there was nothing to

prevent the sub-inspector from proceeding against the manager,—an interpretation which, if generally acted upon, would defeat the plain scope and object of the 41st section, and render all the provisions of the Factory Acts for restricting the hours of labour within the prescribed limits of no avail.

By the Factory Act 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103, s. 30, very great licence had been given to factory occupiers for substituting their agents for themselves as amenable for infractions of the law. In consequence of the abuses caused by the facility of shifting the responsibility upon irresponsible people, and which abuses were repeatedly exposed in the earlier reports of the inspectors, the provisions of the 7 Vict. c. 15. s. 41.* were substituted in this respect for those of 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103. s. 30. These are simply that any occupier who shall have been proceeded against by any inspector or sub-inspector shall be entitled upon complaint duly made by such occupier,—and by duly made is meant made upon oath, (see s. 46,)—to have any agent, servant, or workman whom he shall charge as the actual offender brought by summons before the justices—not at some future time but—" at the time appointed for hearing the complaint made against him "—the occupier—" by the inspector or sub-inspector." The only conditions upon

* The section *in extenso* is as follows, 7 Vict. c. 15. s. 41:—" And be it enacted, That the occupier of any factory in which any offence against this Act has been proved to have been committed, and for which a pecuniary penalty may be imposed, shall in every case (save as herein-after provided) be deemed in the first instance to have committed the offence, and shall be liable to pay the penalty; but any occupier who shall have been proceeded against by any inspector or sub-inspector shall be entitled, upon complaint or information duly made by such occupier, to have any agent, servant, or workman whom he shall charge as the actual offender brought by summons before the justices at the time appointed for hearing the complaint made against him by the inspector or sub-inspector; and if after the commission of the offence has been proved the occupier of the factory shall prove, to the satisfaction of the justices, that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and that the said agent, servant, or workman had committed the offence in question, without his knowledge, consent, or connivance, the said agent, servant, or workman shall be convicted of such offence, and shall pay the penalty instead of the occupier of the factory; and the payment of such penalty and costs shall be enforced against the agent, servant, or workman in like manner as penalties are made recoverable by this Act: provided always, that when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector or sub-inspector, at the time of discovering the offence, that the occupier of the factory had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and also by what person such offence had been committed, and also that it had been committed without the personal consent, connivance, or knowledge of the occupier, and in contravention of his orders, then the inspector or sub-inspector shall proceed against the person whom he shall believe to be the actual offender in the first instance, without first proceeding against the occupier of the factory."

which the occupier is allowed to shift the charge from himself to another are clearly and unambiguously set forth; he must make his complaint on oath, before a summons can be granted against the party whom he charges as the real offender to appear at the self-same time and place which have been already appointed for hearing the charge preferred against himself, and not at any other time. It has, therefore, invariably been held in practice, that if the factory occupier has neglected to lay his information on oath against his agent, and to summon that agent to appear before the justices at the very time that has been appointed for hearing the complaint made by the inspector against the occupier himself, he is precluded from presenting a substitute as the offender in lieu of himself; and that if he seeks to avail himself of the provisions of sec. 41, he must first fulfil all those conditions which that section has prescribed to entitle him to do so. That section further provides that, "when it shall be made to appear "*to the satisfaction of the inspector or sub-inspector,*"—not at any time, but—"*at the time of discovering* "*the offence,* that the occupier had used all due diligence "to enforce the execution of this Act, and also by what "person such offence had been committed, and also that "it had been committed without the personal consent, "connivance, or knowledge of such occupier, and in con- "travention of his orders, then the sub-inspector shall pro- "ceed against the person whom *he shall believe* to be the "actual offender in the first instance, without first proceeding "against the occupier of the factory." So that the Factory Act of 1844 has carefully withdrawn from the justices the power of exonerating the occupier of the factory at the expense of some agent, servant, or workman, which power they had enjoyed under the former Act, 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 103. s. 30; and even the sub-inspector himself can only proceed against an agent, servant, or workman in lieu of the master, in case, *at the time of discovering the offence,* he shall have been satisfied that the occupier had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, by what other person the offence had been committed, and that it had been committed without the personal consent, connivance, or knowledge of the occupier, and in contravention of his orders. These stringent provisions, for holding the occupier in all cases strictly to his responsibility for enforcing the observance of the law in his own factory, were shown to be necessary by the laxity with which justices were in the habit of substituting the servant for the master

so long as the now repealed provisions of the 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 103. s. 30* enabled them to take that course.

In my last half-yearly report I quoted the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in Ireland upon the question, whether factories, in which adult men only were alleged to be employed, were liable to any provisions of the Factory Act, and which opinion I communicated to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Belfast, pursuant to the Irish Petty Sessions Act, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93. s. 5. clause 4., for the information of the justices there, before whom this question had arisen. Mr. Darkin's report notices the dismissal of a complaint against the occupier of a factory, in whose case this point was again relied upon in direct opposition to the opinion of the law officers; but whether the charge was dismissed upon this point or not I am unable to say, because the magistrates declined to give any reason for their decision. When this subject was first argued before the Petty Sessions at Belfast, it was urged on the part of the defendant that not a single section of the Factory Act applied to adult men; and as the Resident Magistrate who presided expressed regret that the case had not been brought before a more competent tribunal, but pronounced his opinion to be that by the exclusion of women and young persons the factory in question was altogether exempted from the statute, and that the bench therefore dismissed the charge; it is greatly to be regretted that, after the point had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, who gave a contrary opinion, which was communicated officially to the clerk of Petty Sessions, more important engagements elsewhere should have prevented the Resident Magistrate from attending when the same question was re-argued in the past half year.

Singular objections on what are called Points of Law are sometimes hazarded before unprofessional justices in Borough Police Courts. Thus Mr. Darkin reports it to have been gravely objected, in one of his prosecutions before the Belfast Petty Sessions, that the Act to amend the laws relating to labour in factories, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54., did not extend to Ireland, because in the Index to the volume of the Statutes in which it was contained, it was marked with the initial E. Mr. Darkin reports that one of

* This section, until repealed by the 7 Vict. c. 15. s. 41, had enabled the justice to convict an agent, servant, or workman in lieu of the master, in cases where it appeared *to the satisfaction of the justice* that the offence was committed without the personal consent, concurrence, or knowledge of the master, by or under the authority of such agent, servant, or workman. It was extensively acted upon until it was repealed by the existing law, which has withdrawn from the justices all discretionary power in the matter.

the justices remarked that "as the book was sent for the "use of the magistrates by the Government, he would take "it as he found it; and the Index clearly said it was an "English Act only." The expediency of taking the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon this Point of Law was suggested by another of the justices; but the complaint having been eventually dismissed upon other grounds, this notable question touching the operation of the letter E was not adjudicated upon by the Bench. The Factory Act, 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103., which expressly applies to all parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—the Act to amend the laws relating to labour in factories, 7 Vict. c. 15., which expressly applies to all factories in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—and all the subsequent Acts upon the same subject, including this 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54., are specially directed to be construed together as one act; and I have not deemed this objection touching the operation of the letter E in the Index to be of sufficient moment—as raising a question of sufficiently reasonable doubt—to justify me in applying for an authoritative opinion upon its value.

In a prosecution at Coventry (Appendix No. 1, p. 55,) for employing young persons after 6 p.m., the defence was, that their employment on the process of "blocking" ribbons, *i.e.*, winding ribbons (after they have been manufactured and finished), on the pieces of wood on which they are made ready for sale in shops, is exempt from the restrictions of the Factory Act, as falling within the exception of "packing goods."* But this plea was overruled, and the defendant was convicted, on the ground, that this process of blocking ribbons (which is analogous to similar processes in other branches of manufacture, preparatory to the goods being packed and despatched to their destination), does not come under the denomination of "packing goods," which is neither more nor less than the act of packing them in a case or wrapper to protect them from injury in carriage.

The return of prosecutions in Mr. Kent's district contains a case in which a fine of forty-five pounds was inflicted for not securely fencing certain parts of the mill gearing, whereby a boy named John Wheaton lost his arm, and

* "And the enactments of this Act, respecting the hours of labour, shall not apply to any young person when employed solely in packing goods in any warehouse or part of a factory not used for any manufacturing process, or for any labour incident to any manufacturing process." (7 Vict. c. 15. s. 73.)

which fine, under your directions, has been paid to J. B. Lousada and Gustavus Smith, Esqs., two of the justices who heard and decided the complaint, to be applied by them to the benefit of the injured boy.

The following gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons for the under-mentioned places :—

Warren, Samuel Hayman	Tutbury.
Moore, David Smith	Walsall.
Roden, William, M.D.	Kidderminster.
Pope, Edward	Tring.
Hughes, David	Llangollen.
Ceely, James Henry	Aylesbury.
Hele, John Philip	Ashburton.
Scott, Francis	Bridport.
Norris, Hugh	South Petherton.
Young, Thomas Pellatt	Narraghmore.
Rogers, Robert, M.D.	Enniskillen.
Stewart, William	Carrickfergus.

The factories which I previously visited during the half-year were situated in the following places :—

Bristol, Twyverton, Cam, Eastington, Stonehouse, Coventry, Ebley, Rodborough, Woodchester, Minchinhampton, Chalford, Stroud, Nailsworth, Painswick, Kidderminster, Blockley, Chaddesley Corbett, Chipping Campden, Banbury, Chipping-Norton, Southfields, Holcombe.

I am, Sir,

To the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Your obedient Servant,

T. Jones Howell.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts in the District of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq., Inspector, during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1857.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Trimmer.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1856. Nov. 1	Henry Barlow, Cotton Spinner, Stockport.	The Mayor, William Rayner, Esq., M.D., Sir R. Pendlebury.	Having employed a young person without a surgical certificate.	– –	1 0 0	Dismissed.—The Inspector having submitted the particulars of this case to the Secretary of State, he was informed by Sir George Grey that the decision of the Justices was wrong.
"	" "	" "	For a like offence - - - - - -	– –	1 0 0	Dismissed.
1857. Mar. 2	Ben. Ashton, Cotton Spinner, Hyde.	Robert de Hollingsworthe, John Sidebottom, Esqrs., Hyde Petty Sessions.	Having neglected to fence the beater of a blowing machine.	10 0 0	1 8 6	Remitted by the Secretary of State.—The Justices expressed an opinion that the overlooker of the room was the person in fault, and regretted they could not convict him, in consequence of an informality in the summons taken out against him by Mr. Ashton. They therefore recommended the Inspector to apply to the Secretary of State to remit the penalty, which the law left them no alternative but to inflict on Mr. Ashton.

Charles Trimmer.

In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hickes.

Jan. 29	Richard Elias, Llanidloes.		John Evans & William Griffiths, Clerks; at Magistrates' Clerks' Office, Llanidloes.		Employing a child without having registered his name in the form, and according to the directions given in Schedule B.	2	0	0	0 14 0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	2	0	0	0 11 0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–	0 13 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–	0 13 0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–	0 13 0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–	0 13 0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a child without the certificate of a surgeon.	1	0	0	0 11 0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a child without having obtained the certificate of a schoolmaster.	1	0	0	0 11 0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	1	0	0	0 11 0	
Feb. 27	James Hart, Coventry		W. Bellairs, Clerk, T. S. Morris, R. Rotherham, Thos. Banbury, A. B. Herbert, Esqrs., and R. Licorish, Clerk, Town Hall, Coventry.		Employing a young person without having registered her name in the form and according to the directions given in Schedule B.	3	10	0	0 12 6	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a woman after 6 p.m.	1	10	0	0 12 6	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	1	10	0	0 12 6	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	1	0	0	0 12 6	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a woman after 6 p.m.	–	–	–		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–	7 1 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	–	–	–		
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LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1857.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 23	Southwells and Co., Bridgnorth.	Thomas Whitmore, Wylde Browne, and H. Slater Richards, Esqrs., Town Hall, Bridgnorth.	Employing a woman at night.	2 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –		Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –	9 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –		
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Kent.			WESTON HICKES.
1856 Nov. 25	Thomas Davies, Caerphilly.	Rev. G. Thomas, Evan Williams, Esq., C.K. K. Tynte, Esq., Caerphilly.	Employing a child without a surgeon's certificate	1 0 0	0 9 9	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a schoolmaster's certificate.	1 0 0	0 9 9	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child more than 7 hours in one day -	1 0 0	0 9 9	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock the same day.	1 0 0	0 9 9	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child after 2 o'clock on Saturday -	1 0 0	0 9 9	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –		Withdrawn at the recommendation of the Bench, the defendant paying the costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock the same day.	– –		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child more than 7 hours in one day -	– –		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a surgeon's certificate	– –	1 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a schoolmaster's certificate.	– –		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to enter the name and date of first day of employment in the register.	– –		

Dec. 5	Wm. Wood, Newton Poppleford.	G. Smith, Esq., B. Lousada, Esq., Sidmouth.	Neglecting to fence mill gearing - - - -	*5 0 0			*Penalty remitted by the Secretary of State. See the conviction of same defendant January 22, 1857, *infrà*.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to send notice of an accident to the certifying surgeon.	2 0 0			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to enter the name and date of the first day of employment of a young person in the register.	2 0 0	3 0 8		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0			
1857. Jan. 1	Wm. Dowding, Westbury.	G. H. Ludlow, Esq., G. N. Barton, Esq., J. Davies, Esq., G. Biggs, Esq., Warminster.	Neglecting to send notice of accident to the certifying surgeon.	2 10 0	2 4 6		
Jan. 22	Wm. Wood, Newton Poppleford.	Col. Honeywood, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., G. Smith, J. B. Lousada, J. G. J. Milhush, Esq., Ottery St. Mary.	Neglecting to fence mill gearing, whereby bodily injury was sustained by a young person, the left arm completely smashed.	45 0 0	3 8 6		The penalty in trust with G. Smith and J. B. Lousada, Esqrs. for the benefit of the young person.
Mar. 25	Wm. Arnold, Barwick	G. Harbin, G. Bullock, and G. T. Bullock, Esqrs., Yeovil.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to enter the name and date of the first day of employment of a young person in the register.	2 0 0	3 14 6		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a schoolmaster's certificate.	1 0 0			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child more than 7 hours in one day -	1 0 0			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock the same day.	1 0 0			
Mar. 26	Whitham and Sons, Bridport.	Col. Bragg, S. Cox, E. Fox, Esq., Beaminster.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 0 0			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	2 10 6		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to enter the name and date of the first day of employment of a young person in the register.	2 0 0			

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1856.						
Mar. 26	George Macey, Netherbury.	„ „	Employing a female after 2 o'clock on Saturday	1 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	„ „ „	1 0 0		Three cases withdrawn on the defendant paying the costs.
„	„ „	„ „	„ „ „	1 0 0	2 0 0	
„	„ „	„ „	„ „ „	– – –		
„	„ „	„ „	„ „ „	– – –		
„	„ „	„ „	„ „ „	– – –		
April 4	Chivers and Co., Trowbridge.	Rev. J. Bradney, — Molton, Esq., Bradford.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	1 16 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to enter the name and date of the first day of employment in the register.	2 0 0		
April 9	Sinkins and Wood, Hapsford, near Frome.	Earl of Cork, W. T. Knatchbull, M.P., H. B. Poole, Esq., Frome.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	1 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without a schoolmaster's certificate.	1 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0	1 17 8	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child more than seven hours in one day.	1 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to enter the name and date of the first day of employment in the register.	2 0 0		
						S. SAVILL KENT.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Darkin.			
1856 Dec. 17	William Cowan, Flax Spinner, Duncrue.	John Legge, Stewart Dunn, and V. W. Magill, Esqrs., Town Hall, Carrickfergus.	Employing eleven young persons after 7 p.m.	11 0 0	– –	The Magistrates ordered the costs to be deducted from the penalties.
1857 Jan. 1	Philip Johnston, Flax Spinner, Belfast.	W. S. Tracy (R. M.), Wm. Magee, M.D., T. W. B. Lyons, and	Employing eight females after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	8 0 0	1 0 6	

		W. Verner, Esqrs., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.					
Jan. 1	James Kennedy and Son, Flax Spinners, Belfast.	W. S. Tracy (R.M.), S. G. Getty (Mayor), Wm. Magee, M.D., W. Stevenson, T. W. B. Lyons, and S. G. Fenton, Esqrs., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	Employing six young persons after 6 p.m.	6 0 0	0 11 0		
„ 6	Alexander Mitchell, Flax Spinner, Belfast.	„ „	Employing four young persons without surgical certificates.	8 0 0	0 10 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three young persons without being registered.	– –	0 6 0	Withdrawn at the request of the Court, penalties having been already imposed for employing the same young persons without surgical certificates.	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing twelve young persons after 6 p.m.	– –	1 10 6	Dismissed.—The Manager having sworn that he started the mill on the day in question, against Mr. Mitchell's orders and without his knowledge, the Magistrates dismissed the case as against Mr. Mitchell, but said there was nothing to prevent me from proceeding against the Manager.	
Feb. 11	James Taylor, Flax Spinner, Carrickfergus.	John Legge and V. W. Magill, Esqrs., Town Hall, Carrickfergus.	Employing a female to reel between 7 and 8 p.m.	2 0 0	– –	Convicted for working "during the night." The costs were deducted from the penalty.	
Feb. 19	James Archibald McKee, Flax Spinner, Belfast.	Thos. Verner, W. T. B. Lyons, and John Clarke, Esqrs., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing five females after 2 p.m. on a Saturday	– –	0 16 0	Dismissed.	
„	Foster Connor, Power Loom Weaver, Belfast.	„ „	Not reporting an accident.	2 0 0	0 3 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without first registering his name.	2 0 0	0 3 0		

List of Prosecutions.—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1857.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 19	Foster Connor Power Loom Weaver, Belfast.	Thos. Verner, W. T. B. Lyons, and John Clarke, Esqrs., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing the same young person without a surgical certificate.	– –	0 3 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Feb. 26	Francis Ritchie and Sons, Felt Manufacturers, Belfast.	Thos. Verner, T. W. B. Lyons, Robert F. Gordon, and W. Coates, Esqrs., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	Neglecting to hang up the Abstract of the Factory Act.	– –	0 2 0	Dismissed.—A like charge was formerly dismissed in this Court, on the ground that it had not been proved that children, young persons, or women were employed in the felt work. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland was then taken, and the decision of the Magistrates was pronounced erroneons. As the defendants still refused to comply with the provisions of the Act, the present complaint was brought. It was proved in evidence that steam power was used to work machinery employed in manufacturing felt, and that felt is composed of tow, jute, &c. It was not, however, shown that children, young persons, or women were employed, and the Magistrates adhered to the former decision.

1857. Feb. 26	James A. McKee and Co., Flax Spinners, Belfast.	Thos. Verner, T. W. B. Lyons, John Clarke, Wm. Stevenson, Wm. Coates, and Robert F. Gordon, Esqrs., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	Employing five females after 2 p.m. on a Saturday	–	–	0 16 0	Dismissed.
"	" "	Thos. Verner, T. W. B. Lyons, Robt. F. Gordon, and W. Coates, Esq., Belfast Petty Sessions Court.	Employing a female to reel before 6 a.m. - -	2 0 0		0 3 0	Convicted for working "during the night." W. S. DARKIN.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Steen.				
1856. Nov. 25	Hughes and Roberts, Llangollen.	Col. Robert Myddleton Biddulph, M.P., Major Charles J. Tottenham, Richard R. Wingfield, Esq., Llangollen Petty Sessions.	For employing two children without school certificates.	2 0 0		1 7 0	
"	" "	" "	For employing one child without having entered the name in the register.	1 0 0		0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	For employing one child without the certificate of age from a surgeon.	1 0 0		0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	For employing two young persons without having entered their names in the register.	2 0 0		1 7 0	
"	" "	" "	For employing two young persons without the certificates of age from a surgeon.	2 0 0		1 7 0	
"	John Jones, Llangollen.	" "	For employing two children without having entered their names in the register.	2 0 0		1 7 0	
"	" "	" "	For employing two children without the certificates of age from a surgeon.	2 0 0		1 7 0	
Jan. 13	Thomas Doran, Salmon Leap, Leixlip.	Henry Clarke, Esq., John Forbes Wills, Esq., Lucan Petty Sessions.	For employing ten young persons and females above the age of eighteen years after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	10 0 0		0 15 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1857. Feb. 28 / Mar. 3	Wm. Dargan, and Co., Chapelizod.	Joseph W. O'Donnell, Esq., Divisional Justice of Dublin Police Court, Capel Street.	For employing thirty females at 6 p.m. on Saturday.	– –	– –	Dismissed on technical grounds.
"	" "	" "	For that the Sub-Inspector was wilfully obstructed by having been delayed admission into the factory.	– –	– –	Dismissed on technical grounds.
"	" "	" "	For that the Sub-Inspector was obstructed in the night by the concealment and prevention of young persons and females from appearing before, to be examined by him.	– –	– –	Dismissed.—The Justice stated that the obstruction was fully proved, but as the offence was committed at half-past six p.m. on Saturday the 3d January 1857, he ruled that that period was not "night" according to the Factory Acts.
"	Ralph Shaw, Assistant Manager in the factory of Messrs. Wm. Dargan and Co., Chapelizod.	" "	For obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the night by concealing young persons and females to prevent their appearing before him.	– –	– –	Withdrawn.—The ruling in the above case governed this, as the offence in the summons was stated to have occurred at "night." THOMAS STEEN.

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	3
Amputation of part of right hand	4	10	7	13	2	–	13	23	36
Amputation of left hand or arm	2	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	4
Amputation of part of left hand	–	2	5	4	–	–	5	6	11
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	6	–	4	2	2	–	12	2	14
Fracture of hand or foot	4	4	3	6	–	1	7	11	18
Injuries to head and face	2	11	4	3	1	–	7	14	21
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above	49	36	73	46	4	6	126	88	214
Total	70	63	99	76	9	7	178	146	324

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing Death	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Injuries to head and face	–	–	3	3	1	–	4	3	7
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above	4	–	6	4	3	–	13	4	17
Total	6	1	10	7	4	–	20	8	28

District of Scotland.

Report of Sir John Kincaid, Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ending the 30th April 1857.

Factory Office,
Whitehall, May 25, 1857.

Sir,

I beg to present to you the twenty-fifth half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Factories for the district of Scotland, and to acquaint you that my personal inspections during the half-year just ended included factories in the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Perth, Stirling Clackmannan, Lanark, and Renfrew.

Major S. Lionel Smith, Sub-inspector of the western division, resigned his appointment in February last, and has been succeeded by J. Donald Campbell, Esq. During a considerable interval which took place prior to Mr. Campbell's appointment, Mr. Walker, the Sub-inspector of the eastern division, was kind enough, as on a similar occasion during the previous year, in addition to the discharge of the duties of his own extensive district, to give me valuable assistance in the inspection of the factories and print works in the western division also.

Since Mr. Campbell entered on the discharge of his duties, I have received regular weekly reports from both Sub-inspectors.

The law continues to be well observed in all its most important provisions, and I believe was never more popular among all classes in this district than at present. There have consequently been only three prosecutions in the course of the last half year (*see* Appendix No. 1), and only one of them deserving any special notice.

It originated in, what there was reason to believe, a systematic employment of women in one department of the factory till long after six o'clock in the evening. The case was defended; but after long investigation, in the course of which discussions arose on legal points, the complaint was proved, and a penalty of twenty-three pounds imposed, besides costs. It seems only proper to add, that the foregoing case is quite an exceptional one in this district; for although the usual numerous cases of oversight and inadvertences in neglecting to carry out the provisions of the Act continue to be detected, yet anything like an inten-

tional evasion of the law, or any attempt to encroach upon the privileges of the workers, I believe to be a very rare occurrence.

The table of accidents arising from machinery (*see* Appendix No. 2) shows a very slight increase over that of the previous half-year; among the serious accidents there were four deaths, and four other individuals who lost an arm each.

One of the fatal accidents occurred, at Galashiels, to a girl named Flora Hogg. Some millwright accidentally let a keeper drop into the casing of an upright shaft, the casing of which, they removed for the purpose of finding it; and during the few minutes in which it was left uncovered, the machinery was set in motion, and the unfortunate girl happening to come near it at the moment, her dress was caught by the shaft, and she was killed almost instantaneously.

The second death occurred at Dundee, and was caused by the person who had the sole charge of a horizontal shaft incautiously approaching it while in motion. The shaft is placed about 11 or 12 feet above the ground at the back of an outbuilding, over an open court, and is only approachable from a platform at the end of the court. The man in charge of it had got on this platform for the purpose of oiling a journal, and while so employed part of his dress, it was supposed, was caught by the shaft, and in an instant he was knocked against a brick wall with such force as to displace several of the bricks, and he was killed on the spot.

The third fatal accident occurred at Glasgow to an adult named Hartley Stansfield. It appeared that he was employed shortening an inside driving strap; after taking the length required to be cut off, he was about to take it under the other strap, which got entangled with it, and lapped round the drum, leaving a loop running round the edge of the drum; the deceased got up on the loom to endeavour to take the strap from the drum, on to the horizontal shaft; after several attempts he succeeded in laying hold of the loop, which entangled round his wrist, dragged him from the loom, and whirled him round the shaft several times; his hand was cut off by the edge of the drum, and he died the second day after.

The fourth fatal accident occurred at a factory at Pollockshaws, to a young person named John Stewart, who was holding a driving belt, to prevent its moving round the horizontal shaft, while another person was sewing it; it

was supposed that his shirt sleeve was caught in the belt, which he had allowed to slacken; he was dragged up and carried round the shaft four or five times, his arm was torn off above the elbow, and he was otherwise so severely injured that he died next day. The height of the horizontal shaft was above seven feet from the floor; there was only a single belt on the drum, and had it been provided with a hook the accident could not have happened.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons during the past half-year:—George L. Bonnar, Esq., to the factories at Cupar, Fife, vice Dr. Grace, resigned.

T. and W. Mallock, Esqrs., to the factories at Kerriemuir.

The factories at Leslie have been annexed to the district of Dr. Dewar, M.D., Kirkcaldy, and the Haugh Mill, on the Leven, to the Leven district (Dr. Ramsay), vice Dr. Forbes, resigned.

In my half-yearly reports for April and October 1850, and for October 1852, I brought under your notice the neglected educational condition of the children of the factory population of Scotland; for, unlike some of the other districts, the educational clause of the Factory Act was held in such disfavour among the mill-owners generally, that the children between eight and thirteen years of age were virtually excluded from factory employments and from the consequent educational advantages contemplated by the legislature, so that at the age when such children ought to be progressing through the rudiments of a sound education, instead of being sent to school, they were more generally employed by their parents, at occupations unsuited to their years, and in unwholesome places; or they were sent to prowl the streets to pick up whatever might come in their way, honestly or dishonestly, as the case might be, to contribute to the wants or the vices of the parents.

As a remedy for so great a social evil, I suggested that the law should be amended so as to give the parent a direct interest in the education of his child, by entitling an educated child to factory employment a given number of years sooner than one who was not so qualified.

The standard I suggested was a low one, it is true, namely, that he should be able to read and write, and to understand what he read; for it was not a question between the standard I proposed and the education which a child ought to receive. The question really at issue was, whether it were better to give a child the limited education I proposed,

combined with employment which, under the circumstances, was the utmost that could be obtained, or to leave him to his present course of ignorance, idleness, and evil pursuits.

This is now the seventh year since I made that suggestion, and the condition of the children in whose behalf it was made is in no respect changed, so that the usual annual per-centage goes to swell the criminal and the uneducated mass.

Neither can I discover, by the reports of some of my colleagues, that the educational condition of the children in some of their districts, even under the half-time system, is at all better.

The gentleman in whose district the greatest number of children are employed, thus expresses himself in his report for October 1855,—

"I have shown that there are above 21,500 children employed in my district, who are required to attend school; and although many of them are getting a good education in several schools I could name, still I feel bound thus earnestly to plead the cause of many thousands of them, who may fairly expect me to come forth as their advocate, and urge Parliament to enable them to perform a better part than a mere nominal compliance with a law which, if fulfilled in the spirit, might so essentially advance their present and future welfare."

It thus appears, that though my respected colleague could name *several* schools in which the children are getting a good education, yet, that the instruction received by the "many thousands" of them is merely nominal; and therefore it would surely be a great boon to that neglected mass, to be allowed to receive even the limited education which I propose for the neglected children of Scotland; for the plan I suggested does not leave the teaching at the mercy of schoolmasters and their certificates (as in the half-time system), for a child is required to have earned a bonâ fide qualification, by being able to read, write, and understand what he reads; neither is the qualification a vague one, for few persons accustomed to see children of that age in school, but can readily supply a definite meaning to the words; and I may moreover add, that the educational capabilities of children of that age, as well as the durability of the instruction they receive, are both generally very much under-rated by those who have not had an ample opportunity of testing both.

I beg it to be understood, that it is only the principle of the proposed system that I contend for, viz., that an educated child shall be eligible for employment three years before one who is not; for there are points in detail which

would be fit subjects for consideration if the system was about to be tried experimentally, one of the most important of which would be for the humane consideration of the employer to forgive the child three hours labour on Saturdays for the purpose of attending school and keeping alive the instruction already received.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN KINCAID.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts in the District of Sir John Kincaid, Inspector, during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1857.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1856. Nov. 14	Thomas Cargill, Dundee.	John Evan and William Thoms, Esqrs., Dundee.	Employing two women after 6 o'clock p.m.	2 0 0	0 6 2	
„ 29	Peter Watson, Dundee	John Mackie and John Moir, Esqrs., Dundee.	Employing two children without obtaining surgical certificates.	4 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two children without obtaining schoolmaster's certificates.	2 0 0	0 3 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two children more than 7 hours a day.	2 0 0		
Dec. 11	Blakey, Holden, & Co., Dundee.	William Thoms and John Mackie, Esqrs., Dundee.	Employing 23 women after 6 o'clock p.m.	23 0 0	4 4 6	

Daniel Walker.

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	2	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	4
Amputation of right hand or arm	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Amputation of part of right hand	2	8	2	9	–	1	4	18	22
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of part of left hand	–	4	2	2	–	–	2	6	8
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	1	2	2	–	–	–	3	2	5
Fracture of hand or foot	–	2	3	10	2	1	5	13	18
Injuries to head and face	–	8	2	7	–	1	2	16	18
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	12	52	37	72	4	1	53	125	178
Total	18	77	51	101	6	4	75	182	257

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	1	1	3	2	–	–	4	3	7
Total	2	2	3	2	–	–	5	4	9

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended the 30th April 1857.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
25th May 1857.

SIR,

APPENDIX No. 1, p. 94, contains a list of the places in which I visited factories, printworks, and schools, between the 1st November 1856 and the 30th ultimo. I was accompanied as usual in my visits in the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and York, by the Sub-inspectors Mr. Baker, Mr. Bates, and Captain Hart, in their respective sub-divisions. I regret that a somewhat severe accident interfered for a few weeks with the usual active, painstaking, and efficient services of Mr. Bates. This gentleman, who upon two former occasions suffered a fracture of the leg, while engaged in the performance of his duties, fell down some factory steps in February last, and so injured his right knee as to disable him from walking for some weeks. I think it my duty to mention this circumstance, because it should not be forgotten, while the liability to injury surrounds the operatives who are employed daily in factories, that the gentlemen whose duty it is to watch over their interests and to exert influence for their protection from accidents, are themselves not exempted from the possibility of having to endure serious injuries.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions during the last six months, but I am happy to state, that there was no failure of justice from the difficulty which I have sometimes experienced, of bringing home to the offenders the facts alleged against them. In most cases it is necessary that the Sub-inspector should be able to prove *by his own evidence,* the charges laid before the Justices; because the work-people who have been illegally employed, and who could prove the real extent of the infractions of the law complained of, are in general unwilling to communicate any facts of sufficient clearness to be made legal evidence. In the case of Mr. Taylor, in the Appendix of Prosecutions, p. 96, there would have been some difficulty in proving the illegal employment of certain women for three successive nights, could not the evidence of the women themselves have been relied upon; because if it had been necessary for the Sub-inspector, in order to secure the conviction of Mr. Taylor, to have visited the

factory after 6 p.m. on any particular night, he could only have identified the women whom he there saw illegally employed, and his visit would have been followed by a prosecution for those particular cases, and a much smaller amount of fines would have been the result, instead of a fine having been imposed for every person illegally employed for the three successive nights. This difficulty occurred to one of the Sub-inspectors and myself some short time since; by our utmost exertions we could only identify by name six persons as having been at work in a factory after 6 o'clock p.m., in which there were above one hundred persons then illegally employed, and consequently the charges of over-work could only be proved in the case of these six persons. If any of the persons who can depose to their fellow work-people having been employed longer than allowed by law, would come forward and give evidence, it would not be so difficult to bring home proof of over-work, but in some parts of my district, happily only a very few, I have considerable difficulty in obtaining evidence of over-work, where I may have reason to believe it is occasionally practised.

The fines imposed during the half-year amounted to 190*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, and with your sanction I have distributed the sum of 190*l.* to day schools attended by children employed in factories. This sum is much larger than I have had at my disposal for a considerable period, and it has enabled me to award grants to many schools whose claims to assistance from the Factory Fine Fund have been deferred from time to time, in consequence of my inability to make as liberal a distribution as the circumstances of many of them required. I annex the names of the schools and the purposes to which the grants were appropriated, and which were in every case considered to be the most beneficial application for the factory scholars. The schools in this list were attended by 1,616 half-time children employed in factories, who were thus directly benefited by the grants; while in addition to that number 2,504 children attended the schools all day, not being employed in factories, but many of whom will hereafter become factory children, and who will thus derive benefit from the improvements in the schools, and from the increased supplies of books, &c. provided by means of the grants.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To the Draycott and Wilne National School, attended by 106 children, of whom 76 are employed in factories, towards the general fund for the erection, fitting up, &c. of the school -	15	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Towards the general expenses of the Alverthorpe and Westgate Common National Schools, Wakefield, attended by 173 children, of whom 18 are employed in factories	5	0	0
„ Luddenden National School, near Halifax, attended by 246 children, of whom 236 are employed in factories	20	0	0
„ Holbeck National School, attended by 224 children, of whom 32 are employed in factories	7	0	0
„ Haworth National School, attended by 257 children, of whom 90 are employed in factories	10	0	0
„ Bradford Parish Church Schools, Manchester Road, Stott Hill and New Leeds, attended by 985 children, of whom 389 are employed in factories	30	0	0
„ Wilsden National School, attended by 70 children, of whom 27 are employed in factories	5	0	0
„ Harden Mills, British Schools, near Bingley, attended by 120 children, of whom 50 are employed in factories	10	0	0
Towards the salary of the Master of the Oxenhope National Schools, attended by 61 children, of whom 42 are employed in factories	5	0	0
„ salary of the Mistress of the Clayton National School, attended by 151 children, of whom 37 are employed in factories	10	0	0
For the purchase of Books, Maps, &c., at the Armitage Bridge National School, Huddersfield, attended by 161 children, of whom 34 are employed in factories	5	0	0
„ Haworth Wesleyan School, attended by 240 children, of whom 114 are employed in factories	10	0	0
„ Wesleyan School, Lowertown Haworth, attended by 174 children, of whom 120 are employed in factories	10	0	0
„ St. Jude's National School, Manningham, attended by 178 children, of whom 25 are employed in factories	5	0	0
„ Birstal National School, attended by 382 children, of whom 56 are employed in factories	8	0	0
„ Upper Thong National School, attended by 83 children, of whom 27 are employed in factories	5	0	0
„ Holmbridge National School, attended by 85 children, of whom 24 are employed in factories	5	0	0
For the Hinchliffe Mill Day School, attended by 54 children, of whom 29 are employed in factories	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Towards the fitting up and purchase of school fittings, materials, &c., for teaching at the Cullingworth Wesleyan School, attended by 170 children, of whom 120 are employed in factories	10	0	0
„ Silsden Wesleyan School, attended by 200 children, of whom 70 are employed in factories	10	0	0

Although there has not been an increase in the number of accidents reported during the last six months, there have nevertheless been no less than 10 fatal injuries caused by mill-gearing and machinery to persons employed in factories. The following is a description of the manner in which these accidents were caused :—

1. An "oiler and a jobber," aged 16, was asked to replace a strap upon a drum ; he mounted upon a frame, and in endeavouring to replace the strap it fell upon the shaft, coiled round it, and drew him to the shaft, lifting up also the frame upon which he was standing : he was so severely injured that he died in two hours.

2. A backtenter to a self-acting mule, aged 9, instead of returning along his gate to the opposite side, laid himself down with the intention of letting the carriage of the mule pass over him, to save time and distance, when, probably from not lying flat on the ground, he was caught by the carriage on its return, and crushed so severely as to cause his death in an hour after the accident.

3. A spinner, aged 15, was carrying waste to the waste-box, and in passing an upright shaft, the casing of which appeared to be quite perfect, but the lower part of which was afterwards ascertained to have been faulty, her clothes were caught by the shaft, and she was whirled round and killed instantly.

4. An assistant-overlooker, aged 20, died after suffering amputation of the left hand, which was injured by the rollers of a carding engine.

5. A layer-on, aged 14, was trying to get a strap off the shaft pulley, in order to throw a carding engine into gear, when the strap caught him by the legs, and took him up to the drum, and crushed him, so as to cause his death in about eight hours.

6. A dresser, aged 16, had mounted upon a clearing frame in order to put a strap upon a drum, when his sleeve was caught between the strap and the drum, and he was whirled round and killed.

7. An engine-firer, aged 49, was greasing the different parts of the steam-engine. He attempted to grease the willy shaft by extending himself between the arms or spokes of a large cog-wheel, when, unfortunately, the wheel went round about half a yard, and threw him over with his head and a portion of his body into the wheel-race ; when his body was removed he was quite dead.

8. A raiser at a gig-machine, aged 16, was standing upon a ladder putting a strap on to a drum, and got his hand between

the strap and the drum, and continually went round with it until the engine was stopped, and he was extricated quite dead.

9. An overlooker, aged 21, was about to mend a strap, when, instead of placing it over the strap-hook, he threw the end over the shaft, and it began immediately to gather: he tried to pull it back, and, while doing so, his arm was caught between the belt and shaft, and he was drawn round the shaft, being more firmly fixed by the strap at each revolution of the shaft. He was taken down dead.

10. A weaver, aged 14, attempting to get upon the hoist as it was ascending, he missed his distance, and fell to the bottom of the mill three stories below, and was thereby killed.

Some of the above accidents were undoubtedly of such a nature that they could not have been anticipated by any known means of prevention; but others might probably have been avoided by the adoption of one or other of the many contrivances which tend to lessen the danger of some of the operations which are of daily necessity in factories.

I have referred in former reports to the subject of the "half-time system of education," and I have pointed out wherein it appeared to me that the benevolent intentions of the legislature, in combining the instruction and employment of children of tender years were frustrated, partly by the nature of the regulations themselves, partly from circumstances which experience only could expose, and I propose to return to this subject upon the present occasion, because much attention has been bestowed of late upon the half-time system, and, because, while there is much that is good in that system, the possibility of its being proposed for adoption in employments, other than factory labour, appears to be the occasion for inviting a consideration of its advantages and of its defects, as the proper opportunity for an inquiry whether it has *fully* answered its purpose as an educational scheme.

It is very important that the real objects of the half-time system should be kept in view, otherwise the whole bearing of the question, in considering the advantages of the system as applicable to other employments besides factory labour, may not be clearly understood. The half-time system is a portion of a general system for the restriction of the excessive labour of children, women, and young persons, in factories; the primary object of the system being to prevent children of tender years from being employed, to the deterioration or

destruction of their physical health and strength. The secondary object was to prevent the abuse or waste of that portion of the day which the factory laws placed at the disposal of the children, and to ensure if possible the moral training of children, who, but for the enactment of those laws, would have had no opportunity of obtaining instruction at day schools, during hours when their minds and bodies would be in a condition to receive and to profit by instruction.

The half-time system may be concisely described as follows :—

"Daily attendance at school, combined with daily employment for half-time."

"Daily pecuniary responsibility of the employer, and of the parent for the regularity of the school attendance of each child."

The system is carried into effect in practice, by means of the following regulations :—

"Every child between *eight* and *thirteen* years of age must pass three hours in school on each of five days in every week, during which it is employed. Such three hours to be between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M."

"The mill-owner must every week procure certificates, proving that the proper number of hours have been passed in school by each child during the previous week, and no child can be legally employed during the succeeding week who has been absent from school without cause, even for one day."

"The labour of the children cannot exceed seven hours per day ; it must be taken between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., and the whole of the daily labour must be commenced and completed either before one P.M. or after twelve at noon."

"If the hours of work in a factory are reduced to 10 hours per day, the attendance at school may be on alternate days ; the children are then employed for the *whole* of one day, going to school for at least five hours on the succeeding day ; their employment at all in any factory on their school days being illegal."

It should, however, be pointed out, that beyond requiring that the schoolmaster should be of moral character, that he should be able to teach, and should have the materials for teaching reading and writing ; the legislature has imposed no condition or restriction upon the kind of school, upon the ability or inefficiency of the schoolmaster, nor upon what may be taught or be left untaught in the school.

If the legislature were called upon to interfere with other employments in which the labour of children is requisite, and should require that the labour of children should be restricted, and that they should attend school

daily for three hours, as under the half-time system, I do not conceive that a less precise mode than the factory system would provide any security against constant evasion and failure. For the *daily* attendance at school must be verified at short intervals, and deprivation of the right to work must follow immediately upon the neglect of school attendance. If the neglect of school were unattended by serious responsibility, and if the parent were not amenable for the omission, the absences from school would be almost perpetual; and it is only by the constant check of the *weekly* certificates, that the system of daily attendance at school can be made at all satisfactory.

There are three important points in which the half-time system should be considered, in order to determine whether in practice it has answered the objects of the legislature in introducing it :—

I. In the first place, as its name imports, it was supposed that two children would be required to perform the labour of one, and the system was doubtlessly proposed by the legislature in the firm conviction that twice the number of children would consequently be at school. It is therefore necessary to ascertain what followed upon the introduction of the half-time system, and what is the present number of half-time children.

II. In the second place attendance at school, to be of any value, must be continuous and of a sufficient duration. Has the half-time system contributed to those ends ?

III. In the third place it will be interesting to ascertain whether half-time schooling is as productive as whole day schooling.

I. Number of half-time Children in 1835 and 1856.

In our last joint report, my colleagues and myself had the honour of submitting to you an analysis of a Return of the number of persons employed in factories in 1856, prepared in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, with a comparison of its results with previous returns. We pointed out, in reference to the number of persons employed, " that the number of children under 13 years of age was " less in 1856, under the half-time system, than in 1835, " under the full-time system," and we referred to a Return showing the actual number of such children in 1835, 1838, 1850, and 1856, which, from its illustrating, in a very

striking manner, the effect of the introduction of the half-time system, I here annex :—

	No. of Children between 9 and 13 years of age in		No. of Children between 8 and 13 years of age in	
	1835 *a*	1838 *b*	1850 *b*	1856 *b*
Cotton - - -	28,673	12,327	14,993	24,648
Woollen - - -	9,451	6,203	7,094	6,703
Worsted - - -	3,959	4,534	9,956	11,228
Flax - - -	5,290	1,767	1,581	1,806
Silk - - - -	*9,082	*4,452	†1,498	†1,686
	56,455	29,283	35,122	46,071

a All working full time except 17,147 working eight hours and attending school.

b All working half-time and attending school.

* None of these children were attending school.

† These children, between 8 and 11, were working half time and attending school.

It will be seen from the above statement that in 1838, when the half-time system was in full operation, the number of children between *nine* and thirteen years of age working half-time was reduced to one-half the number of children of the like ages working full-time in 1835; and that the number of half-time children between the ages of *eight* and *thirteen* in 1856 is less by nearly one-fifth than the number of full-time children, between the ages of *nine* and *thirteen*, in 1835.

In the Joint Report above referred to it is further remarked that the Returns for the year 1835 show the number of persons employed in 3,164 factories, while in 1838, when the number of children was reduced to one-half, the returns included 4,217 factories, and in 1856 the number of factories was 5,117.*

The effect of the half time system appears to have caused the employment, therefore, of the smallest number of children who would be subject to that system.

In my last report I referred to the number of persons employed in the silk-throwing mills in the town of Derby, in support of the views of my predecessor, Mr. Saunders,

* Between the years 1838 and 1856, however, many of the additional factories were establishments for processes, such as weaving, &c., in which very few *children* are employed at any time.

who had contended that the permission granted by the legislature to silk-throwing mills to employ children for full time at 11, thus anticipating the period of factory full time labour by two years, was not necessary on the plea which had always been urged, that a sufficient number of children could not be obtained in order to work a half-time system; and I beg your attention to the figures which I quote from that report, because they also illustrate the fact, that the introduction of the half-time system is followed by the dismissal from the factory of the children intended to be benefited.

The figures in this return are obtained from Mr. Saunders' report for November 1850, to which I have added a column showing the number of persons employed in 1856.

SILK-THROWING MILLS, DERBY.

	1844 *a*	1845 *b*	1850 *b*	1856 *b*
Adults and young persons, *i. e.* all above 13 years of age - -	3,265	3,466	4,125	5,449
Children between 11 and 13 years of age - - - - -	633	625	656	503
Children under 11 - - - -	431	128	12	93
	4,329	4,219	4,793	6,045

a. Children under 11 were employed as young persons.
b. Children between 8 and 11 were working half time, and attending school.

In 1845, the year following the introduction of the half-time system in silk-throwing mills, there were less than one-third of the number of children employed for half time who had been employed but a few months before for full time. In 1850 the numbers had decreased to 12, and, though larger now, it is but 93; whereas if the introduction of the system ensured the employment for half time of double the number of children, the present number should have been upwards of 800.

A very similar result occurred more recently in another part of my district. In certain bleachworks a process was carried on, which subjected the persons employed in connection therewith to the regulations of the Factory Acts. The bearing of the law having been explained to the owners of the bleachworks, the necessary arrangements were made by them for conforming to the regulations. But whereas, previous to their establishments being brought under the pro-

visions of the Factory Acts, they gave employment in these processes to a certain number of children, under 13 years of age, working of course for full time, varying in number at each bleachwork, I find that at the present time children, under 13 years of age, are employed only in one establishment; and the number so employed for half time and attending school amounts to five.

The above are the practical effects of the half-time system as regards the number of children employed. Manufacturers, instead of employing children under 13 years of age, who are required to attend school daily, have generally preferred employing older hands, and relieving themselves from ther esponsibilities attaching to the adoption of the half-time system.

There are many reasons for this choice. There are the practical inconveniences attending the employment of two young children, where one older hand would perform the work equally well. There is the responsibility for every omission of a day's attendance at school. There is a very powerful reason, moreover, in the anomaly of a factory occupier being held responsible for the instruction of the children whom he employs, while a similar obligation obtains in no other trade, profession, or calling.

The limitation of the hours of labour, and the necessity of instructing the children whose labour is restricted, appear to rest upon principles of an entirely opposite nature.

It has been proved that in certain employments,—*e.g.*, in cotton, woollen, worsted, flax, and silk factories,—children, young persons, and women were employed, in continuous labour, for an excessive number of hours, and thereupon the legislature interfered to prevent that excessive labour. I believe the number of those who objected to the interference of the legislature decreases daily; and although many yet oppose interference on principle, few are found to deny that great good has been felt, and is now experienced, from the restrictions upon factory labour.

But it has never been alleged that the factory population is more ignorant and depraved than persons employed in other manufactures, for instance, in lace factories, in metal, glass, and porcelain works, and yet the benefits of education are confined to the factory population apparently, because their hours of labour have been restricted, and there is a machinery of inspection for superintending the carrying out the educational provisions of the factory laws. I believe there are many manufacturers, indeed I know some, who yield to none in their efforts for the extension of education, and for the

diffusion of religion and morality, but who object upon principle, and for the reason which I have stated, to the employment of children upon the half-time system. It is an exceptional system, which imposes an obligation upon a certain class, to obtain a good undoubtedly, but not under circumstances which have been proved to be or are believed to be worse or requiring the direct intervention of the legislature, more than those which exist among any other class of the labouring population. If instruction be necessary for those engaged in factory employment, it is no less requisite for the children of all the labouring classes, and an obligation upon the parent and upon the employer of children working in factories is equally just, and is as much called for, in any other employment in which the labour of children is requisite or common.

II. Time during which Children remain in School under the Half-Time System.

What is commonly called "Factory education" by no means expresses that which its terms import. When we speak of "education" we refer to a training of the mental faculties for a sufficient length of time, and under teachers of adequate capacity; thus education at the University, or the College is in effect "education," because the professors are men of ability, and the necessary duration of residence is sufficient for the end proposed; and if factory education were deemed to be conducted by a similar process, as it frequently is, it would be considered as a system of instruction under competent teachers, commencing at an early age and enduring until the children should be qualified to work for full time, viz., until they should attain the age of *thirteen* years. But that would be a very incorrect conception of factory education. It does not in general commence until a comparatively late period, it lasts for far too short a period, and the teachers too frequently possess neither the ability nor the aptitude for their office. If the half-time system had the effect of prolonging the school attendance beyond the general average of attendance, that would have been a most important advantage, but it does not appear to have had that effect. The statistical returns, prepared by the Inspectors of schools, and laid before Parliament in the minutes of the Committee of Privy Council upon Education, show, among other important facts, the average school attendance in the schools under inspection, and it appears that, although the proportions vary in different parts of the country, the average

number of children who leave school, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, before the expiration of *one year*, is 46 per cent. or nearly one half. It may also be mentioned that the same documents report that the number of children who remain in school after ten years of age is barely 30 per cent. But this question of the duration of the school attendance came under my notice in the early part of the year 1853, and I then made some inquiries with the view of ascertaining whether the factory children did remain longer in school than the ordinary day scholars. The results of that inquiry are given in my report for April 1853, and without repeating the whole of the details, it will be sufficient if I refer here to the main facts exhibited. I selected rather more than one half of the schools in my district, being, as far as I could then judge, those of the best character; viz., 184 attended by 14,705 half-time children, being very little less than half the number of children employed in the United Kingdom, and by 15,125 ordinary day scholars. The following figures show the average length of time the two classes of children had at that date been in the several schools.

Length of Time in School.	Centesimal proportion of	
	Factory Children.	Whole-day Scholars.
Under six months	37.4	33.5
One year and above six months	24.2	23.9
Two years and above one year	14.6	16.5
Above two years	23.8	26.1

It must, however, be remarked, that these figures do not show the whole time during which the children were under tuition, but the length of time during which the children in each particular school at that time had attended the same school. Unquestionably many of the children may have attended, at some time or other, other schools, and that attendance is not accounted for in the above statement; but it is a valuable statement, from its affording the comparison of the factory children and the whole day scholars under precisely the same conditions as to the length of school attendance. It will be observed that the whole day scholars have attended the same schools for a longer time than the factory children. The general average will be found to be much the same as that given in the reports of the Inspectors of Schools.

III.—Comparison of the Attainments of the Half-Time Children with those of the Whole Day Scholars.

In making a comparison of these two classes of scholars, it appeared to me that the best test would be a statement of what the children were engaged in learning at a particular date, and I obtained from the schools to which I have already referred the statistics of the progress making in each school of which my report for April 1853 contains the results. In that report are tables showing the actual numbers and the centesimal proportions of the children in four classes ; but it will be sufficient if I quote one of the tables which represents the proportion of each class of children of the same ages, viz., those between eight and thirteen years of age. The factory children at school are all between those ages, but the whole-day scholars vary in age from five, and even less, up to thirteen ; in order, therefore, to make a fair comparison of children *of like ages in the same schools*, it became necessary to exclude all the whole-day scholars who were under *eight* years of age, and having done this, the following comparison is the result.

	Centesimal Proportion of	
	Factory children.	Whole-day Scholars.
Learning to read only - - - - -	10·17	—
Learning to read and write only - - -	21· 3	—
Learning to read and write, and the first four simple rules of arithmetic.	41· 7	48·9
Learning grammar, geography, history, and higher rules of arithmetic.	26· 3	51·1

In thus inviting attention to the defects of the half-time system, I trust rather to urge those who employ half-time children to make some further effort to improve their educational position, to raise them more upon an equality with their fellow scholars who are in school all day and every day, than to excite distrust of the system as applicable to factory labour.

This brings us to the question — In what manner can the half-time system be made better to fulfil the intentions of the Legislature ?

There are two methods in which a vast impetus might be given to the system, and by which its good effects would I believe be extensively augmented. The first would require

the intervention of the Legislature. The second it is in the power of every individual manufacturer to attempt, and to so arrange as not to interfere in any manner with the supply of labour to his factory.

The first method to which I would allude, is that which would require for its enforcement an Act of Parliament. I refer to the *principle* advocated by my colleague, Sir John Kincaid, that a certificate of competence obtained by a child working half-time should enable it to work for full time at an earlier age than a child who did not possess a similar certificate. Sir John Kincaid proposes that a child, upon attaining the age of eleven years, and possessing a certificate that it can read and write, and understand what it reads, should be permitted to work for full time, while a child without such a certificate should not be permitted to work for full time until it should have attained the age of *fourteen* years. Into the details of this suggestion it is not necessary for me to enter, as they may be open to discussion; it is to the principle involved that I would earnestly draw attention, viz., that acquired knowledge should be a qualification for employment. I may be permitted, perhaps, to urge that the same end as that sought by Sir John Kincaid would be obtained if the age at which full time should be permitted were not so young as eleven, and that the plan proposed by Mr. Akroyd, M.P. for Huddersfield, is preferable. Mr. Akroyd proposes to preserve the age fixed by the Factory Acts as the youngest age at which full time shall be commenced, viz., *thirteen;* and to enact further, that no child between *thirteen* and *fifteen* shall be employed for full time unless it can produce a certificate that it has received the elements of rudimentary instruction.* If such a proposition had been made by any gentleman unconnected with manufactures, it would probably have been viewed with some degree of jealousy, and the motives of the proposer would probably have been criticized with no sparing hand; but such a proposition emanating from Mr. Akroyd will carry the conviction with it to all, that it is not a visionary scheme, but a sound and feasible plan proposed by a gentleman, not only one of the most ardent advocates of education, and of all that tends to improve the morality, and to elevate the social habits of

* Since making this proposition for a legislative enactment, Mr. Akroyd is now giving effect to a similar arrangement in his own establishments.

the working classes, but one who is no less distinguished by his practical turn of mind.

The general adoption of this principle could not be enforced except by an alteration of the law. If children were to be permitted to work for full time before the attainment of thirteen years of age, such employment and its conditions must be legalized; and, on the other hand, if it be desirable that the ignorant child should not be permitted to work for full time until at least fourteen or fifteen years of age, that could only be carried into effect by a direct enactment to that effect; because, in the great competition for the labour of children of thirteen years and upwards, a voluntary diminution of the class from which they are to be obtained by those who require their labour is not to be expected; and moreover the anxiety of parents to obtain the best paid work for their children, without regard to their age, would be a constant cause of disturbing any voluntary arrangement.

I submit that this subject is one which ought to commend itself to our serious attention, and especially to the consideration of those who seek to extend the half-time system, that, if the system is to be made applicable to other trades, the proposition for rendering it more effective, in the spirit which I have now ventured to advocate, in common with my colleague Sir John Kincaid and Mr. Akroyd, should be an indispensable condition for the full time employment of children.

But without the intervention of the Legislature manufacturers may do much to render the half-time system much more effective than it now is. As I have before stated, the general defect attaching to *all* school attendance is that it is not sufficiently prolonged; anything that will tend to add to its duration will be of the most important service. It is, moreover, a constant complaint by schoolmasters that the factory children are so backward upon their entrance into the school that the greater portion of their school attendance is passed in learning simply how to read. The table at page 83 will show how large a proportion of factory children are learning merely to read and to write (32 per cent.) If these children had been able to read and write when they commenced to work as half-time and to attend school for half-time, and remained in school for the average of a year, then the whole of that time would be spent in imparting to them some knowledge, which is so much wanted, of "common things," and of general usefulness. The step which I would urge most earnestly upon

the attention of those manufacturers who employ half-time children is that when they require additional children they should give the preference to such children as had previously attended school, and to those children who had been the longest time in school. This plan has been adopted for some time by a few of the most eminent manufacturers in my district, and I have been in the habit of recommending its adoption occasionally to other employers of children; I am happy to say that recently I have seldom met with any practical objections, and I believe that several manufacturers are now carrying the plan out. The manufacturers by whom the plan was originally suggested and acted upon, will employ no children except those who have already attended *their own schools*, and this regulation has been attended with the happiest results. I do not conceive, however, that it would be practicable for all manufacturers to employ *only* those children who had been previously at school, but I cannot satisfy myself that there exists any real and practical objection to manufacturers *giving the preference* to those children who have been at school, nor has any material difficulty been suggested to me. I think that the greatest advantage would follow from the adoption of such a regulation. It is a constant practice for hands to seek employment from factory to factory, and the announcement to the applicant by the manager or overlooker, "We give the prefer-"ence to those children who are at school" would be a hint of the most valuable kind. There might arise some difficulties which may not be now foreseen, but the rule which I have mentioned of employing none but children who have been at certain schools has been strictly acted upon in several factories, although situated in towns, and surrounded by factories competing with them in the labour market; and I believe that the modified arrangement of *giving the preference* to children who had been at school would not operate injuriously to the interests of manufacturers even in the slightest degree. The good effects of the principle of requiring school attendance anterior to employment are not problematical, but, as the following figures will prove, they are visible and material. The factories in which the regulation existed in my district in 1853 were five, and I annex from my report for April 1853 a statement of the progress of those five schools compared with the progress of the whole of the 184 schools to which the general statistics, which I have quoted, refer. The schools attached to these factories are, moreover, in every respect some of the best and most efficiently conducted schools in my district.

In these five schools the following are the centesimal proportions compared with the proportions of the whole of the factory children :—

Learning to read only - - -	1.2	instead of	10.7
„ and write only - -	11.0	„	21.3
Learning to read and write, and the four first rules of simple arithmetic	47.0	„	41.7
Learning grammar, geography, history, and the higher rules of arithmetic - - - -	40.8	„	26.3

These figures represent the condition of children under the half-time system, attending good schools and remaining at school continuously. It would not be difficult to show that many half-timers have become pupil teachers, and have distinguished themselves in various ways, but then it would be found that such persons had been under tuition in efficient schools for a considerable period; for children in such circumstances, having the opportunity for attending an efficient school regularly, or whose parents really interest themselves in their childrens' progress, little alteration need be made in the half-time system, but to those who have the misfortune to attend inferior schools, whose schooling has been deferred until they became half-timers, or whose attendance has been irregular,—and the number of these far exceeds any other class,—it would be well if some simple plan could be made effectual for procuring any advantages, which their position is capable of affording.

The half-time system thus depends for its satisfactory solution upon the existence of good schools, and upon the attendance of the children at school for a sufficient duration of time. It would be impossible to supplant all the decidedly mischievous schools, and to establish in their place efficient and proper schools; that must be the result of time, and in a certain degree of the demand for better schools; that this demand will arise in time I think there can be little doubt; it is, however, for us to assist in creating that demand, and one means of assisting in that object would be by making the actual acquirement of some knowledge an advantage to its possessor.

There is one element in the successful prosecution of any plan for the instruction or education of the young which is of an importance inferior to none other, without which it would be futile to expect success even from the most promising schemes, viz., the co-operation of the parents; and as a general rule the half-time system has failed to secure the attachment of parents; it has not even opened

their eyes to the value of education, which is still to them a mere adjunct to employment in the factory; this is not my own opinion only, but one which is often expressed to me by those who are more conversant than myself with the habits of thought and motives of the labouring population. For instance, the clergyman of a parish containing an entirely factory population, writes to me upon this subject as follows:—

"I find education has sunk so low in this neighbourhood, that "it is only by maintaining for some years an excellent and "superior standard of education, and leaving it time to show by "contrast its advantages and superiority over the older methods, "we can hope to secure the entire co-operation of the parents, "without which it is impossible to cultivate the children "satisfactorily."

It must, I think, be admitted that an average of one year's regular attendance at school is a very short period during which any of the work of education can be satisfactorily carried on. The Committee of Privy Council on Education have fixed three years' attendance at school as the qualification for their certificate, and that period may be assumed to be the minimum amount of attendance that is absolutely necessary for the children of the labouring classes; and the retaining of children in school for that period is, as regards that portion of the juvenile population which frequents the school regularly, the chief object to be attained. To assist in the attainment of this end, I have suggested that a very simple arrangement might be attempted, and I feel convinced, if manufacturers were to view this matter in its real light, that they have it in their power, without interfering with the economy of their factory, to render important services to the improvement of elementary education, that few would hesitate to lend their aid in the promotion of that cause, which I know so many are at heart anxious to support and to extend.

The half-time system, however, as a system of education, affects the condition of less than 50,000 children annually, while there are about 1,000,000 children between the ages of five and twelve years, who are neither employed, nor in school;* a floating capital of ignorance, idleness, and incipient vice, giving to the public an annual interest under the designation of vagrants and criminals; children of parents who are either too poor or too indifferent to cause them to attend school, and who form in reality the mass of ignorance which it is to our advantage, no less than it is our duty, to endeavour to remove.

* Census of Great Britain, 1851. Report upon Education. See Report of H. Mann, Esq., p. xxxvi.

How could the half-time system be applied to this million of children? Could they be induced to attend school by eleemosynary payment of fees? Should they be subjected to a compulsory system?

If the half-time system were made applicable to *all* employments, it would not reach these children, except during the short period for which they might be employed within the restricted age, and such an extension of the half-time system, instead of bringing these children to school, would, if the experience of the Factory system be a criterion, first deprive of employment many who might then be at work, and in future, prevent the employment of children within the restricted age, until they shall have attained the full time age, and give them no encouragement to attend school in the meantime.

The question of local rating for school purposes, and of the payment of school fees from rates, is one of far too extensive a character for discussion in a Report upon the regulations of the Factory Acts, and upon the condition of persons employed in factories; but it may not be deemed out of place in such a report to make some observations upon the enforcement of some proof of attainments, as a condition for the employment of children—a principle nearly allied to the half-time system, which forms so prominent a feature in the laws relating to labour in factories.

In calling the "half-time system," as is frequently the case, a "compulsory" system of education, much objection has frequently arisen from the careless but nevertheless somewhat general misuse of terms. The half-time system is not a "compulsory" system of education. By the latter is generally understood an obligation upon the parent to send his child to school; that is an obligation which would be unpalateable to a degree to an English parent. But under the factory system, if a parent object to send his child to school, he is simply deprived of the right to employ it *in a factory*. He may employ it elsewhere free from any obligation, or he may retain it in idleness at home until it shall have attained the age of *thirteen* years, and then the school obligation ceases for factory employment. The half-time system is a system of "conditional employment," and I believe the principle of making instruction a condition of employment, but antecedent to it, instead of being combined with labour, would lead to a much higher appreciation of the value of education than a half-time system would; for in the latter case parents are indifferent in sending their children to school at an early age, because they wait until the child goes to work in a factory, when it must attend

school, and when the wages are more than a compensation for the disbursement of the school fees ; while in the former case wages could not be earned until the child had been to school, and the acquisition of knowledge would therefore have a certain money value. This would not be compulsory education, but conditional employment, and I do not apprehend that it would be objectionable to the employers of juvenile labour in this country. Having referred, however, to the subject of compulsory education, it will not be without interest to consider in what it really consists in those countries in which it was originated, and where it now prevails.

Compulsory education obtains more or less in all the countries of central Europe—Austria, Prussia, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Switzerland, Nassau, &c., and varies only in details in the different states, the guiding principles being as nearly as possible alike in all ; and it may be described thus :—

Compulsory daily attendance at school of *all* children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Dispensation of school attendance at an earlier age than 14, where proficiency has been attained previous to that age.

Exemptions from general law in favour of children employed in manufactories.

Satisfactory proof of the ability and character of every teacher of youth.

Constant and organized inspection of schools.

Such are the ruling features of the Continental system. In this country the principles of the two latter regulations are at present recognized and acted upon. The Committee of Privy Council on Education, the department of the state exercising a supervision over schools and education, grants certificates of proficiency to teachers, which certificates confer advantages upon the holders, and has organized an admirable system of inspection of schools.

But here the resemblance to these countries ceases, and, in fact, we have adopted the very opposite principle to that which obtains in central Europe. Instead of requiring every child to be instructed, the English law requires no instruction to be given, unless the child be employed in a factory, unless it be a pauper or a criminal. Instead of making the application of the law less exacting in favour of children who are employed whose labour is necessary to their families, and instead of making any concession in favour of those who give such employment to children, the English law compels certain employers, and those employers only, with the parents of the children employed in their factories to be responsible, not for the instruction in an eligible school of the children employed, but for their attendance for a certain number of hours daily in some school or other.

It is too often the practice to condemn the continental system because it is a system of compulsion, and an interference with the liberty of the subject; but that very readiness to condemn blinds the casual observer to the other very excellent principles upon which it is founded, involving neither the liberty of the subject, nor arbitrary interference with rights of conscience. In addition to those regulations (which have been to some extent copied in this country) for raising the standard of the schoolmaster, and for improving the general efficiency of the school, the concessions made in respect to children employed in all labour have been dictated by a true appreciation of the position of the employers, and of the wants of the employed; while the regulation that a certificate of competence at *twelve* years of age shall absolve a child from school attendance for the two remaining years is no less advantageous to the child and its parents than it is just in principle in giving a substantial reward to the diligent child; and it is this portion of the continental system which I humbly conceive might be adopted in this country, in addition to the two regulations which are now being carried out with such general and acknowledged benefits, under the action of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The principle of the half-time system, when considered, as it frequently is, simply as an educational scheme, does not appear to be the best adapted for attaining the end in view. If the end be, that children under a certain age, when they may be employed in factories, should have the opportunity of attending school, then that end has been attained by the half-time system; but if the real end be, as I contend it ought to be so considered, to secure to a large class of children the attainment of some instruction, then experience shows that that class of children has been reduced to a very small number, and that the opportunity of attending school is not a sufficient security that they shall have employed their time in school satisfactorily. The natural means for obtaining such a security would appear to be to make the employment conditional upon the previous possession of some instruction.

I have before alluded to the different principles which are involved in the uses of the term "education" as applied to "factory education" and education of the highest class. The same general principles modified to meet the differences of circumstances would, however, appear to be as sound in reference to the one as to the other; and I may perhaps further draw attention to another distinction which shows the fallacy of considering attendance at school "education."

In the Universities *residence* alone does not qualify for the degree of B.A., the starting point of the graduate, but proof must be given that certain qualifications exist, and I humbly conceive that the same principle may be applied even to education upon so reduced a standard as the education of the working classes. As regards factory labour, however, and any other employment in which it may have been ascertained to be necessary to limit the hours of work of children, the half-time system must be the means adopted for limiting excessive or destructive labour; but alone it is not sufficient as an educational scheme. It requires some such arrangements as I have already referred to, for securing continuous and regular attendance at school; or that which would in its results be much more effective, though requiring for its satisfactory development an amendment of the law,—the production of a proof of some knowledge having been acquired, as the qualification for full time employment at an earlier age than would be permitted to a child not possessing such a certificate.

The very extended inquiry into the nature and effects of the employment of children which was made by the Commissioners appointed in the year 1841 to inquire into and to report upon their condition, throws much light upon the occupations other than factory employment wherein the limitation of the hours of labour of children appeared to be required.

There cannot, I conceive, be much hesitation in coming to the conclusion that children should not be employed in remunerative labour at an earlier age than they are permitted to work in factories, viz., eight years. The Commissioners report, however, that they found employments in which children were employed as young as three and four years of age, "the great majority having begun to work before they "are nine years old, although in some few occupations no "children are employed until they are ten and even twelve "years old and upwards:" and afterwards in reporting their conclusions upon the physical condition of the children employed generally in the occupations to which their inquiries were directed, the Commissioners state that "from the early ages at which the great majority com-"mence work, their long hours of work, and from the "insufficiency of their food and clothing, their bodily health "is seriously and generally injured."

The above was written in 1843, and although many of the evils then disclosed may exist still, yet I believe there has been a gradual diminution of the hardships and oppressiveness of juvenile labour, and that the following conclusion,

to which the Commissioners arrived as to the nature of the employments in which children were employed, may be considered applicable to the present time, subject in like manner to such improvements and alleviations as may have been the result of the growing attention to the social amelioration of the working classes during the last thirteen years.

"The work in which children and young persons are "employed is seldom in itself oppressive, or even laborious; "and very few, indeed, of the processes in the care and "management of which children take any part, are in "their own nature injurious; but to this there are some "lamentable exceptions, in certain processes connected with "the manufacture of metal wares, of earthenware, and of "glass." The Commissioners include in the above exceptions children employed in lace factories.

It would appear therefore, that the reduction of the hours of work as requisite to diminish the physical sufferings or evils produced by the protracted labour of children, was called for at that date in certain isolated cases only; the necessity of mitigating the evils of excessive labour may, and doubtless in some cases does, exist to the present day, and much good would be the consequence of the introduction of a half-time system of labour into such employments; but any reduction of the hours of labour of children of tender years would appear to be unadvisable unless, in the words of the Commissioners, "accompanied by full "and efficient means of *educating* the great numbers who "would thus have time afforded them to attend school."

But even were the legislature to provide "for the full and efficient education" of the children employed in the trades above enumerated, together with any others in which the hours of work of children are excessive, or the nature of the work injurious to their health, by the introduction of the half-time system of education, accompanied by such other arrangements as would render that system really effective in its object for securing a "full and efficient education," there yet remain the million of children who do not, will not, or cannot either work or go to school; and surely the intervention of the legislature to promote the elementary instruction of these children is as justifiable as the interference of the arm of the law to prevent crime. It is not that elementary instruction is a panacea for the vices of youth. The policeman can never prevent the commission of all crime, but he is the terror of evil doers; and even if elementary instruction were to operate in no higher degree than as an obstacle in the way of anticipated evils, it is difficult to feel satisfied that its general establishment is less

required than an extension of the constabulary system for preventing the commission of actual crime.

The principle, therefore, for which I contend is applicable either in addition to the half-time system in employments wherein the labour of children of tender years may be protracted, or as a general principle applicable to any children however otherwise employed; an extension, in fact, of the principle upon which the Factory system is based, viz., "Conditional employment;" to be carried out by requiring the production of a trustworthy certificate, testifying to the possession of certain acquirements as an indispensable qualification in the one case for full time employment under a fixed age in Factories, &c., and in the latter case for the employment of children under a fixed age in any other kind of labour.

The principle, I venture to believe, is sound, and not obnoxious to the prejudices of employers or of the employed in this country, it is one which is no less requisite in the more moderate than in the higher standards of education.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient and
humble servant,
ALEX^R REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 1.

LIST OF PLACES in which Factories, Printworks, and Schools have been visited by Alexander Redgrave, Esq., during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1857.

In Derbyshire:—Ripley, South Wingfield, Draycott, Wilne, Borrowash.

In Essex:—Colchester, Halsted, Coggleshall, Tiptree Heath, Braintree, Bocking, Maldon.

In Middlesex:—In and about London, Bow, Bromley St. Leonards, Hackney.

In Norfolk:—Norwich, Yarmouth, Lakenham, Ditchingham near Bungay.

In Suffolk:—Nayland, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Syleham, Glemsford, Pebmarsh.

In Surrey:—Camberwell, Walworth, Lambeth, Southwark.

In Yorkshire:—Leeds, Hunslet, Armley, Bramley, Pudsey, Bradford, Manningham, North Bierly, Low Moor, Haworth, Horton, Shipley, Huddersfield, Austonley, Longwood, Golcar, Lindley, Lockwood; Dewsbury, Mirfield, Liversedge, Heckmondwike; Halifax, Warley, Wainstalls, Midgley, Soyland; Keighley.

Appendix No. 2.

Return of Prosecutions, under the Factories Acts, in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1857.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1857.			*Information laid by the Inspector.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 8	Jas. Crook, Winckworth Place, City Road.	J. Hammill, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Employing two young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons without having entered their names in the register.	– –	– –	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons without surgical certificate.	– –	– –	
„	„ „	„ „	Not hanging up an abstract of the Factory Acts -	– –	– –	
Mar. 3	Joseph Hemingway, Cleveland Street, Fitzroy Square.	P. Bingham, Esq., Marlborough Police Court.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	– –	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without having entered his name in the register.	– –	„	
			Information laid in the Sub-division of Mr. Baker.			
Jan. 29	Robert Feather, Bradford, a parent.	Wm. Pollard, Wm. Horsfall, and T. Horsfall, Esqrs.	Allowing his child to be employed for more than 6½ hours in one day.	1 0 0	4 8 10	
„	„ „	„ „	Not causing his child to attend school.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
Feb. 4	Laidlow and Barron, Leeds.	T. W. George and J. Austen, Esqrs.	Not allowing 1½ hours for meals to a young person	1 0 0	0 11 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child more than 6½ hours in one day	1 0 0	1 9 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without a school certificate -	1 0 0	0 19 0	
Feb. 5	Turner and Waite, Bradford.	W. Murgatroyd, W. Pollard, and Chas. Hardy, Esqrs.	Employing a young person during meal hours -	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„						

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1857.						
Feb. 5	J. G. Taylor, Shipley, near Bradford.	W. Murgatroyd, and W. Pollard, Esqrs.	Employing 10 females after 6 o'clock p.m. on three successive evenings.	90 0 0	16 11 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing one female after 6 o'clock p.m. on two successive evenings.	6 0 0	1 3 0	
Feb. 11	Geo. Holme, Derby -	R. S. Gisborne, Thos. Beal, and Robt. Pegg, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing three young persons without a surgical certificate.	– –	1 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Feb. 14	John Slater, Nottingham.	Wm. Cripps, and Jos. Braithwaite, Esqrs.	Neglecting to fence securely an upright shaft -	5 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	Osborn and Phinn -	,, ,,	Not sending notice of having commenced a factory.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	1 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	– –	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Not having a register of young persons - -	– –	0 6 6	
Mar. 21	Crauford & Co., Leeds	C. G. Maclea and J. H. Shaw, Esqrs.	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m. -	2 0 0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	2 0 0	0 11 6	R. BAKER.
1856		*Information laid in the Sub-division of Mr. Bates.*				
Nov. 17	Geo. Conyers, Silcoats, near Wakefield.	J. C. D. Charlesworth, and John Barff, Esqrs.	Employing three women in the night - - -	15 0 0	1 7 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing 11 young persons after 6 o'clock p.m. -	– –	2 0 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Wm. Moorhouse, manager of a factory, Wakefield.	,, ,,	Employing a child after 6 o'clock p.m. - - -	2 0 0	0 7 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m. -	– –	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	John Naylor, jun. -	,, ,,	Not having lime-washed, as required by law - -	3 0 0	0 7 0	
,,	Wm. Ward - - -	,, ,,	Employing a child without a surgical certificate	1 0 0	0 8 0	

„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without having entered the name in the register.	1	0	0	0 8 0	
„	John Phillipson, an operative at Mr. Ward's.	„ „	Employing his own child both before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	0	5	0	0 7 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing his own child without causing him to attend school.	0	5	0	0 7 0	
„	Abm. Archer, Wakefield.	„ „	Employing four children both before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	4	0	0	1 8 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two children without surgical certificates.	2	0	0	0 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two children without school certificates.	–		–	0 16 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
1857.								
April 25	Henry Mallinson, Lindley, near Huddersfield.	Jno. Haigh and John Brook, Esqrs.	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m.	1	0	0	0 6 0	
„	Wm. Sykes.	„ „	Employing eight children and women after 6 o'clock p.m.	8	0	0	2 8 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing five children without surgical certificates.	5	0	0	1 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing five children without having entered their names on the register.	–		–	1 0 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing four children without school certificates.	–		–	0 16 0	
„	Dan. Walker	„ „	Employing two young persons without having entered their names on the register.	2	0	0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without a surgical certificate.	1	0	0	0 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without a school certificate	1	0	0	0 6 0	
„	Exors. of G. Crosland	„ „	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2	0	0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not lime-washing the factory, as required by law	3	0	0	0 6 0	
„	James Mellor & Sons, Marsh, near Huddersfield.	„ „	Employing two young persons without having entered the names in the register.	2	0	0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2	0	0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Not lime-washing the factory, as required by law	3	0	0	0 6 0	
„	Josiah Batley	„ „	Employing a young person without having entered the name in the register.	1	0	0	0 6 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1857.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 25	Josiah Batley - -	Jno. Haigh and John Brook, Esqrs.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
„	Crowther and Hopkinson, Golcar, near Huddersfield.	„ „	Employing three young persons without having entered the names in the register.	3 0 0	0 18 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	3 0 0	0 18 0	
„	John Firth and Co, Markbottom, Huddersfield.	„ „	Employing four young persons without having entered the names in the register.	4 0 0	1 4 0	
„	Wm. Thornton & Son	„ „	Employing three young persons without having entered the names in the register.	3 0 0	0 18 0	JAS. BATES.

The total amount of Fines which have been funded as directed by 7 Vict. c. 15. s. 66. - - - - - - £190 10 0
The total amount of Costs which were paid to magistrates' clerks - - - - - - - 55 10 10

Appendix No. 3.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F
Causing death	3	–	5	1	1	–	9	1	10
Amputation of right hand or arm	3	1	–	–	1	–	4	1	5
Amputation of part of right hand	5	4	11	4	3	–	19	8	27
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of part of left hand	6	2	7	6	–	–	13	8	21
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	6	5	8	3	3	–	17	8	25
Fracture of hand or foot	5	1	4	7	–	4	9	12	21
Injuries to head and face	11	7	6	4	3	2	20	13	33
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	50	50	49	55	27	14	126	119	245
Total	90	70	92	80	38	20	220	170	390

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	1	4
Injuries to head and face	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	4
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	1	2	3	1	1	–	5	3	8
Total	2	2	5	2	5	–	12	4	16

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED

Under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE OPERATION OF THAT ACT, AND INTO THE STATE OF THE POPULATION

IN

THE MINING DISTRICTS,

1857.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

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REPORT

ON

MINING DISTRICTS.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

3, Dean Street, Park Lane,
August 4th, 1857.

SIR,

IN my last report I had the honour of acquainting you that I had succeeded in inducing nearly all the large employers of labour in the mining portion of South Wales to form themselves into associations in their respective districts, for the purpose of encouraging sound elementary education among their workpeople by the offer of prizes to be competed for by candidates belonging to groups of schools, on the same principle as the "prize-schemes" that had been found so successful in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Northumberland and Durham; and that I had also laid the foundation of a similar association for the mining portions of the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester.

In adapting these "prize-schemes" to the respective districts much and careful consideration of the details is required to meet local circumstances and opinions. I have, therefore, held frequent communications, both personally and by correspondence, with Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools, and also with the gentlemen who, notwithstanding the pressure upon their time arising from their own occupations, have taken upon themselves the duties of honorary secretaries and members of the committees of their several associations. The result has been, that some of the details have been altered since the publication of the prospectus of each in my last year's report. I have therefore, added, in the Appendix B., the scheme now being acted upon in the three South Wales associations, now called respectively the Monmouthshire, the East Glamorganshire,

and the West Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire Prize Associations.

The president of the first is Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esquire, Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire; and, since last year, the Honourable R. Windsor Clive, M.P., has consented to become president of the East Glamorganshire; and C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., the president of the West Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire Association. The subscriptions to the first amount for this year to 116*l.* 11*s.*; to the second, to 99*l.* 2*s.*; and to the third, to 100*l.* 2*s.*

Forms of notices to the teachers who were preparing to send candidates to the examination, to be issued a few weeks before the time fixed for it, together with a form of certificate as to age, amount of attendance at school, character, and attention to religious duties and progress in religious knowledge, and as to the occupation of the parents, with other requisite notices, were determined upon; and as they may be of use to the other associations since formed, I add them in the Appendix C.

An important addition has also been made since last year to the examinations for South Wales;—an examination "in religious knowledge," suggested by the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, Her Majesty's Inspector of schools, "for those children who choose "to present themselves. Such children will not be required to "produce certificates of religious knowledge" (at the time of the examination). "The names of those who pass satisfac-"factorily will be published in a separate list, but no prizes "for religious knowledge will be given from the general fund."

As soon as the arrangments for the South Wales Association were finally settled, I communicated again with the gentlemen interested in the Erewash Valley mining district, comprising portions of the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, with a view to following up the resolution they passed at their meeting of the 22nd May last year, favourable to a proposition I had laid before them for forming a prize association for that district. After explaining my views personally to many of them, I attended a meeting at Derby on the 15th October, the result of which was, that unanimous resolutions were passed forming a prize association for the mining districts of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire, naming a committee, and voting the sum of 100*l.* to carry the objects of the association into effect. Applications were then made to the principal owners of mineral property in the three counties, to give their aid and countenance to the objects of the association. Accordingly, Mr. Francis Wright, of Osmaston Manor, Derbyshire, an extensive owner of mineral property and employer of mining labourers, consented to become president

of the association, and his Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., the Honourable G. Cavendish, M.P., Vicountess Palmerston, Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., the Venerable Archdeacon Hill, and Richard Barrow, Esq., vice-presidents, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, patron; and the subscriptions were increased to 130*l.*, by the additions of 10*l.* from the Duke of Rutland, 10*l.* from Mr. Barrow, 5*l.* from Mr. Cavendish, and 5*l.* from Lady Palmerston.

On the 26th November I attended the first meeting of the Committee at Derby, together with the Rev. J. J. Blandford, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, whose services were placed at the disposal of the association by their Lordships, the Committee of Council on Education. At this and at a subsequent meeting the details were discussed and settled. The rules of the South Wales Association were in the main adopted, but the following important modification was introduced to meet the circumstances of the district:—

"Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are reminded, that as "the principal object of the association is to improve the "education of children whose parents are connected with "collieries and ironworks, any children whose parents belong "to other occupations will be expected to answer more dif-"ficult questions than those submitted to the first-named "class of children."

Previously to and immediately after these meetings at Derby I communicated personally or by a circular with a large number of the principal persons engaged in the collieries and ironworks of Yorkshire, bringing the nature of the prize associations that had already been formed to their notice, and soliciting their opinion as to whether they would be disposed to form similar ones for that county.

Meetings were called at my request at Leeds and Barnsley, before which I again explained the objects and modes of proceeding of these associations, and answered such questions as were put to me with reference to any difficulties that appeared to arise from local circumstances. At both these meetings unanimous resolutions were passed, recommending that associations should be formed, one for each district, naming committees, and opening subscriptions. The Leeds meeting formed an association for the district around Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, and adopted as its designation "The West Yorkshire Northern Association, for awarding "prizes to the children of persons employed in coal and iron-"stone mines." The meeting at Barnsley comprised the employers of mining labour in the neighbourhood of Barnsley,

Sheffield, and Rotherham, embracing all the mining portion of the county not included in the other association. Its designation is "The Yorkshire Southern Association for awarding "Annual Prizes amongst the Schools of the Mining Districts "of Barnesley, Sheffield, and Rotherham."

The Chairman of the West Yorkshire Northern Association is J. T. Fenton, Esq., and the Vice-Chairman, T. W. Embleton, Esq.

The President of the Yorkshire Southern Association is the Right Honourable the Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G. The Vice-Presidents are His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Effingham, the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Wharncliffe, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., the Honourable James A. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Sir George Wombwell, Bart., Sir T. Brinkman, Bart., Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq., M.P., Sackville Lane Fox, Esq., H. Vernon Wentworth, Esq., J. Spencer Stanhope, Esq., Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., and J. Fullerton, Esq.

The names of the gentlemen who have consented to act as members of the Committee of each of these Associations are printed, with the rules of each, in the Appendix (B.) They will be recognized as comprising nearly all the leading employers of mining labour, or their representatives, in both portions of the county.

The subscriptions to the first amount at present to 101*l.* 13*s.* The subscriptions to the latter have not yet been numerous, the attention of the whole of the employers in that part of the district having been absorbed by the catastrophe at the Lundhill Colliery, near Barnsley. I am assured, however, that sufficient funds will be found to give adequate support to the objects of the Association.

The Rev. F. Watkins, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, prepared the way for the formation of these associations by having called the attention of the leading persons in Yorkshire to the subject in his reports, and having discussed it with many of them in the course of his duties.

After meetings of the respective committees, which I attended, assisted by Mr. Watkins, whose services were placed at the disposal of the associations,* and after subsequent communications with those committees, the rules of each association were framed, and submitted to and adopted by general meetings.

The rules of the Southern Association were adopted nearly in the form in which I had drawn them up and proposed them.

* A change of district at the time prevented our having the benefit of the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector of British Schools.

They are the same in principle as those of the Welsh associations, with some modifications that seemed necessary to suit the circumstances of the Yorkshire mining population.

The rules which I submitted to the Northern Association were adopted in the main, but altered in one important particular, to which I objected, and which I am far from considering an improvement, namely, that they exclude from competition for these prizes all children who are at school beyond ten years of age.

The rules of both these associations are given in the Appendix (B.), pages 48 and 51.

In the Staffordshire, Shropshire, Northumberland, and Durham, and Welsh associations the competition is thrown open to all the children in the schools comprised in the association; the difference of condition and habits between the strictly mining portion of the population and the principal proportion of the rest being so small as to make it undesirable to attempt to distinguish between them in the offer of prizes to schools. This not being the case in the mining portions of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire, the rule was adopted by the association for those counties (given above), which requires the children of others than colliers and miners to pass a higher examination than is expected of the latter. It is also not the case in Yorkshire, and accordingly the two Yorkshire Associations have adopted different rules upon the subject, each, as they think, most applicable to their respective circumstances. The West-Yorkshire Northern Association confines the competition to those who are "the sons or daughters of persons "employed in or about the coal or iron mines, or living under "the care of persons so employed." The Yorkshire Southern Association lays down a broader rule, namely, that they must be "the sons or daughters or under the guardianship of persons "employed in or about a colliery or ironstone mine, or a work "for the manufacture of iron." The experience of a few years will show how these respective rules work, and whether either proves to be decidedly preferable to the rest.

The time and attention bestowed by the committees of the Derby, Nottingham, and Leicestershire, and the two Yorkshire associations, on the formation of the rules and all other considerations relative thereto, afford an earnest that these steps have not been taken by them without a conviction of their importance in reference to the progress of sound elementary education among the people in their employ.

As soon as the Yorkshire associations were completed I addressed the circular in the Appendix (C.) to a considerable number of the employers of mining labour in South Lancashire

and Cheshire,—a district now containing, according to a list furnished to me by the chairman of the Coal Association for those two counties, upwards of three hundred collieries. I followed up this circular by waiting personally upon several of the leading employers in each county; and subsequently by attending a meeting of the Coal Association at Manchester, at which I was permitted to bring before the association the question of the formation of one or two of these prize associations for that district. The circumstances of the district were thought by several of the gentlemen present to be different from those of the other mining districts, and that, therefore, the particular mode in question of giving encouragement to elementary education did not appear to them as applicable as it was elsewhere. Nevertheless the subject was adjourned for further consideration, of which notice was to be given me; and as a second meeting of the committee appointed by the Mining Association of Great Britain is to take place in the course of a short time in Manchester, which I have been invited to attend, to discuss the question of education of a higher kind for the whole of the mining districts, the subject of a prize association for South Lancashire and Cheshire,—the only remaining mining district of much importance now without one,—may very probably be renewed with me by those most immediately interested in it.

When the Association for the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester was completed, applications were made to several of the principal employers of mining labour in the neighbouring county of Warwick to join that association. The majority of the answers were, for various reasons, unfavourable; but there appears to be a disposition to form an association among themselves, or to join the one already formed by the Rev. Nash Stephenson for the Archdeaconry of Coventry.

In the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, and between that town and Sheffield, a new mineral district is being opened, and a large population is about to be collected around the works that are springing up there. I have reason to believe, from communications which I have had relating to that locality, that there is every disposition among those in responsible positions to avoid, as far as possible, the evils that were formerly allowed by unfortunate oversights so often to accumulate in new colliery districts, from the want of due attention to what constitutes a healthy state of society, in a physical no less than in a moral and religious point of view. It is too early yet to expect such an organization as is involved in a prize-scheme association, but the subject has

been brought to the notice of some of the principal employers, and has been favourably received.

I beg to report also that I attended a committee meeting of the "Birmingham Educational Association," by their request, on 30th March last, to discuss with them the details of a prize-scheme which had been adopted for that town and neighbourhood. The committee adopted the plan of offering prizes to those who had attended the schools regularly for three consecutive years,—a distinct prize on distinct subjects of examination being offered for each year. If a child moves from one school to another, certificates of attendance are accepted from each, and an aggregate attendance to the extent required (176 days in the year) will satisfy the rule. The rules are given in Appendix D.

The number of the associations for offering prizes to groups of elementary schools, and the area of their operations, being now considerable, it becomes desirable, with a view to a just estimate of the place they hold among the means of encouraging the diffusion of sound education among the children of the working classes, as well as for the purposes of future action, to enumerate the whole of them, with the date of their formation. They are as follows:—

The South Staffordshire *(East of Dudley) Prize Association	1851
The North Staffordshire do.	1853
The South Staffordshire (West of Dudley) do.	1854
The Shropshire do.	1855
The London and North-western Company (Crewe) do.	1854
The Northumberland and Durham do.	1855
The Kidderminster (for a portion of the Archdeaconry of Worcester) do.	1854
The Worcester (for another portion of the same Archdeaconry) do.	1856
The Coventry Archidiaconal do.	1856
The Monmouthshire do.	1856
The East Glamorganshire do.	1856
The West Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire do.	1856
The Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire do.	1856–7
The West Yorkshire Northern do.	1857
The Yorkshire Southern do.	1857
The Birmingham do.	1857

The area covered by these associations is thus seen at a glance to embrace nearly the whole of the mining districts; some large districts, chiefly agricultural; and the town of Birmingham. The same principle has been applied with success to the schools of the London and North-western Company, and, with imperfect results, to the schools of the Weaver Navi-

* My circular to the ironmasters of South Staffordshire proposing the formation of this association, bears date November 15th, 1850. (Report on Mining Districts for 1851, Appendix A.)

gation Company; the causes of failure in the latter having been pointed out by Mr. Norris in a manner to lead to the hope that the failure will not be permanent.

If the successful results of the associations first formed had not been pretty widely known, I should have found greater difficulty in advocating the formation of the six or seven last established in the mining districts. It may, notwithstanding, be of use to give in this place Mr. Norris's words, in summing up the results of the Staffordshire and Shropshire Associations, in his report for this year (Minutes 1856–7, p. 829.)

"To sum up this report I may say, very confidently, that "thus far the system of prizes, now in its fifth year of trial, "has been a successful experiment.

"It has encouraged the teachers, awakened a more general "interest in their work, and induced a large number of "parents to care more than heretofore about their children's "schooling. For the children it has done much more; it has "retained many of them for a longer period under the whole-"some discipline of school; it has stimulated their industry; "it has given them a new pleasure,—the pleasure of a gene-"rous emulation; and it has taught them that life is a *career* "in which honest self-reliant exertion is sure to bring success, "and to win for them the respect of their fellow men."

Joining to the full in the gratification that must be produced by the above extract, I nevertheless feel that the great increase of these associations,—involving as they do no inconsiderable amount of annual subscriptions, and no small personal trouble on the part of many of their promoters,—and certain proposals regarding them thrown out by Mr. Norris in his last report, impose upon me the duty of briefly reviewing the causes which led to their being originally suggested, of endeavouring to determine whether and to what extent they have met the specific evils against which they were directed, and of considering whether the time may not be arrived for some more general application of the principle of examination and recognition of a certain degree of acquirement, on which they rest.

The facts which led to the original suggestion of these associations were briefly these. It had become evident that after all the outlay that had been incurred in the mining districts in building new schools and providing good teachers, the children of the working classes, and especially those of the lower grades of the working classes,—the great majority of the whole—left school at an earlier age than before, having learnt at that earlier age, in consequence of the improved modes of teaching, the little that their parents deemed neces-

sary for them. It was found also that leaving school so young (generally between nine and ten) to go to work, the impressions made upon their minds by what they had learnt at school were so faint that in a few years they had, generally speaking, lost nearly all they had ever acquired.

To induce them to stay a little longer at school, until they could show by an examination that they had grasped pretty firmly the rudiments of education, so far as to be able to read fluently, write correctly from dictation, and do the common rules of arithmetic, and that they had been grounded in the elements of religious knowledge, were the main objects of the prize-schemes.

What were the inducements that should be held out? and upon whom should they be brought to operate?

To answer these questions it is necessary to place clearly before the mind the whole of the various causes that contributed to the very early removal of the children, especially those of the lower grades of the labouring classes, from school, and to the general irregularity of their attendance during their few school years.

They are, in general terms, as follows:—

1. The children are wanted at an early age in a vast number of manufactures, trades, and occupations, at which they can earn wages.
2. They are wanted at home.
3. They are allowed to stay away from school when neither at work nor wanted at home, by, in some and that a large class of cases, the indifference of the parents to the education of their children arising from their own ignorance; in another large class of cases by the sensual habits of the parents, who spend in drink and in other ways what would suffice to clothe their children decently, and pay for their schooling; and, in many other cases, from the culpable indulgence of parents in permitting their children to stay away from frivolous causes.

With regard to these points it is to be observed, that although the children are wanted at an early age in so many occupations, there is no reason, except the indifference and cupidity of parents, why, in a great number of cases, where the father is earning from 12*s.* to 30*s.* a week, the child or children of school age should not be kept at school to a later age, and more regularly than they now are. Considering the large proportion of the labouring class earning an amount of wages between the above limits, the low rate of school fees, and the assistance that is rarely difficult to be obtained in case of need towards those payments, there ought, but for that indifference and cupidity, to be a much larger number of children at school, and those at school ought to be kept there more regularly and to a later age.

With the cupidity of such parents it may be difficult altogether to deal; but both to their cupidity and their indifference a powerful counteraction would be applied, if it were possible,—

1. To show to the parents some tangible and material advantage to be gained by their children or themselves, to compensate for the sacrifice of their children's earnings at the earliest age at which they can find employment;

2. To raise the tone of public opinion among the working classes as to the moral value to the individual of a sound education, to excite their emulation, and to bring home to their minds the estimation in which diligence and good conduct at school are held by those above them, and ought to be held among themselves.

With a view to these objects it was proposed by their Lordships the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by their Circular of August 1855, that certificates of good conduct and attainments should be granted to children who are *twelve* years of age, and had been at the same school continuously for *three* years, and had reached a certain standard of attainment; these certificates to be granted by certificated or registered teachers, and by managers of schools, authenticated by Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools only as to the signatures of those persons; and it was hoped by Mr. Watkins, who suggested this kind of certificate, that it would be accepted by employers as giving to the holders of it a preference in the competition for employment, and, in certain cases, employment of a higher kind. Mr. Watkins finds, that in his district several employers co-operate with him in giving effect to this certificate; and Mr. Norris has been successful in causing it to be accepted by many persons of influence in Staffordshire and elsewhere.

The objections which I have heard stated to it by many employers in the mining districts are, that there is no security that the masters and managers of schools will not yield to the temptation of granting it on insufficient grounds, and after too lenient an examination; that the disqualifying clause, (clause 4. of the explanatory circular, Minutes of 1855–6, p. 30,) if interpreted strictly, would operate too generally and too severely; and that comparatively few children of the working classes can satisfy its requirements by having attended the same school for 176 days, in each of three consecutive years, and until they reach 12 years of age. Moreover, that considering the requirements of manufacturing industry in this country, and the importance of an early initiation into work as the great business of life for the "working classes," it is not desirable, as a general rule, to encourage boys to put off until the age of twelve the acquiring the habits and skill necessary to a good handicrafts-man; and that the same rule applies to the children of the agricultural population, who, if they are to make hardy and good labourers, must be early inured to all the vicissitudes of weather in the field.

It appears to me that there is a great deal of force in these objections, and especially in the three last, and I fully concur in the remarks of the Rev. Nash Stephenson, in his pamphlet on the Educational Condition and Educational Requirements of the town of Birmingham, (Birmingham, 1856,) in which he draws attention to the risk the child would incur, and the price he would have to pay, in the endeavour to obtain one of these certificates, from the possible operation of the clause which disqualifies him from obtaining it by

"irregularity or unpunctuality of attendance, want of cleanliness in person or neatness in dress, or any single act of gross disobedience or immoral conduct." He may thus have been, in the words of Mr. Stephenson, "detained at school from nine to twelve (three years of his remunerative labour life), and at the expiration of this protracted period of probation" may either fail in obtaining a certificate altogether, or receive one which would be but a small recommendation to him, and in which the employers around him might not be disposed to place much confidence.

It was with a view to the same objects above adverted to, namely, to offer to the parents some tangible advantage to compensate them in some measure for the loss of their children's earnings, if they left them a little longer at school, to encourage them to send them more regularly, to excite emulation among the children themselves, and to raise the tone of public feeling among the "working classes," as to the value of sound education, that in my circular of November 1850, (Report on Mining Districts for 1851, Appendix A.,) I proposed to the iron and coal masters of South Staffordshire to form an association for the purpose of offering prizes of some value to the elementary schools of their district, and to accompany their prizes with handsomely printed cards certifying the nature of the examination passed, and that the boy's "general conduct and progress in religious knowledge had been first ascertained to be satisfactory." The success which has attended that "prize-scheme," and the formation of similar associations, which soon followed in the adjoining counties, was mainly due to the zeal and ability of the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, who was permitted by the Committee of Council to conduct the examinations, and who has given much time and attention to the whole subject. The amount of that success has been already set forth in the extract above given from Mr. Norris's last report. At the same time, I feel bound to record my opinion that those prize-schemes of Staffordshire and Shropshire are going beyond their original intention, and that the time has arrived for another proposal which may tend to give that original intention a more general effect.

Mr. Norris states in his Report for 1856, that the number of candidates in those four associations was in 1855, 696, and in 1856, 799.

This great increase in the number of candidates gives rise to some serious considerations :—

1st. Can the funds of the associations be expected to go on increasing proportionately to the demand made upon them?

2ndly. Can the time of the Inspectors be given to the extent required by this increase of candidates?

Mr. Norris answers these questions in the negative, and therefore proposes that the competition for the *money-prize* should be deferred until the candidate has completed *twelve* years of age and *three* years regular attendance at school, and that no one shall be a candidate for the money-prize who has not first gained the Bible-prize,—the qualifications for competing for which are two years regular attendance at school subsequently to the age of nine.

Now all the evidence collected by the Inspectors and others tends to show that a very small proportion of the children of the lower grades of the labouring classes—and it is to be borne in mind that these are the great majority of the whole—are, or under present circumstances can be expected to be found at school at the age of twelve at all, still less to have attended school regularly for 176 days in each of the preceding three years.

Consequently it must be expected that the money-prizes under the above arrangement will be gained almost exclusively by the sons of small tradesmen and superior artizans, who stay longest, and in point of fact comprise a large proportion of many schools; and that the only objects within the probable attainment of the children of the lower grades of the labouring class, for whose encouragement to remain at school the money-prizes were primarily intended, will be the Bible-prize and the card that accompanies it.*

As this new arrangement has been adopted, on Mr. Norris's suggestion, by the committees of the four above-mentioned associations, it becomes necessary maturely to consider it, inasmuch as at least eleven more large associations have been formed, as is shown by the list given in a preceding page, and there is a probability of others following. All these more recently-formed associations have adopted plans similar in all their principal points to the original ones of Staffordshire, and Shropshire, and it seems to me more in keeping with the primary end in view.

Should the number of candidates be found to increase in these newly-formed associations as rapidly as in the earlier ones, and experience tends to show that they will probably do so, it will clearly be as necessary in their case as Mr. Norris has seen it in those he has to deal with, to adopt some means to make the money subscribed go farther than it has hitherto done.

As regards this portion of the question, therefore, I should be inclined to reverse Mr. Norris's proposition, and to suggest to these Associations to make the higher prizes more of an honorary character, —such as a handsomely bound book or a medal,—as being likely, with the card, to appeal to the ambition of the better description of parents and their children; and, retaining the money-prizes chiefly for excellence in the more ordinary attainments, to reduce their amount in proportion as the stimulus of the money-prize and the accompanying card are found to operate upon the children of the lower grades of the working classes.

Mr. Norris further proposes, that as the cards "have been proved by experience to be very highly valued by the parents," cards alone should be distributed "to all deserving children," merely certifying to the fact that they "have attended some school regularly (*i. e.* 176 days, exclusive of Sunday in each year) for a period of *two* years subsequently to their *ninth* birthday, and that they bear a good character."

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* Out of 3,505 children in 31 schools in Mr. Stewart's present district, it was found that 1,876 were of the middle class and only 1,629 of the labouring class (Report for 1856, p. 443.)

I venture to think that such cards would not have the effect of inducing many parents among the working classes to sacrifice for them their children's wages for one or two years; especially as, bearing no testimony as to the amount of a child's acquirements, they would carry very little weight with an employer in an application for work by the possessor of one of them.

On this part of the subject, I beg to offer two suggestions of a larger kind; and I am led to these suggestions by the acknowledged fact of the very considerable effect which these prize-schemes have had in causing greater regularity of attendance among a certain portion of the children at elementary schools, and in prolonging their school age, and consequently in raising the standard of attainment previously to leaving the day-school.

1. There have been this year in the four associations of Staffordshire and Shropshire close upon 800 candidates.

All of these have made increased efforts while at school, and have presented themselves for an examination which implies that they possess the ground work of education,—namely, that they can read fairly, write correctly from dictation, and do the four first rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, "their general conduct and progress in religious knowledge having been first ascertained to be satisfactory." Many of them can do much more than this.

Of these 800, according to the practice up to this time, from 300 to 400 will have received prizes of greater or less value, accompanied by the card certifying to the fact, and also as to good conduct and progress in religious knowledge. The remaining 500 or 400, as the case may be, will have received nothing to testify to the efforts they have made, or even to serve as a proof that they were able to join in the competition.

I propose that another card, smaller and less ornamented than the one given with the prize, but still attractive in its style of ornament, should be given to each of these 400 or 500 who came up to the above-named minimum standard of acquirement.

After communication with the Honorary Secretaries of the three South Wales, the Derby Nottingham and Leicestershire, and the Yorkshire Southern associations, and, with their concurrence, I have caused plates to be engraved for these two cards:* the prize card to be larger and more ornamented than the original prize-card and more worthy of being framed (the mode of preserving it adopted in so many cases by the parents), the "card of merit" being of the same dimensions as the original prize-card.

This card of merit, bearing upon its face the certificate of the Inspector as to the examination passed before him by the holder of it, will be a very different thing in the estimation of any employer of labour, and of the children themselves and their parents, from the present Government certificate, granted by masters and managers of schools, and authenticated by the Inspector as to the fact only of the signatures of those persons.

2. My next proposition is designed to act upon the vast body of

* The West Yorkshire Northern association have had similar cards engraved for themselves.

children who are unable to satisfy the conditions of a prize-scheme by reason of their leaving school to go to work at an earlier age than that which entitles them to join in the competition, or by reason of the irregularity of their attendance while at school.

The fact is established, that the great bulk of the children in elementary schools leave them *before* they are ten years old, and that the attendance of a large proportion while there is very irregular ; and that from these two causes combined the little they have learnt has been learnt so imperfectly that in most cases it is nearly all lost after a few years.

The demands of the labour market, and the present state of public opinion among the parents of that class of children, and, I may add, the state of opinion of the country generally, render it, I believe, impossible to prevent this early removal of children from school by legislation, or by any other means, to any considerable extent.

I am not insensible to the value of those "other means" of various kinds, which have been already acted upon with more or less success, or which have been proposed. The improvements which remain to be introduced in the employment of time at school, by the more common adoption of the practice of "home lessons," by which so much time is saved in the Scotch schools ; the giving a more practical bearing to what is taught, as far as is consistent with the sound teaching of what is primary and indispensable ; the judicious use of industrial work out of school hours, which experience has now in many cases shown to be possible without detriment and even with benefit to the school teaching,—all these and other measures of practical improvement in the education given will doubtless operate usefully, each in its particular direction, but I believe much more upon the children of the middle class and of superior artizans than upon the great bulk of the children of the labouring classes.

The prize-schemes have confessedly hitherto acted far more upon the better class of parents than upon those who are disposed to neglect their children. The opinion of the Rev. William Lea, in a letter to Mr. Bellairs, relative to the effect of the two prize-schemes for the archdeaconry of Worcester, is shared by Mr. Norris in regard to those of Staffordshire and Shropshire. Mr. Lea says, "My own idea is that they have not had much effect upon parents who were indifferent to education." (Minutes for 1856–7, p. 277.)

It appears to me to be of the first importance in devising our measures for improving the state of elementary education, to keep more steadily in view than has hitherto been generally the case the broad fact, that the whole of the children attending these elementary schools are not to be considered as an homogeneous body, requiring the same treatment, and from whom we can look for one great and similar result. They should be looked upon as, what in point of fact they are, belonging to the two great divisions of the labouring classes,—one, whose children require only the mere rudiments of education for all the purposes of life, and the other whose children require something more. And as regards the former of these two great divisions, composing the great majority of the whole, I repeat my strong impression that neither improvements in the mode of teaching or of the things taught, nor any legislation within the

bounds of practicable adoption in this country are likely to alter to any considerable extent the existing facts of the withdrawal of the great bulk of the children from the elementary schools before or about the age of ten. I have already on many occasions in my annual reports stated my belief of the impossibility of applying the half-time system of the Factory Act to the mining districts, and in a future page of this report I shall revert to this part of the subject.

Something more, however, may, I think, be done by appealing still further than has hithorto been effected to the principle of emulation among the boys,* and to the natural pride, and to the self-interest of the parents ; and I believe it would thus be possible so to act upon both, that a very considerable proportion of those boys who now leave school so early as to derive very little permanent benefit from it, would be able, before they leave the day-school finally, to show that they can come up to the minimum standard of the prize-schemes, or even go somewhat beyond it, both in reading, writing from dictation, and arithmetic, as well as in respect to conduct and religious knowledge, although at an earlier age than qualifies them for competition under the prize-schemes. If they can do this well,—and I believe it quite possible that it should be done well *by the time* a boy is ten years of age,—they will have had the elements of education so fixed in their minds that they will be able with the greater ease to go on educating themselves, and will be the less disposed to allow themselves to relapse into ignorance.

As things are at present, the great crowd of boys who pass through the schools rapidly and attend irregularly, not only have no chance of joining in the competition for a prize-scheme, but must necessarily, generally speaking, end their school-lives without receiving themselves, or being able to show to their parents or to employers of labour, the least token that their progress, such as it may be, has met with any public recognition. Such boys feel that they have nothing to aim at, and the parents find that the boys have nothing to gain by remaining at school after they have learnt the very little that, in the idea of the parents, comes within the word "schooling."

I propose, therefore, that public examinations should be held every half-year of all boys, of whatever age, or time of attendance at school, about to leave the day-school finally or who have left it within the last six months, who may choose to present themselves for examination.

The examination to be, with the exception herein-after mentioned, in writing, in a book, to be provided for every boy by the school managers for the purpose, of the copybook form, but with a durable and somewhat ornamental cover, for the sake of preservation.

No boy to be sent up by his master for examination unless he can satisfy the minimum requirements of the examination under a prize-scheme, as above stated.

I propose that groups of schools should be formed, say twenty-five in each group.

If twenty boys left each school every half-year able to reach the above minimum (a large average), 250 boys would present themselves in each half-year from each group.

* The education of the girls will be considered hereafter.

In the paper annexed (Appendix A.) I have shown how such an examination can be conducted in a few hours, and by whom.

The examination papers, which should contain graduated questions from the level of the above-named minimum to questions of proportion, fractions, &c., and to grammar and geography, or other subjects that might be thought more desirable, should be set by Her Majesty's Inspectors, one of whom should, if possible, be present at the examination. The success of the prize schemes is greatly due to the conviction of the complete fairness with which the examinations are conducted and the prizes awarded by the Inspectors.

On a day previous to the day fixed for the examination, the clergyman, or the minister of the denomination to which the boy belonged, should examine him as to his religious knowledge in one or more of the following subjects :—

The Catechism,	The Four Gospels,
The Gospel of St. ———,	The Acts of the Apostles,
The Book of Genesis,	Old Testament History,

and certify in the first page of the boy's book that (if the fact be so) his acquaintance with the doctrines of the Christian faith, and his knowledge of Scripture are, for his age, satisfactory.

The master of the school should also, in the same page certify (if the fact be so) that the boy bears a good character.

No boy to be admitted to the examination without the above certificates in the first page of his book.

On the day of the examination, in the first hour and a half the boy would first work on his slate and then copy into his book the most difficult of the sums placed before him that he thinks he can do correctly.

After an interval, to be employed as described in section *f.* of the paper above referred to, the boy would write in his book from dictation ; and subsequently, if capable, the answers to some of the questions proposed in grammar and geography or some other subject.

A short time given to an examination in reading would be sufficient as a test of fluency and accuracy.

One of the committee of masters, or managers, or both, together with the Inspector if present, whom I propose as the proper persons to conduct these examinations, would at their termination verify the fact by their signatures.

The result would speak for itself. Good writing, correct spelling, correct arithmetic, as far as attempted, and, if the boy was capable of anything further, correct grammar and some little knowledge of geography, would appear upon the face of a large number of these examination-books. If the committee of masters and managers could afford the time to look over all the books attentively, a few words of commendation would give additional value to those especially deserving it.

A new motive for regularity of attendance and diligence at school would be supplied, by holding out to each boy a definite object to work for, namely, that of recording in a book, on a public occasion, his actual attainments previously to leaving the day school.

It would excite emulation among the boys themselves, and probably lead many to urge their parents to allow them to stay long enough at school to obtain this record of what they could do. It would also tend to counteract the practice of irregularity of attendance during the school years; for it would be obvious to any boy that without regular attendance he could not expect to get on as fast as his neighbours who were more regular, and that consequently he would either be altogether unable to come up to the minimum standard before leaving school, or would be able to exhibit but a poor proof of his progress in comparison with others.

This book would be looked upon with pride and pleasure by the better class of parents, and could scarcely fail to be gratifying to those who are now indifferent to the education of their children. It might be expected, therefore, to lead in both cases to their children receiving better and more durable impressions from their attendance at school.

An employer, to whom this book might be presented by a boy wishing to be engaged, would see at a glance what the boy's attainments and character were when he left school, and might from that form some judgment of the boy's general capacity. I do not think, however, that too much reliance should be placed on the expectation that employers would bind themselves to give a preference in all cases to the holders of school certificates, however creditable to the possessors of them. In most instances, especially where skilled labour is concerned, an employer engaging a boy for the first time would, I apprehend, before examining his school certificate, first look at what nature had endowed him with; and unless he found his eye bright and intelligent, and his bodily framework apt for labour, no amount of school-learning would have any weight with him. Next, the employer would probably inquire as to the boy's relatives and connexions, and if he found him to be the son or nephew, or in any way connected with a steady workman already in his employ, he would give him a preference before another whose school-certificate might be far more creditable and attractive. Nevertheless, it may reasonably be anticipated that, in many cases, such a school-certificate may avail a boy in his application for work even in the employments that are most sought after, and still oftener in the more ordinary ones, where general intelligence and good conduct, rather than manual skill, are the things required.

As a proof that trustworthy evidence of general intelligence and good conduct is much sought for and valued by persons in want of boys' labour in various departments of employment, it may be mentioned that the applications for boys from the first class at Norwood and other poor-law district industrial schools is now so great that, whereas formerly the ages of those boys ranged generally from thirteen to sixteen, and the guardians had great difficulty in getting them off their hands, now, and since the improved teaching and discipline has taken effect in those schools, they seldom stay until twelve years of age, and it is difficult to prevent their being engaged before they have been as long in the first class as is desirable.

The knowledge that these school-certificates had become, in many instances, a recommendation for employment, and perhaps, in some cases, for employment of a better kind, would soon spread among

the parents, and afford a tangible and intelligible motive to them for their giving their children enough "schooling," to enable them to produce a creditable record of it in their examination book.

No boy should be allowed to present himself for this examination more than once. It would, therefore, be his interest to remain at school until he could pass it creditably, and his ambition would be excited to put on record as much as he could beyond the minimum required.

Boys who failed to obtain the "Card of Merit" in the competition for a prize-scheme might be allowed to present themselves for this general examination, and as it would take place some months after the prize-scheme examination, they might have made good use of the interval so as to enable them to reach the minimum, and show finally a good examination-book if they were obliged to leave the day-school and go to work before the next competition under a prize-scheme.

By degrees, so many boys would be in possession of prizes, cards of merit, and examination-books, that it would seem reasonable to anticipate that the combined example and numbers, and the instances of the material advantages flowing from those distinctions, would contribute to form a new kind of public opinion among that class of the population in relation to education, inducing them to fix their mark higher, and leading them by its results, moral and material, to a truer estimate of the value of intellectual resources, and of early moral and religious instruction and training at school.

A boy who had given public proof at one of these examinations of what he could do on leaving the day school would be greatly encouraged to keep up what he had acquired, and to make further progress.

The "after prize," suggested originally by Mr. Norris in North Staffordshire, and adopted by many of the prize associations since formed, is likely to operate very forcibly in the same direction; being offered to those boys who can produce certificates: (1.) That they have gained one of the preceding prizes. (2.) That they are employed in connexion with the works of some member of the association. (3.) That their character is good. To this I would add, (4.) That, if not the gainers of one of these prizes, they could produce a satisfactory examination-book.

This proposition of providing a mode by which a boy can put on record, on a public occasion, the extent of his acquirements, though humble, on leaving the day-school, is but an extension to the elementary schools of the labouring classes of a principle that has been found useful at the universities.

Formerly, at the universities, the class-lists were very restricted. Latterly they have been greatly extended. Everyone passing through the university possesses a record of the fact in his degree. Those moderately gifted are content if they can pass the lowest examination, so as to obtain that record. To many, the apprehension of seeing their names among the multitude, or in the lowest class, operates as a stimulant against idleness. The men of greater abilities are urged to increased effort by the higher honours and prizes.

In the elementary schools for the labouring classes there has

hitherto been nothing for a boy to aim at beyond the mere steps of his slow and laborious progress,—the more slow and laborious because in so many cases obstructed by irregularity of attendance. He may have been in the habit of frequenting the day-school "off and on" from the age of four or five until ten, eleven, or twelve; and he then, in the large majority of cases, leaves it without taking with him the slightest token that anyone beyond the precincts of his school has marked or recognized his progress, be it small or great; and it must appear to him to be a matter of perfect indifference to everyone beyond that small circle whether he has made any progress or not. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that he is himself somewhat indifferent, and that his parents are not less so, as to the actual amount of instruction beyond the mere power of reading and writing a little, which he may have acquired, or how soon he loses it.

It would seem reasonable to expect that this indifference both of the child and the parent would be greatly checked, if not converted into some degree of zeal and pride in education, if the stimulus were applied of the public record of a boy's attainments and character at the time of his leaving the day school, which has been above proposed.

In March last I laid the first draft of this plan before a meeting of the Birmingham Educational Society, which I was invited to attend to consider with them the details of their prize-scheme. I then submitted it to the experienced judgment of Canon Moseley, Mr. Cook, Mr. Norris, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Bowstead, and Mr. Watkins, Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. All, except Mr. Watkins, expressed a cordial concurrence in its principle. The details given are indications only of the manner in which it might be carried out.

I was first led to consider this plan in connexion with the prize-schemes which, as Inspector of Mining Districts, I felt it my duty to suggest and have contributed to form throughout now the whole of the large districts in England and Wales, with the exception of Lancashire and Cheshire. At the same time I believe it to be very extensively, if not generally applicable beyond those districts. Associations of schoolmasters are now very common in all parts of the country. Rural deaneries and archdeaconries have formed associations within themselves for educational purposes. Towns like Manchester and Birmingham have shown that they can form associations for the general purpose of improving and extending elementary education. A committee of schoolmasters could, I believe, always be formed in any given district to promote an object which would give so much encouragement to their own efforts; and a committee of managers would in many places readily second them in giving their aid to the Inspectors in conducting the examinations, if the very desirable presence of the Inspectors should be granted by the Government, or otherwise in doing their best to make the examinations from the Inspectors' papers fair and impartial.

There are, I believe, at least twenty-five Inspectors and Assistant-Inspectors whose services might be available for the purposes of these examinations. If the Committee of Council would permit them to give up one day every half-year to this duty, and one to prepare the questions, twenty-five groups of schools might have the benefit of the

Inspectors' presence, a number which would probably include many of the most important localities in their respective districts, and enough for the satisfactory trial of the above plan.

It may be said, why not unite these general examinations of all boys leaving school or who have left school within the current half year, irrespective of their age and period of attendance at school, with the prize-schemes, and abolish in the latter the requirement of age and regularly of attendance for a certain number of years for the sake of simplification and of having one examination for all who can come up to a certain standard?

The answer is, that regularity of attendance has a great moral value; that in so far as it requires effort and self-denial its effects upon character are good both in the parent and the child; and that inasmuch as the exigencies of the labour market are likely to operate continuously in withdrawing children at an early age from school in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the more we can procure regularity of attendance during the few school years the greater will be the number of children who will have had the opportunity of having the rudiments of education permanently impressed upon their minds, and of benefiting by the moral discipline and the religious instruction of the day school. Moreover, the higher prizes under the prize-schemes (whether money or honorary prizes), involving, as is now proposed by Mr. Norris, and adopted in Staffordshire or Shropshire, three years continuous attendance at school, and a much higher standard of acquirement, will operate in a manner which it is not desirable to check in diffusing a higher standard of education among the more highly-paid operatives and the lower grades of the middle class, from whose improved intelligence and mental power much valuable results may be anticipated in relation to the industry of the country.

In reference to the question of the funds necessary for the purposes of these prize-schemes, I beg leave to mention that in the autumn of 1855 I took the liberty of addressing a suggestion to the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education to the effect that a certain proportion should be added by the government to the sum raised by the prize-scheme associations, to be applied as "Queen's prizes" to the most deserving and most advanced of the candidates.

The answer of the Lord President was to the effect "that these prize-schemes involved a very small outlay; that they were organized in those parts of the country where there were the richest capitalists; that they had hitherto succeeded without government aid; that the sanction of the Committee of Council was sufficiently shown by the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector, and by the promoters having at their disposal the advice and assistance of a public officer of his experience; and that much greater liberty of action is possible for all persons concerned so long as the expenditure of public money is not to be accounted for, and the degree of encouragement afforded by the government stops short of assuming to regulate or answer for the several schemes."

As the outlay required for these schemes increases with the increase of the number of candidates, and as experience is tending

to show which of the several plans is the best and therefore most deserving of the stamp of government approval, the time may be be approaching when this question may be submitted for re-consideration, especially if the prizes for the highest acquirement should be made, as I have ventured here to propose, more and more honorary, in which case, a medal accorded as "the Queen's prize" would be in point of money value of little moment, but in the estimation of the children who might obtain it of the very highest, as well as in that of their parents.

One of the advantages of the plan of a general examination of all boys leaving the day school, above described, would be (as contrasted with the prize-schemes) that it would require next to no outlay; almost the only expense attending it that would fall upon the managers of schools being the little necessary to provide the bound copybooks. The schoolmasters would, I apprehend, be most ready to lend their aid to what would give so much encouragement to their own exertions, and tend to add to the numbers at their schools.

I laid this plan before the Section of the recent Conference on Education, in which the Prize Schemes were considered, and it was included in the general terms of recommendation for trial pronounced by the Resolution adopted by that Section.

Details relating to particular works.—Among the localities where colliery labour is employed which I have visited during the past year, there are few that better illustrate the principles by which a satisfactory state of relations between masters and workpeople is produced than the large coal and iron works at Clay Cross, near Chesterfield.

These works were set on foot in 1840. They now employ about 1,500 men and boys, of whom 1,200 are colliers and miners. The cottages built by the company,—about 235,—are well constructed with reference to the comforts and decencies of life, and nearly all have a piece of garden ground attached. There appeared to be much attention to cleanliness within them. Many of them are papered, and contained good furniture. The spaces between the rows were kept clear of all refuse; a man being employed in sweeping and carrying it away. A considerable village has sprung up round the works. A handsome church has been built, to which the company largely contributed. The provision made for the education of the young, and for the intellectual improvement of all, is on a liberal scale. Among the rules to which every workman before taken into the employ of the company is required to signify his assent is the following:—

"21.—Every married man is required to give one shilling a "fortnight, and every single man eightpence, and boys earning one shilling per day, or less, fivepence, to a fund raised "every pay day for the purpose of procuring medical assist-

" ance whenever required for the men or their families, and " for the education of their children."

One penny of this is for education. The sum produced for this purpose is about 200*l.*, to which the company adds 100*l.*, and as much more as may be required for analogous objects. Also from this fund the men receive from 4*s.* to 5*s.* a week in case of sickness.

By this mode of sustaining the day schools, a greater degree of regularity of attendance is produced, the money being paid whether the children attend or not. Only two instances have occurred of any objection being made to this arrangement. The average attendance at the day schools amounts to about 400.

An evening school is carried on during the winter months, and has been attended by from 80 to 100 young men, and others. It is held twice a week, from 7 to 9.

Considering the temptation besetting the young of both sexes in a community like that of the Clay Cross works, where large numbers are collected together, earning high or at least ample wages, and having their afternoons and evenings to themselves (for many finish their day's work between 4 and 6 P.M.), the company did not think they had sufficiently discharged their duty by merely providing the means of elementary instruction for the young and leaving the results to develop themselves as they might. They have given to their people the means of rational and innocent recreation and amusement, with the valuable addition of their own countenance and direction as far as is desirable, and as far as is possible without undue interference with the liberty of action of those whose welfare they seek to promote.

At considerable expense the company have built a large public hall as a "reading and recreation institution." It is managed by a committee chosen by the members, and approved by the company. Persons in the employ of the company, admitted by the committee, are only required to pay a deposit of 1*s.* by way of caution money and a security for the return of the books of the lending library, which makes a part of the institution, and contains 1,600 volumes. Admission to the evening school is included in the payment. Persons not in the employ of the company pay 5*s.* a year. The hall is open every evening, from seven to half-past nine, for reading and recreation; and on Fridays for music. No person is admitted unless clean and decently dressed; clean hands are insisted upon, and no loud talking or disorderly conduct is permitted. A member of the committee attends at the door to enforce the regulations. The newspapers from the news-room are brought into the hall on the second day. Chess and draughts, and a

union of bagatelle and billiards, are the games permitted. As regards the latter game, as it was one of the attractions held out at the public houses, and as no one could play there without also spending money in drink, it was thought desirable to give the opportunity of playing the game at the public hall, by which the steady men could escape the tax, and others the temptation to drink. The result was described as very successful. No gambling is allowed.

It is unfortunately too notorious that public balls, held at public houses or "casinos," throw out frequent lures to the young of the working classes, with the most injurious results. It was determined at Clay Cross that the public hall should, if possible, be made more attractive as a ball-room than the public house, by the decency and propriety enforced there, and by the encouraging presence of some of the representatives of the company. The "balls for the workmen" were commenced in the autumn of 1855, and take place once a fortnight, the hours being from half past six to ten. They are managed by a committee. The "rules and regulations" are particular on many points of propriety of conduct and dress, which cannot fail to have a refining influence. They have been well attended by the most respectable portions of the community.

The agreeable resource of music enters largely into the fund of rational amusement promoted by the company for the benefit of their workpeople. A band, and a choral society, composed entirely of young persons engaged in and about the works, have each attained no inconsiderable skill, as was shewn on a recent occasion, when the selections at a concert in the public hall consisted of many of the finest and most popular portions of The Messiah.

The Cottage Garden Society also excites much interest, and calls forth a good deal of emulation. The competition is first between the different rows of cottages, a prize being given for the best cultivated garden in each row. A large number of prizes is then offered for the best products, both flowers and vegetables. In future there is to be a prize for the best plot of sweet herbs. It was observed that a love of botany had been called forth by these means, which was not only productive of a much greater appreciation and enjoyment of nature, but led to the useful habit,—remarked particularly among the colliers,—of searching the fields for the old "medicinal herbs" and other species of plants,—colesfoot, liverwort, agrimony, bettany, and others,—which can be turned to some practical account in the cottage as beverages or medicines.

The "Clay Cross Saving Fund" is a valuable institution, and the mode of conducting it betokens great judgment. The workmen pay their money to a secretary, in whom they have

confidence, and to whom alone the names of the depositors are known. The amount is deposited with the company, who pay five per cent. interest. The men can draw out at any time. The amount at present deposited is 1,600*l.*

Great stress is laid at these works upon everything tending to elevate the moral character of the women, and to make them fit to be good sensible mothers, able to make a home comfortable, and to manage their domestic concerns with forethought and economy. It is felt, that "it is to them we must "mainly look for that improvement in the state of the labour-"ing classes which the country is so earnestly endeavouring "to bring about."

It is superfluous to say that where such a spirit of enlightened benevolence actuates the members of a company as is shown by the above details, none of those causes of ill-feeling and collision, arising from arrangements which the workpeople interpret as directed against their interests,—such as the truck-system, and other matters, exist. There has been no "strike" since the works commenced. "If the men want any altera-"tion they send a deputation, and we meet and talk matters "over, and generally settle amicably, and those who are not "satisfied leave and try elsewhere."

The resident manager of these works, Mr. Charles Binns, has the gratification of seeing around him an orderly and improving population, and one which, I believe, is not insensible to what they owe to their employers, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. William Jackson, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmesley, and Mr. Betts, and to the resident manager in particular, to whom so much of what I have described is due.*

In the same part of the country, and not many miles distant from Clay Cross, are the *Staveley Works*, the property of Mr. Richard Barrow. In November last the handsome school-rooms, built at great expense by that gentleman, were opened in the presence of a large assemblage. The capacity of this building, the style of the architecture, and the well designed groups of houses adjoining it for the teachers, the agents, and a considerable number of the workpeople, amply testify to the desire of Mr. Barrow to provide in every way for the intellectual and moral welfare and the physical comfort of those in his employ. The presentation to Mr. Barrow on that occasion by his principal adviser in those works, Mr. Woodhouse, on

* It is worthy of notice, as an instance of the early removal of boys from school, even at such works as the Clay Cross, where so much pains are taken for the improvement of the population, that out of 106 boys in attendance at the day-school, "only one or two" could be found in June last of the age of ten, when the list of boys eligible as candidates under the prize scheme for the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, was being made up.

behalf of the agents and workpeople, of a well-executed portrait to be placed in those rooms, was a gratifying testimony on the part of the latter of their esteem and regard for their master.

Highly as the liberal and judicious expenditure above described is to be estimated, I would presume to say that another work of Mr. Barrow is of even greater value, both in itself and as an example.

The ordinary habit, as described to me, in that part of the country as regards Sunday work is, that any repairs required to the machinery are done on that day, and that the furnaces do not stop. The hours at Mr. Barrow's works formerly were, as they still are at many other works :—

Five days per week from 6 to 5½, less 1½ for meals -	10 hours.
	5
	50
On Saturdays from 6 to 4, = 10, less for meals 1½ -	8½
	58½

The hours now adopted at Mr. Barrow's works are :—

Five days per week from 6 to 6, = 12, less 1½ for meals -	10½ hours.
	5
	52½
On Saturdays from 6 to 1, = 7, less ½ for breakfast -	6½
	59

The Saturday afternoon affords ample time for repairs under ordinary circumstances, and the arrangement, while allowing of half an hour more work per week, gives to the men the benefit of the Saturday afternoon to themselves.

In the furnaces the "blast" is stopped from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Sundays ; and although the loss of twelve hours' labour was said to me by one of Mr. Barrow's agents to be "something considerable," such a consideration can carry no weight with it to any well-constituted mind, regard being had to the principle involved. As was remarked to me by a labouring man, "What "is the use of schools and churches if the master sets the "example of breaking the Sabbath ?" The contrary example set at Mr. Barrow's works will not, it is to be hoped, be without its effect elsewhere.

The large, comfortable, and well-arranged colliers' houses lately built by Mr. Barrow are well worthy of imitation. They are built in blocks of three houses each, and each block stands opposite the opening between the two blocks in front. The rows are separated from each other by large gardens, affording

sufficient ground to grow, among other things, a full supply of potatoes for the year. The houses consist of two "living" rooms, three bed-rooms, a pantry, back kitchen with boiler, &c.

In giving these details with regard to the above works, it is necessary to add that I have in previous reports described at length the excellent arrangements for the benefit of the labouring people at other works in the same part of the country, especially at the extensive works of the Butterley Company.

The fact of a new mining district having been recently opened in an adjoining tract of country between Chesterfield and Sheffield, as I have above mentioned, gives additional value to every example of the application of good principles of management in relation to the workpeople in the older part of the district.

I wish in this place to call attention to a few facts illustrative of the state of education among the colliers and miners' children in different localities of the kingdom, showing the slow progress made in some, and the liability to lose after a few years nearly all that has been ever learnt; and contrasting with this a far better state of things, and one which similar pains might make more common elsewhere.

By tables with which I was kindly furnished by the proprietors of two large and neighbouring works in Yorkshire, near Barnsley, I find that at the Gawler Hall Colliery, out of 76 "hurriers," (boys and young men chiefly under 20,) 54 could not write, although 30 out of that number had been at day school from one to three and some for four years. Of the 55 men at the same colliery, 23 were unable to write. Of the whole, 33, or one-fourth were unable to read. At the Oaks Colliery, out of 316 men and boys, 152, or nearly one-half were unable either to read or write.

The following is the evidence of the schoolmasters at the Middleton Collieries near Leeds, at the Park Gate Ironworks near Rotherham, and at the Low Moor Ironworks near Bradford; all localities where much interest has been always shown by the employers in the general welfare and the education of the workpeople.

Mr. J. Atha, Schoolmaster, Middleton.

I have kept this school four years. The average attendance has been about sixty boys and girls; of these, about forty boys are the sons of colliers. Some leave between eight and nine, others about nine, to go to the mills. The rest stay till about ten, and can then read tolerably well and write simple words from dictation; they write small hand in their copy-books. In cyphering, those in my first class at present are in reduction; they can do the compound rules pretty well. Nearly all these collier boys come to the Sunday

school after they leave the day-school. I find they have generally gone back in their reading, some so much so as to read with difficulty, and not to understand what they read. There is no evening-school. I have met with a few instances, but they are exceptions, where the boys are practised at reading at home. Very few of the parents can read at all.

*Mr. Alfred Loane, Park Gate School, Rotherham.**

The average attendance of boys at this school is about 140; of these about forty are the sons of colliers. These invariably leave school about ten years old, and very seldom get beyond the 2nd class. They are generally in the 2nd class when they leave. They can then read in the 3rd Irish Book, which is composed of easy narratives, about on a par with the New Testament. They can generally do the first four rules, simple and compound, and can write small-hand.

From my observation among them, a year or two after they have left School, I feel convinced that they have retained very little of this. Several of them have told me, on my asking them the question, that they had forgotten nearly all they had learnt.

The boys in my first class are the sons of the men in the iron works; some few farmers and some shopkeepers. There are generally about twenty in the first class. Their ages are from ten to twelve, and a very few above. These boys read in the 4th Irish Book intelligently and fluently, and can write well from dictation; and in cyphering are in decimals and fractions principally; some in the rule of three, some doing mensuration. We also do some of Tait's Exercises in Mechanics, further explained by the Scottish School Association book; also some geography and grammar. These boys are so well grounded in the elements of education, that I find after they leave the day-school they are disposed to improve upon it. They have sufficient to give them a liking for it.

There is no evening school attached to this school; the assistant master might, with a little assistance, very easily have a good one, as he is a good teacher.

I have an assistant master and two pupil-teachers.

There are about twenty girls in the school, daughters of colliers. They generally leave at the same age as the boys, and perhaps half a year older, and their acquirements are about on a par with the boys.

Mr. John Scott, Schoolmaster, Low Moor National School.

I have kept this School nineteen years next May. The average attendance is about 100 boys; of these about thirty are the sons of colliers and miners. At present not one of these is in the first class, and only three in the second class. It seldom happens that more

* This school is on the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, and receives much countenance and support from his Lordship and his family. Mr. Loane communicated to me the results of recent discussions of the Wentworth Church of England Schoolmasters' Association relative to prize-schemes and other matters, showing the interest felt in the question of the best means of securing to the children some real results of their attendance at school.

than three or four get into the second class before they leave school. These three or four can generally read words of three syllables, but they cannot read an ordinary book with fluency. They read in the Third Book of the Christian Knowledge Society, and sometimes in the Third Book of the Irish Society. The rest generally leave the school only able to read easy narratives; and, in cyphering, can perhaps multiply by three figures, and some few may be able to add up a bill; very few of them can do long division. This, according to my observation, has been the general state of the colliers and miners' children when they leave the day-school.

I kept a night-school here for ten or twelve years, and only gave it up seven or eight years ago, when I was obliged, on account of taking pupil-teachers. I kept it all the year round; it was open four nights a week from seven to nine; the average attendance was about thirty. They paid only a penny per week; the company found fire and lights. Of the thirty, from fifteen to twenty were the sons of colliers or miners, and most of them at work in the pits. Before they left the evening school, although they got on slowly, they could read nicely, and write a little; many of them had not been at the day school at all; those who had, kept up what they had learnt, and improved a little, so as to be able to write small-hand very well; they did not do much in cyphering.

The collier and miner lads used to come two or three times a week regularly, not often four times. Some had to come about half a mile, the rest lived near.*

It appears from this evidence that, notwithstanding opportunities of instruction being easily accessible, under masters who seemed quite competent to teach all that was required (which is also the case at Barnsley), and notwithstanding a sincere desire on the part of the employers to promote education, it has made the slightest possible progress among the children of the mining population.

I beg to contrast that state of things with the results obtained at the large iron, coal, and copper works of the "Governor and Company of Copper Mines in England" at Cwm Avon, Glamorganshire, which I have often described in my Reports as conspicuous for the zeal and intelligence with which everything calculated to raise and improve a working population is carried on. The following is a tabulated return of the examination of all the Schools subject to the inspection of the Education Board of the Archdeaconries of Llandaff and Monmouth for the year 1854, and from this it appears that, in eleven out of fourteen heads of examination, the boys of the Cwm Avon Schools stood first, and that in the per-centage of accuracy they were, beyond all comparison, superior to the averages in both Dioceses.

* Further particulalars relative to the population of Low Moor are given in Appendix E.

REPORT of "ORGANIZING MASTER" to the EDUCATION BOARD for the Archdeaconries of Llandaff and Monmouth, for the Year 1854.

	Average Per-centage of Children above 9 Years of Age, in 41 Schools in the Diocese of Llandaff.	Average Per-centage of Children above 9 Years of Age, in 33 Schools, in the Diocese of St. David's.	Average Per-centage of Children above 9 Years of Age, in 74 Schools in the Two Dioceses.	Average as before in Schools in the Diocese of Llandaff having Pupil-Teachers.	Average as before in Schools in the Diocese of St. David's having Pupil-Teachers.	Highest Per-centage in each Item, with the Name of the School in which it was obtained in the Diocese of Llandaff.	Highest Per-centage, as before, &c., in the Diocese of St. David's.
Able to read well	34	30	32	33	36	70 Merthyr Mawr	71 Carmarthen, Girls.
Able to read well or fairly	64	60	62	64	66	84 Neath, Girls	96 Ditto.
Writing a few simple sentences from dictation without errors	2·8	1·6	2·1	3·5	2·3	11 Cwmavon, Boys	10 Letterson.
Ditto, or with not more than 10 per cent. of errors	35	15	24	47	18	75 Ditto	33 Narbeth, Boys.
Ditto, or with not more than 20 per cent.	53	31	41	63	36	88 Ditto	62 Stockpole.
Writing from memory one of the Commandments without errors	13	2·7	7·3	18	3	54 Ditto	14 Carmarthen, Girls.
Ditto, or with not more than 10 per cent.	32	16	23	44	17	85 Ditto	54 Williamston.
Ditto, or with not more than 20 per cent.	45	31	37	59	34	93 Ditto	88 Ditto.
Working correctly a sum in: Numeration	33	38	35	42	45	62 Ditto	73 Milford Haven.
Simple Addition	34	41	38	43	44	59 Bridgend	74 Williamston.
Simple Subtraction	26	40	34	28	42	59 Cwmavon, Boys	77 Ditto.
Simple Multiplication	23	24	23	29	24	50 Ditto	54 Ditto.
Simple short Division	19	30	24	26	32	44 Ditto	80 Ditto.
Simple long Division	15	12	13	17	12	37 Ditto	45 Ditto.

There are many localities in the Mining Districts having good schools, where no such results as these are obtained. I am disposed to attribute the success of elementary education among the large mining and manufacturing community at Cwm Avon to two principal facts: the first, that no workman is engaged who cannot produce a good character, or give a satisfactory account of himself; secondly, to the active personal interest taken by successive managers of these works for many years, in all that concerns the religious, moral, intellectual, and physical well-being of the whole community, and by none more than by the present resident-partner and manager, Mr. William Gilbertson. There is, further, in that community, a considerable number of persons approximating, by habits and character, to the middle class, or belonging to it, whose children attend those schools.

Desirableness of applying the Principle of the Education Clauses of the Printworks' Act to the Mining Districts.—I have deemed it my duty to draw attention in several of my annual reports to the propriety of requiring all boys between the ages of ten and fourteen, who work below ground, to attend some day or evening school for a certain portion of time, according to the principle of the Printworks' Act, but with modifications which might secure better general results. I continue to be of opinion that the great body of the most intelligent persons connected with the colliery districts would welcome such a measure, and be prepared to support it. A movement, indeed, has been commenced in Yorkshire to apply a much more stringent measure,—that of the Factory Act,—to the mining districts. I have, however, on ample authority, pointed out in previous Reports, the conclusive objection to any attempt to apply the half-time system to those districts, namely, that, except in a few localities, relays of boys could not be had to go down the pits.

I am speaking the opinion of very experienced persons in various parts of the country in saying that men's labour cannot be substituted. "Boys can run where a man could not "crawl, with the trains from the wall-face where the collier "is cutting the coal, to the main ways where ponies are used." The collier brings up his boy to the work, and has often great difficulty in hiring a boy if he has not one of his own. In nearly all the colliery districts there is already much difficulty felt in obtaining a sufficient number of boys for the various departments of labour below ground, and a double supply would be impossible. The difficulty arises partly from the demand for juvenile labour in other employments, partly from

the reluctance of mothers to allow their children to go below ground to work if they can avoid it.

As regards the opportunities that boys between ten and fourteen would have of attending either the day or the evening school for the number of hours per week or per month that might be required by an Act of Parliament, the following opinion of a gentleman of very extended experience appears entitled to great weight :—

"I believe that the boys between ten and fourteen would "have no difficulty in going to school for the time that an "Act of Parliament similar to the the Printworks' Act might "require. There would be frequent opportunities for many "of them to go even to the day-school. Although it may be "true that in well-regulated works the pit goes all the week, "yet the individual men are not in all the six days. Take "for instance a pit of 100 men; some days there will be 80 "men at work, on others 70, on a few days the whole. There "may be no 'idle Mondays' as a rule, but the instincts of the "men lead them to take a holiday a week, or one a fortnight, "partly because the labour is in some cases exhausting, partly "because it is always dull and depressing. A day's holiday "may be well devoted to gardening, to enjoying sunshine, "society, and recreation in the fresh air; they certainly do "enjoy it, and many need it. If the holiday be properly "spent, and not in riot and dissipation, they might earn as "much money in the other five days as they otherwise would "in six. When the men are out of the pit, the boys em- "ployed with them are out too, so that thus many might go "to day-school one day a week, and the rest to evening school. "They might not learn much, but the discipline would do "them good; they would be obliged also to go clean and tidy, "and at all events they would keep up what they had learnt, "and perhaps get a desire for learning more."

I believe that no practical difficulties of any moment would prevent the successful application of a measure founded on the principle of the Printworks Act to the mining districts, and I have no hesitation in affirming that a large number of the most intelligent persons in those districts desire it.

Truck System at the Risca Collieries.—In obedience to your instructions to inquire into the truth of an allegation that had been made relative to these collieries, to the effect that "the "workmen had been thoroughly demoralized by the truck- "system" pursued there, I beg to report, that, after a careful investigation on the spot, and an examination of the books of the company, which were freely submitted to me, I am satisfied

that, whatever may have formerly been the case, under the present management there are no grounds for such an assertion.

A key to certain complaints that have been put forward may be found in the following statement made to me by the present resident partner and manager, Mr. George Randall Hookey:—

"There had been a system of management at the Risca "collieries for some time that had led to much insubordina- "tion. A firm combination had been entered into by a large "number of the men not to put out more than a certain "quantity of coal. Recently the under-ground agent had "been dismissed, and a proper system of work set on foot, "and the result was, that the same amount of coal was put "out by a very much smaller number of men. The men who "restricted their labour were members of the Blaen-avon "union, which is a branch of the Wigan union. They have "all been dismissed; they did not do much more than half-a- "day's work while in the pit. The colliers with us might do "their day's work in from five to six hours if they were to "work steadily, but they idle a good deal of their time away. "They go into the pit at from six to seven, and are out gene- "rally about six p.m."

Employment of Females under ground in some parts of South Wales—I regret to say, that the means taken, with your permission, to obtain sufficient evidence to ensure the conviction of persons employing females below ground in the neighbourhoods of Clydach, Nantyglo, and Blaina, in South Wales, have not yet been successful. There is reason to believe that the practice is on the increase, in consequence of the facilities offered of entering the collieries by open galleries in the side of the hills. I have received assurances from the owners and managers of their earnest desire to prevent it, but there appears to be no sufficient vigilance exercised by their under-agents, who must be cognisant of the fact of these violations of the law.

Prosecutions.—The prosecution instituted by your permission against Henry Joseph, overman, at the Ashtree Colliery, Tredegar Works, Monmouthshire, for employing boys under ten years of age in the pits, resulted in his being convicted and fined 5*l.*, with 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* costs, which sums were duly paid by him, and carried to the account of the prosecution.

In the inquiry relative to the alleged employment of a boy under age in Messrs. Insole's Colliery, near Merthyr Tydvil, Messrs. Morgan and Smith have reported to me that no sufficient evidence of the fact is to be obtained.

I have reason to believe that the law in this respect is in many instances violated in certain collieries in the neighbourhood of Oldham. I am in communication with persons in that neighbourhood upon the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HUGH SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE.

P.S.—The examinations under the three South Wales Prize-Schemes, and the meetings for the distribution of prizes, have recently taken place, and have been most successful. Upwards of 500 *candidates* competed. The public meetings were well attended by the large employers of labour, by owners of mineral property, and by the Clergy and other Ministers of Religion. The Lord Bishop of Llandaff took the chair at the Newport meeting, and was present at the Cardiff meeting, Mr. Henry Thomas, the chairman of the Glamorganshire Sessions, being in the chair. The Lord Bishop of St. David's occupied the chair at the meeting at Swansea. The speeches delivered at these meetings, of which extracts are given in Appendix F., were strongly commendatory of these Prize-Schemes, and calculated to influence public opinion in the principality most usefully, in reference to the subject of education generally.

A remarkable and gratifying feature in these South Wales Prize-Schemes is the examination in religious knowledge, recommended by the Inspectors, Mr. Bellairs and Mr. Bowstead, the prizes for which were furnished from a separate fund. It is due solely to the confidence inspired by Her Majesty's Inspectors that this most desirable addition to the subjects of examination was brought about, in a part of the kingdom where religious dissensions have hitherto operated so forcibly in keeping different sections of the community apart from each other. A large number of children of all denominations joined in the competition for these prizes for religious knowledge.

I was unable to attend the meeting at Swansea, as I was invited to attend the more important meeting at Manchester of a Committee of the Mining Association of Great Britain, to which I have referred in a previous page. The subject before that meeting was the practicability of establishing a mining college and district schools, for providing a better kind of education for persons of various degrees, entrusted with the management of collieries and other mines. The measures under consideration, although different from the above, appear likely, if ultimately found practicable, to have a great effect upon the future welfare of the population in the mining districts.

APPENDIX.

Appendix A.

(Referred to at p. 19.)

Proposal for a Public Examination of all the Boys, of whatever age or time of attendance at School, about to leave the Day School finally, or who have left it within the last six months, who may choose to present themselves for examination, provided they can come up to the minimum standard of acquirement under a Prize-Scheme.

1. Groups to be formed of, say, 25 schools.
2. In each, an average of twenty boys may, every year, leave school, who can come up to the above minimum standard; in all 500 boys, or 250 every half-year.
3. It is proposed that every such boy who is about to leave school, or who has left it during the last half-year, should be invited to present himself for examination on some day just previous to the Christmas and Midsummer holidays.
4. This examination to be, with one exception, in writing.

   A book to be provided for every boy for this purpose by the managers of his school. It should be of the copybook form, but with a durable and somewhat ornamented cover.

5. The arrangements for the examination to be as follows :—

a. Notice of the time and place to be given.

b. On the day previous to the day fixed, the clergyman or the minister of the denomination to which the boy belongs to examine him as to his religious knowledge in one or two of the following subjects :—

The Catechism,	The Four Gospels,
The Gospel of St. ——,	The Acts of the Apostles,
The Book of Genesis,	Old Testament History,

and to certify in the first page of the boy's book, that (if the fact be so) his acquaintance with the doctrines of the Christian faith and his knowledge of Scripture are for his age satisfactory.

The masters of his school shall also, in the same page, certify (if the fact be so) that the boy bears a good character.

No boy to be admitted to the examination without the above certificates in the first page of his book.

c. At the time appointed, a committee of masters, nominated by the masters of twenty-five schools, to meet at the place appointed for the examinations, and to write upon the black-boards a series of questions in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, proportioned in difficulty to the ordinary attainments of boys leaving school. These questions to have been previously prepared by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and delivered on the morning of the examination. They should be framed from school books in common use. The subjects might be varied if desired.

d. One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to be present, if possible, and also a committee of managers of schools.

e. The boys to be arranged at the desks, and the black-boards, with the questions in arithmetic appropriate to each, having been placed opposite to them, they are to be desired first to work on their slate, and then to copy into their books, the most difficult of the sums before them which they think they can do correctly. An hour and a half to be allowed for this portion of the examination.

f. Immediately upon its conclusion the committee of masters, aided probably by the managers present, will look at the answers of the sums, and affix their signatures to each, adding "Right" or "Wrong," as the case may be.

g. The boys to be then separated into convenient subdivisions, and to write, in their book, from dictation; one of the masters standing before each sub-division, will read out from some reading-book in common use appropriate passages, the first being easy, the latter more difficult. Twenty minutes to be allowed for this exercise.

h. Questions of grammar to be then placed on the black-boards before them; they will be desired to select the most difficult which they think they can answer; twenty minutes will be allowed for writing the answers in their books.

i. Questions in geography or other subjects to be then placed before them, and twenty minutes to be allowed for writing the answers.

The name and age of each boy to be written by himself on the last page of his examination.

Fluency and accuracy of reading to be then tested, as far as time allows.

k. The committee of masters or managers, or both, to examine what has been written, and to mark the errors. The examinations not being competitive, much less time would be occupied in revision. No master to examine the books of a boy of his own school.

l. Her Majesty's Inspector, or Assistant Inspector, if present, and a member of the committee of managers and masters, to sign their names at the end of the examinations in each book, to testify that they took place in his or their presence, and to certify the number of errors. The books to be then delivered to their respective owners.*

March 30, 1857.

Appendix B.

To Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.

1. The attention of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses is called to the subjoined rules and regulations of the Iron and Coal Master's Association, for awarding prizes in elementary schools for the working classes.

2. Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, who intend to send candidates to compete for these prizes, are requested to comply carefully

* I have taken a group of 25 schools as a basis of calculation, as presenting less difficulty than a larger area; but that much larger groups might readily be formed is shown by that of the Coventry Archidiaconal Association, which now comprises in its Prize-scheme 51 schools, and sent this year 344 candidates to join in the competition. The total number of inspected schools in England and Wales may now be stated at about 5,000. One hundred groups of 50 each would comprise the whole, and would occupy 25 inspectors four days only in each half-year in these examinations, and four in preparing the questions.

with the rules laid down in the conditions of competition, and with the directions of § B.

3. It will be observed, that the competition is open to schools of every denomination, whether under Government inspection or not, provided they are approved of by some member of the association.

4. The object of this early notice is, that schoolmasters and schoolmistresses may prepare as many candidates as possible, to take part in the competition.

IRON and COAL MASTER'S ASSOCIATION for awarding ANNUAL PRIZES among the SCHOOLS of the MINING DISTRICT of MONMOUTHSHIRE.

President.—Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Pontypool Park.

Vice-Presidents.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Monmouth.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

Patron.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Committee.

Thomas Brown, Esq., Ebbw Vale.
F. Levick, Esq., Blaina.
R. P. Davis, Esq., Tredegar.
G, T. Hubbock, Esq., Rhymney.
Sir Thomas Phillips.
Thomas Powell, jun., Esq., The Gaer.
W. Williams, Esq.
J. Firmstone, Esq.
L. Powell, Esq.
Jas. Brown, Esq.
Martin Morrison, Esq.

Subscribers.

	£	s.	d.
C. Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, Pontypool Park	5	0	0
Messrs. Darby, Brown, and Co., Abersychan Ironworks	5	0	0
Messrs. Darby, Brown, and Co., Cwm Bran	5	0	0
Thomas Powell, Esq., The Gaer	5	0	0
Sir Thomas Phillips	5	0	0
Trustees of the late Thomas Protheroe, Esq.	10	0	0
The Earl of Abergavenny	5	0	0
James Brown, Esq., Brynglas	5	0	0
Messrs. Banks and Co., Pontymister	3	3	0
W. Williams, Esq., for Pontnywynnyd, Varteg, Golynos, and Co.	10	0	0
Launcelot Powell, Esq., Clydach Co.	5	0	0
F. Levick, Esq., for Blaina and Cwm Celyn Co., &c.	10	0	0
Messrs, Darby, Brown, and Co., Ebbw Vale and Victoria	5	0	0
Messrs. Darby, Brown, and Co., Sir Howy	5	0	0
R. P. Davis, Esq., for Tredegar Ironworks Co.	10	0	0
Rhymney Ironworks Co.	10	0	0
J. Firmstone, Esq, for Pontypool Ironworks Co.	5	0	0
Martin Morrison, Esq., Newport	2	2	0
T. P. Price, Esq., Abertillery	2	2	0
Joseph Latch, Esq., Newport	2	2	0
W. S. Cartwright, Esq., Newport	1	1	0
W. A. Williams, Esq., Llangibby	1	1	0
	£116	11	0

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.—Sir Thomas Phillips.

The object of this association is to induce parents te keep their children at school longer and more regularly than is at present the custom, and to hold out to the children themselves an additional motive to diligence and good conduct.

Conditions of Competition.

1. Candidates to be boys or girls (not pupil-teachers) who have attended for a period of at least two years, an elementary school for the working classes, approved of by some member of the association,

2. They must be at least ten years of age.

3. They will be required to produce a certificate from their

teacher, that they have attended the day school at least 176 days during the twelve months ending the 1st June preceding the examination.

4. Certificates will also be required of good character, and of satisfactory progress in religious knowledge, signed by their teacher, and countersigned by their clergyman or minister.

5. All candidates will be expected to read tolerably; to write a fair round hand; to spell simple words correctly from dictation; and, in arithmetic, to have a fair knowledge of the first four rules, simple and compound.

Those competing for the higher prizes will be examined in decimals and the higher rules of arithmetic, and in grammar and geography.

Girls will be expected to possess skill in needlework, and should bring with them the requisite material for cutting out and making some article of clothing.

§ A. The above rules have been drawn up with a special view to the first year's examination. In subsequent years it may be judged expedient to modify them.

§ B. Managers of schools who wish to send candidates to take part in the above competition must forward, on or before the 1st day of June next, a list of such candidates, specifying the age of each, together with a certificate that the school is approved of by some member of the association, to the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, or J. Bowstead, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Privy Council Office, London.

§ C. The examinations for the year 1857 will be held at Newport, in the month of July next.

The day and hour of the examination will be duly announced by public advertisement.

§ D. Prizes, not exceeding on the whole 100*l.*, of 3*l.*, 2*l.*, and 1*l.* each, will be given to the successful candidates according to their proficiency, as shown by the examinations.

Smaller prizes in addition to the above may also be given on the recommendation of the Inspectors.

The name of each successful candidate will be registered in a book, to be provided by the association, to which reference may always be made.

A handsomely printed card will be given to each successful candidate, certifying that he has gained a prize. The prizes and the cards will be delivered to the successful candidates at a public meeting, which will be held after each annual examination.*

The expenses of the successful candidates in attending the examination and the meeting will be defrayed by the association.

The printed cards will form a lasting certificate of good conduct at school, and will be not only a just object of satisfaction to the possessors of them and to their friends, but a valuable testimonial to any employer.

In some parts of the country, the employers of juvenile labour have signified their intention of giving a preference to those children who are possessed of certificates of good conduct signed by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

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* A "Card of Merit" will be given to such of the unsuccessful candidates as appear to deserve that encouragement.

§ E. In order to encourage boys to keep up and extend their knowledge after leaving school, to show them the value of good character, and to teach them habits of economy, it is further proposed to offer, in subsequent years, prizes of *5l.* each, to candidates who pass a satisfactory examination in some one or two books, which may be selected from a list of works to be hereafter advertised, and who can produce certificates, signed by their minister, and also by some member of the association,—

a. That they have gained one of the preceding prizes.

b. That they are employed in connexion with the works of some member of the association.

c. That their character is good.

This prize will only be awarded once to the same individual.

The sum will be invested in the savings bank, in the name of the successful candidate, and at the expiration of two years from its being awarded, the savings bank book, containing the statement of the original sum and the interest, will be given over to him.

If any boy who has become entitled to this sum dies before two years are completed, the money will at once be given over to the parents.

A printed card will also be given with this prize.

IRON and COAL MASTERS' ASSOCIATION for awarding ANNUAL PRIZES among the SCHOOLS of the MINING DISTRICT of EAST GLAMORGANSHIRE.*

President.—The Honorable R. Windsor Clive, M.P.

Patron.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Committee.

Henry Austin Bruce, Esq., M.P.
Robert Crawshay, Esq.
Richard Forman, Esq.
Anthony Hill, Esq.
John Nixon, Esq.
Thomas Wayne, Esq.
Mr. David Wm. James.
J. Insole, Esq.
Thomas Powell, jun., Esq.

Subscribers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Trustees of the Dowlais Iron Company	10	0	0
Richard Forman, Esq., Pennydarran	5	0	0
Robert Cruwshay, Esq., Cyfartha Castle	10	0	0
Anthony Hill, Esq., Plymouth Ironworks	10	0	0
Hon. R. Windsor Clive, M.P.	5	0	0
J. Bruce Pryce, Esq., Duffryn	5	0	0
Thomas Wayne, Esq., Gadlys	5	0	0
J. Nixon, Esq., Cardiff	5	0	0
Mr. David William James, Llwyncelyn, Newbridge	3	3	0
Thomas Powell, Esq., The Gaer, Newport	3	0	0
J. Insole, Esq., Cardiff	5	0	0
J. Worthington, Esq., Lancaiach, Newbridge	3	3	0
Mr. Calvert, Gelliwysted House, Newbridge	3	3	0
Messrs. Carr, Brothers, and Co.	2	2	0
W. I. Cartwright, Esq.	1	1	0
George T. Clark, Esq.	5	5	0
H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
The Dean of Llandaff	1	0	0
Rev. G. Thomas, Ystrad-y-Mynach	5	0	0
Thomas Powell, jun., Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. W. Bruce	1	0	0
	£99	2	0

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.—George T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais House.

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* The rules of this and the West Glamorgan and Carmarthenshire Association are the same as the preceding one.

Association for awarding Annual Prizes among the Schools of the Mining and Manufacturing District of West Glamorgan and Carmarthenshire.

President.
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.

Patron.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Committee.

Ch. J. Hampton, Esq.
Wm. Gilbertson, Esq.
H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P.
Ll. Llewellen, Esq.
Starling Benson, Esq.
Charles W. Nevill, Esq.
John M. Clabon, Esq.

Subscribers.

	£	s.	d.
Ch. J. Hampton, Esq., Llynvi Valley Ironworks	3	0	0
W. H. Buckland, Esq., Maesteg	3	0	0
G. S. Ford, Esq., and Son, Bryndu	3	0	0
R. Beveridge, Esq., Cefn Coal Co.	8	0	0
Messrs. Brogden and Sons, Tondu	3	0	0
The English Copper Company, per Wm. Gilbertson, Esq., Cwm Avon	10	0	0
Ll. Llewellyn, Esq., Abera-von, &c.	10	0	0
Vivian and Sons	10	0	0
C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.	10	0	0
Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq.	5	0	0
Charles H. Waring, Esq., Neath Abbey Coal Co.	5	0	0
Charles H. Smith, Esq., and Starling Benson, Esq.	5	0	0
Robert Smith, Esq., Dafyn Tin-plate Works	5	0	0
Messrs. Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co., Llanelly	10	0	0
Miss Gulston Stepney, Llanelly House, in respect of her Colliery Royalties, per Messrs. Fearon and Clabon	10	0	0
Messrs. Carr, Brothers, and Co., Ystradour Colliery, Swansea Valley	2	2	0
N. Edward Vaughan, Esq., Rhiola, Neath	3	0	0
	£100	2	0

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., Maesteg House, Swansea.

West Glamorgan and Carmarthenshire Prize Association.

Notice* is hereby given, that the examination prizes, under this scheme, is intended to be held in the Hafod school, near the Landore station, Swansea, on Friday, the 17th of July next, at half past eleven in the morning, and that the managers of each competing school must forward a list of their candidates on or before the 17th day of June next, either to the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, or to J. Bowstead, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspectors, Education Department, Privy Council Office, London, S.W.

This list must state the name of the school, the name of the member of the association by whom such school is recommended, and the name, age, and sex of each candidate.

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* Notice issued about a month before the day fixed for the examination. The notices issued by the two other South Wales Associations were similar, with the exception of the time and place. Newport was appointed for one and Cardiff for the other.

Conditions of Competition.

1. Candidates to be boys or girls (not pupil-teachers) who have attended for a period of at least two years (excepting in the case of new schools) an elementary school for the working classes, approved of by some member of the association.

2. They must be at least ten years of age.

3. They will be required to produce a certificate from their teacher, that they have attended the day school at least 176 days during the twelve months ending the 1st June preceding the examination.

4. Certificates will also be required of good character, and of satisfactory progress in religious knowledge, signed by their teacher, and countersigned by their minister, or by the manager of the school.

There will be an examination in religious knowledge, by the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, for those children who choose to present themselves. Such children will not be required to produce certificates of religious knowledge. The names of those who pass satisfactorily will be published in a separate list, but no prizes for religious knowledge will be given from the general fund.

5. All candidates will be expected to read tolerably; to write a fair round hand; to spell simple words correctly from dictation; and, in arithmetic, to have a fair knowledge of the first four rules, simple and compound.

Those competing for the higher prizes will be examined in decimals and the higher rules of arithmetic, and in grammar and geography.

Girls will be expected to possess skill in needlework, and should bring with them the requisite materials for cutting out and making some article of clothing.

Prize Examination, to be held at the Hafod School, near the Landore Station, Swansea, on Friday, the 17th July 1857, at half-past Eleven A.M.

Name of School _____

Address of Correspondent _____

We hereby Certify,

1st. That each of the under-named children has attended an elementary day school for a period of at least two years, and that the attendance in each case amounted to at least 176 days, exclusive of Sundays, in the year ended on the 1st of June last.

2nd. That these children severally bear good characters, have been attentive to their religious duties, and have made satisfactory progress in religious knowledge.

Name in full.	Age.		Occupation of Parents.
	Years.	Months.	

Signed ..... } *Teachers.*

Countersigned .....

N.B.—Each candidate must bring to the examination three pens, a pen-holder, and three sheets of paper of this size (folio), and this certificate, properly filled up and signed, must be delivered to H.M. Inspector on the morning and before the commencement of the examination.

ASSOCIATION for awarding ANNUAL PRIZES among the SCHOOLS of the MINING DISTRICTS of DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, and LEICESTERSHIRE.

President.

Francis Wright, Esq., Osmaston Manor, Derby.

Vice-Presidents.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P.
Viscountess Palmerston.
Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P.
The Venerable Archdeacon Hill.
Richard Barrow, Esq.

Patron.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

Committee.

William Needham, Esq., The Grange, Alfreton.
George Vaughan, Esq., Snibstone Colliery, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Alfred Barnes, Esq., Grass-Moor Colliery, Chesterfield.

Subscribers collectively to the amount of - - - - £100 0 -

FOR THE EREWASH VALLEY.

The Butterley Co., Butterley, near Alfreton.
Messrs. Barber, Walker, and Co., Eastwood, Notts.
A. M. Mundy, Esq., Shipley Hall, Derbyshire.
Messrs. Coke and Co., Pinxton Collieries, near Alfreton.
Thomas North, Esq., Nottingham.
W. P. Morewood, Esq., Alfreton Hall, Derbyshire.
Messrs. S. and P. Potter, Ilkeston, near Nottingham.
Messrs. Oakes and Co., Alfreton Iron Works, Derbyshire.
Messrs. Haslam, Bros., Swanwick, near Alfreton.
Messrs. Mellors, Bros., Hucknall Colliery, near Alfreton.
Mr. S. C. Royston, Stoneyford Colliery, near Alfreton.
Messrs. J. and C. Mold, Alderwasley Iron Works, near Belper, Derbyshire.
Messrs. Charles Seeley and Co., Lincoln.

FOR THE LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT.

John T. Woodhouse, Esq., Midland Road, Derby.
The Moira Colliery Co., near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
The Granville Colliery Co., near Burton-on-Trent.
Messrs. Wm. Stenson and Co., Whitwick Collieries, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
The Snibstone Colliery Co., near Ashby-de la-Zouch.
Messrs. Walker and Worswick, Coleorton Collieries, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Messrs. Hall and Boardman, Swadlincote Old Colliery, near Burton-on-Trent.
Wm. Worswick, Esq., Leicester.

FOR THE NORTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT.

The Clay Cross Colliery Company, near Chesterfield.
The Wingerworth Colliery Co., near Chesterfield.
The Wingerworth Iron Co., near Chesterfield.
Robert Stephenson, Esq., Tapton Colliery, near Chesterfield.
The Grass Moor Colliery Co., near Chesterfield.

Additional List of Subscriptions.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G.	-	-	-	10	0 0
Viscountess Palmerston -	-	-	-	5	0 0
Richard Barrow, Esq., Staveley Works	-	-	-	10	0 0
The Hon. G. R. Cavendish, M.P.	-	-	Donation	5	0 0
				£130	0 0

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Mr. George Pickering, Eastwood, Nottingham.

The object of this association is to induce parents to keep their children at school longer and more regularly than is at present the custom, and to hold out to the children themselves an additional motive to diligence and good conduct.*

Conditions of Competition.

1. Candidates to be boys or girls (not pupil-teachers) who have attended for a period of at least two years an elementary school for the working classes approved by some member of the association.
2. They must be at least ten years of age.

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* The same notice to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses was prefixed to the printed copies of these rules, &c., circulated by the association immediately after its formation, as is printed above with the papers of the South Wales Associations.

3. They will be required to produce a certificate, from their teacher, that they have attended the day school at least 176 days during each of the twelve months ending the 1st June preceding the examination.

4. Certificates will also be required of good character, and of satisfactory progress in religious knowledge, signed by their teacher, and countersigned by their clergyman or minister.

5. All candidates will be expected to read tolerably; to write a fair round hand; to spell simple words correctly from dictation; and, in arithmetic, to have a fair knowledge of the first four rules, simple and compound.

Those competing for the higher prizes will be examined in decimals and the higher rules of arithmetic, and in grammar and geography.

Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are reminded, that as the principal object of the association is to improve the education of children whose parents are connected with the collieries and ironworks, any children whose parents belong to other occupations will be expected to answer more difficult questions than those submitted to the first-named class of children.

Girls will be expected to possess skill in needlework, and should bring with them the requisite materials for cutting out and making some article of clothing.

§ A. The above rules have been drawn up with a special view to the first year's examination. In subsequent years it may be judged expedient to modify them.

§ B. Managers of schools who wish to send candidates to take part in the above competition must forward, on or before the 1st day of June next, a list of such candidates, specifying the age of each, together with a certificate that the school is approved of by some member of the Association, to the Rev. J. J. Blandford, or Matthew Arnold, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Privy Council Office, London.

§ C. The examinations for the year 1857 will be held at Derby in the month of July next.

The day and hour of the examination will be duly announced by public advertisement.

§ D. Prizes, not exceeding on the whole 100*l.* of 3*l.*, 2*l.*, and 1*l.* each, will be given to the successful candidates according to their proficiency, as shown by the examinations.

Smaller prizes in addition to the above may also be given on the recommendation of the Inspectors.

The name of each successful candidate will be registered in a book, to be provided by the association, to which reference may always be made.

A handsomely printed card will be given to each successful candidate, certifying that he has gained a prize. The prizes and the cards will be delivered to the successful candidates at a public meeting, which will be held after each annual examination.

These cards will form a lasting certificate of diligence and good conduct at school, and will be not only a just object of satisfaction

to the possessors of them and to their friends, but a valuable testimonial to any employer.

In some parts of the country the employers of juvenile labour have signified their intention of giving a preference to those children who are possessed of these cards, signed by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

The expenses of the successful candidates in attending the examination and the meeting will be defrayed by the association, together with such other casual charges as the Inspectors may recommend.

§ E. In order to encourage boys to keep up and extend their knowledge after leaving school, to show them the value of good character, and to teach them habits of economy, it is further proposed to offer, in subsequent years, prizes of 5*l.* each, to candidates who pass a sasisfactory examination in some one or two books, which may be selected from a list of works to be hereafter advertised, and who can produce certificates, signed by their minister, and also by some member of the association,—

a. That they have gained one of the preceding prizes.

b. That they are employed in connexion with the works of some member of the association.

c. That their character is good.

This prize will only be awarded once to the same individual.

The sum will be invested in the savings bank, in the name of the successful candidate, and at the expiration of two years from its being awarded, the savings bank book, containing the statement of the original sum and the interest, will be given over to him.

If any boy who has become entitled to this sum dies before the two years are completed, the money will at once be given over to his parents, or to his nearest relative.

A printed card will also be given with this prize.

General Rules of the West Yorkshire Northern Association, for awarding Prizes to the Children of Persons employed in Coal and Ironstone Mines.

Chairman.
J. T. Fenton, Esq.

Vice-Chairman.
T. W. Embleton, Esq.

Committee.

J. C. D. Charlesworth, Esq.	Henry Briggs, Esq.
L. W. Wickham, Esq.	J. B. Pope, Esq.
Ch. Wheatley, Esq.	Robert Snow, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.
Mr. Thomas Pickersgill, Waterloo Main Colliery, Leeds.

Rule 1.—A member of this association shall be an employer of labour in coal or ironstone mines, and a subscriber of not less than 1*l.* to the funds of this association annually.

Rule 2.—A chairman, vice chairman, and secretary shall be appointed annually.

Rule 3.—A committee shall be chosen annually, to consist of six persons, besides the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary, who shall be *ex officio* members of that committee.

Rule 4.—Subscriptions shall be due on the first of January in each year, and all members not paying their subscriptions on or before the first of May following shall be disqualified from sending candidates for the ensuing examination.

Rule 5.—The secretary shall act as treasurer, to whom all subscriptions are to be paid, and who shall produce his accounts at the annual general meeting, or whenever required by the committee.

Rule 6.—The prizes shall be awarded at the annual general meeting, to be held in the month of October in each year, in Leeds.

P.S.—Contributions from all persons wishing to promote the education of children employed in collieries or iron mines will be thankfully received by the committee.

Conditions of Competition for Prizes in the West Yorkshire Northern Association.

That the competitors for prizes shall be divided in four classes :—

A 1. Boys and girls under 10 years of age.

A 2. „ „ „ passing the higher examination.

B. Boys and girls under 13 years of age.

C. Boys under 16 years of age.

General Conditions.

Certificates shall be produced,—

1st. As to the age of the candidates.

2nd. That they are the sons or daughters of persons employed in or about coal or iron mines, or living under the care of persons so employed. This certificate must be signed by the employer of their parents or guardians.

3rd. That they are of good character, and have made satisfactory progress in religious knowledge. This certificate must be signed by their teacher, and countersigned by their clergyman or minister.

4th. The candidates shall elect which prize they will compete for.

Special Certificates.—Class A.

1st. That they, not being pupil-teachers, have attended for a period of at least two years an elementary day school, and that they have attended such school or schools at least 176 days during each of the two twelvemonths ending the 1st September preceding the examination.

2nd. That such school or schools be approved of by that member of the association who employs their parents or guardians.

Classes B. and C.

Boys shall produce a certificate, signed by their employer, that that they are working at a coal or iron mine, the owner of which is a member of this association. Girls, that their parents or guardians are working for a member of this association.

Prizes for Class A 1.

To those who shall pass a satisfactory examination in reading, writing a fair round hand, spelling simple words correctly from dictation, and having a fair knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic.

Class A 2.

To those who shall pass a satisfactory examination in the compound rules of arithmetic, in practice, grammar, and geography.

In both these classes girls will be required to have skill in needlework and knitting, and shall bring with them the requisite materials for making some article of clothing.

Class B.

In order to extend the advantages of the education received by Class A., a further prize will be offered to those who shall pass a satisfactory examination in one or two books to be selected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for the district, and approved of by the committee, the names of which for the succeeding examination will be published at each annual meeting.

Girls shall bring with them the requisite materials for cutting out and making some article of clothing.

Class C.

Also, in order to encourage boys to keep up and extend their knowledge after leaving school, and to show them the value of a good character, further prizes will be offered to those who shall pass a satisfactory examination in some one or two subjects, which shall be selected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for the district; such subjects to be taken from a list approved of by the committee of this association, and hereafter to be advertised.

This prize to be awarded only once to the same person.

The prize for class	A 1.	shall be	£1	0	0
„ „	A 2.	„	2	0	0
„ „	B.	„	3	0	0
„ „	C.	„	5	0	0

The number of prizes in each class annually will depend upon the amount of subscriptions received, and will be decided by the committee for the time being.

A printed card shall be given to each successful candidate, which will not only be a just object of satisfaction to their possessors and to their friends, but a valuable testimonial to any employer. A card of merit will also be given to each unsuccessful candidate in each class who shall be, in the opinion of the Inspector, worthy of such encouragement.

The amount of each prize will be invested in the savings bank, in the name of each successful candidate, and at the expiration of two years from the award, the savings bank book, containing the statement of the original sum and interest, will be handed over to the person entitled to it.

If any boy or girl who has become entitled to a prize die before the two years are completed, the money will at once be given over to his or her parents or guardians.

The name of each successful candidate shall be registered in a book to be provided by the association, and to which each member may have access.

Teachers of schools who wish to send candidates to take part in the above examination must forward, on or before 1st September in each year, a list of the candidates, with the required certificates, to the secretary of this association, who shall submit the same to the committee, and, on their approval, shall forward a list of the candidates to one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for the district, addressed to him at the Privy Council Office, London.

The examination for the year 1857, will be held in Leeds in the month of October.

The day and hour of the examination will be duly announced by public advertisement.

The expenses of the successful candidates and their teachers attending the examination and the meeting will be defrayed by the association, together with such casual charges as shall be approved by the committee of the association.

YORKSHIRE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION for awarding ANNUAL PRIZES amongst the SCHOOLS of the MINING DISTRICTS of BARNSLEY, SHEFFIELD, and ROTHERHAM.

President.

The Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough.
The Right Hon. Lord Wharncliffe.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P.
The Right Hon. James A. Stuart Wortley, M.P.
Sir George Wombwell, Bart.
Sir T. Brinkman, Bart.
Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq., M.P.
Sackville Lane Fox, Esq.
H. Vernon Wentworth, Esq.
J. Spencer Stanhope, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth, Esq.
J. Fullerton, Esq.

Committee.

John Twibell, Esq., Dodworth Hall, Barnsley.
J. W. Day, Esq., Hoyland Hall, Barnsley.
B. Biram, Esq., Wentworth, Rotherham.
John Chambers, Esq., Belmont House, Sheffield.
T. D. Jeffcock, Esq., Sheffield.
Jos. Charlesworth, Lofthouse, Wakefield.
S. Beale, Esq., Rotherham.
P. Jeffcock, Esq., Derby.
S. Sharp, Esq., Darley House, Barnsley.
T. Carr, Esq., Sheffield.

(With power to add to their number.)

Honorary Secretary.

Chas. Webster, Esq., Hoyland and Elsecar Colliery, Barnsley.

Object of the Association.

The object of this association is to induce parents to keep their children at school more regularly and for a longer time than is at present the custom, and to hold out to the children themselves an additional motive to diligence and good conduct.

Prizes are to be competed for by—

Class 1.—Boys and girls under eleven years of age.
Class 2.—Boys and girls under thirteen years of age.
Class 3.—Boys under sixteen years of age.

Conditions of Competition.

Certificates must be produced by Classes 1 and 2.

1.—Of the age of each candidate.

2.—That they are the sons or daughters, or under the guardianship of persons employed in or about a colliery or ironstone mine, or a work for the manufacture of iron, the owner of which is a member of this association.

This certificate must be signed by a member of the association.

3.—That their character is good, and that they have made satisfactory progress in religious knowledge.

This certificate must be signed by their teacher, and countersigned by their clergyman or minister.

4.—That they have attended an elementary school or schools for the working classes for a period of at least two years, and for at least 176 days during each year, ending the 1st June preceding the examination.

5.—That the school they are attending is approved of by a member of this association.

Amount of Prizes offered.

To Class 1	- -	Prizes of 1*l.* and 2*l.*
To Class 2	- -	„ 3*l.*
To Class 3	- -	„ 5*l.*

For the Prizes of 1l.

Class 1 will be examined in reading, writing a fair round hand, spelling simple words correctly from dictation, and in the first four rules of arithmetic.

For the Prizes of 2l.

Class 1 will be examined in the compound rules, and in practice, in grammar, and in the geography of the United Kingdom. Girls competing for these prizes will also be required to show some skill in needlework and knitting.

For the Prizes of 3l.

Class 2 will be examined in some of the above-named subjects, and also in one or more books or subjects selected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for the district, and approved of by the association, and which will be announced at each annual meeting of the association. Girls competing for this prize must bring with them the requisite materials for cutting out and making some article of clothing.

Class 3.—*Prizes of 5l.*

In order to encourage boys to keep up and extend their knowledge after leaving school, and to show them the value of a good character, prizes of 5*l.* will be offered to boys under sixteen, who pass a satisfactory examination in some one or two subjects which may be selected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for the district, and approved of by this association; the subjects to be selected from a list of works hereafter to be advertized. This prize will be awarded once only to the same individual. Competitors for this prize must obtain a certificate from some member of this association that they are in his employ, and that they bear a good character.

A handsomely printed card, signed by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for the district, will be given to each successful candidate, certifying that he has gained one of the above prizes.

These cards will not only be objects of just satisfaction to the possessors of them, but will be regarded as a recommendation for employment.

A card of merit will also be given to such unsuccessful candidates as, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Inspectors, are worthy of this encouragement.

The name of each successful candidate will be registered in a book to be provided by the association, and kept by its secretary, to which all parties interested may have access.

Teachers who wish to send candidates to compete for these prizes must forward, on the 1st of June next, a list of the candidates, with the required certificates, to Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the district, addressed to him, at the Privy Council Office, Downing Street, London.

The examination for the year 1857 will be held in Barnsley, in the month of June next.

The place and time of the examination will be announced by public advertisement.

The prizes and the cards of merit will be delivered to the successful candidates at a public meeting, which will be held a few days after the day of the examination, and of which also public notice will be given.

The expenses of the successful candidates and their teachers, in attending the examination and the meeting, will be defrayed by the association, together with such other charges as shall be recommended by the inspectors, and approved of by the committee of the association.

The competition for these prizes is open to schools of every denomination, whether under government inspection or not, provided they are approved of by a member of the association.

Appendix C.

Circular addressed to the Proprietors of Collieries and to the Owners of Mineral Property in South Lancashire and Cheshire (referred to at p. 9 of report).

(Private.)

3, Dean Street, Park Lane, London, W.

April 20, 1857.

Sir,

I beg to ask your attention to a subject regarding the education of the children of the colliery population around you.

It is my duty, as you may be aware from my reports annually presented to Parliament, to inquire into the state of the mining districts, with a view to forwarding any measures that may be deemed likely to contribute to the general benefit.

In those reports I have from time to time urged the necessity of some means being adopted by which the good elementary education now so liberally placed within the reach of the children of colliers and miners should be more generally taken advantage of by them, and more effectually implanted in their minds.

In the hope of promoting that object the principal persons connected with the iron and coal works of South Staffordshire, East of Dudley, formed themselves, in the year 1851, at my suggestion, into an association for offering prizes of some value, annually to be competed for by the whole of the schools in that important district.

The result was so encouraging that similar associations were formed in the succeeding year for North Staffordshire, and subsequently for Shropshire, by the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for those counties; and in the year 1853, by Mr. Norris and myself, for the district of South Staffordshire, West of Dudley. Mr. Norris's reports showed so conclusively the good effects resulting from the competition for these prizes, and the distribution of the certificates accompanying them, that another association was formed, in 1855, at my suggestion, for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, chiefly by the efforts of the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and the Rev. D. J. Stewart, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the northern counties.

In the course of last year I succeeded in forming three associations, comprising the whole of the mining portion of South Wales, each of them supported, like all the preceding ones, by nearly all the principal employers of mining labour, and by many of the owners of mineral property.

Within the last few months the Coal Masters' Association for the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, after hearing my statements at one of their meetings relative to these associations, passed unanimous resolutions adopting the plan of the associations for South Wales, appointing a committee, and voting the sum of 100*l.* to carry the objects of the association into effect.

Within the same time also, at similar public meetings, the employers of mining labour in Yorkshire, after having heard my statements, passed unanimous resolutions forming two associations; one

for the mining district round Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield; the other for the district round Barnsley, Sheffield, and Rotherham. The Birmingham Education Association has also since adopted a prize-scheme for that town and neighbourhood.

I venture now to address you, as an employer of mining labour in the important mining district of South Lancashire and Cheshire, for the purpose of laying these facts before you; and I beg to refer you to the copy of my report to Parliament for last year, sent herewith, for other particulars regarding some of the above-named associations; and also to a copy of the rules recently adopted by the Yorkshire Southern Association, and which appear to me to be applicable to your district.

Permit me to express the hope that, by your aid, associations will be formed for South Lancashire and Cheshire. Should this be so, the whole of the great mining districts in England and Wales will be embraced in the operation of these associations.

The contributions, as you will observe at pages 7 and 9 of my report, vary according to the extent and importance of the works of each employer.

I should be glad if you should think proper to signify to me your approval of the suggestion to form an association of this kind for the portion of the coalfield in which your works are situated.

On receiving your answer, if favourable, I should take an early opportunity of communicating with you again upon the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HUGH SEYMOUR TREMENHEERE.

APPENDIX D.

BIRMINGHAM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—PRIZE-SCHEME, 1857.

President.

The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe.

Chairman.

W. L. Sargant.

Honorary Secretaries.

J. Fawkener Winfield. John Thackray Bunce.

QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.

Third Class (lowest) Prize.

(1.) Boys or girls (not being pupil-teachers or paid monitors) who can produce certificates that they have attended for one year and are still attending any public elementary school within the borough of Birmingham, and who can also produce certificates of good conduct and character.

(2.) These prizes being intended for the children of the industrial classes, the committee reserve to themselves the right of defining what schools shall be eligible to send candidates.

Second Class (middle) Prize.

(3.) Candidates for the second class must produce certificates that they are attending school, and have attended for two years; and must produce the same certificate in regard to conduct as the third class.

First Class (highest) Prize.

(4.) Candidates for the first class must produce certificates that they are attending school, and have attended for three years; and must produce the same certificate of conduct as in the former classes.

(5.) In the case of girls, certificates of a knowledge of needlework (sewing) will, in each class, be required in addition to the other qualifications.

(6.) No child can compete for the second (or middle) prize without having previously obtained the third (or lowest) prize, or a certificate of commendation; nor can any child compete for the first (or highest) prize without having previously obtained the third and second prizes, or corresponding certificates. The third prize will be confined to children under eleven years old; the second prize to children under thirteen years old; and the first prize to children under sixteen years old.

(7.) *For the present and next year* (1857–8) *the preceding clause will be modified so as to allow properly qualified candidates to compete for prizes in the three classes.*

(8.) A year's attendance at school will, throughout this scheme, be understood to mean that the scholar has attended not less than 176 days in the year. In computing the 176 days, two half days, whether morning or afternoon, may be reckoned as a day, but Sunday attendances will not be counted in.

(9.) The certificates of attendance and moral character must be signed by the teacher of the school, and countersigned by the minister of religion to whose place of worship the school is attached, or by the managers of the school.

(10.) If a child moves from one school to another certificates must be produced from each school attended during the period for which attendance is required. In cases of change of school the aggregate attendance will be counted as attendance within this rule, provided the committee are satisfied that sufficient reason is shown for such change.

Subjects of Examination.

(11.) *Third Class (lowest).*—Candidates must read fluently; write from dictation; spell correctly; work the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound; answer questions on the map of England.

(12.) *Second Class (middle).*—Candidates must read fluently; write from dictation; work the first four rules of arithmetic, and

reduction, proportion, and practice; answer questions on the map of Europe; parse an easy sentence.

(13.) *First Class* (*highest*).—Candidates must answer questions in arithmetic generally; in geography (general outline); in English grammar; and on the outlines of English history.

(14.) *Religious Knowledge.*—Candidates will be examined in various portions of the Holy Scriptures, to be fixed from year to year by the board of examiners. This part of the examination will be conducted (if required) by an examiner or examiners of the denomination to which the school belongs.

Special Prizes.

(15.) Individuals will be allowed to offer special prizes for the following subjects, subject to regulation by the committee: boys and girls—arithmetic, grammar, geography, mechanics, English history, composition, drawing: girls only—cutting out, sewing, knitting, darning, marking, &c.

(16.) No candidate can compete for more than one of the special prizes.

Nature of the Prizes.

(17.) Prizes of books or money will be given to each candidate who shall obtain such a proportion of the whole number of marks as shall be fixed from year to year by the committee. Certificates will be given to each candidate who shall obtain a certain lower proportion of marks, to be similarly fixed.

Machinery of Administration.

(18.) Prize fund to be raised, and kept distinct from the general fund of the association.

(19.) A board of examiners, to be appointed yearly by the general committee of the association, of these a certain number to be appointed to act as examiners, and the questions framed by them to be submitted to and approved by the whole board, but this regulation shall not apply to the questions included in Clause 14.

(20.) Examinations to be conducted entirely on paper.

(21.) *The first examination will be held early in October next.*

Appendix E.

(Referred to at p. 32 of Report.)

Low Moor, Bradford, Yorkshire,

My dear Sir, Nov. 22, 1856.

I have much pleasure in giving you the accompanying information relative (mainly) to the *mining* population of this my parish. My testimony is perhaps worth something, when I say that it is not that of a stranger to the people, or a theorist, but of one who has had practical acquaintance with the people and the practice of which I speak.

I was instituted to this living in February 1833, consequently I have held it nearly twenty-four years. I would preface my remarks by saying that I believe there are few social evils of which I have to speak which might not be greatly modified, if not removed, by means which are quite within the reach of those persons who furnish employment to the people; and that I believe it is their most anxious wish to do all that can be, so to modify, and, if possible, so to remove.

I believe that the want of a better classification of the sleeping apartments of the different members of the family,—the parents being separated from the children, and the males from the females, has had much to do with the present low state of decent moral feeling in the working classes; consequently the remedy is clear, and not more clear than feasible.

I can see a striking change for the better in the habits of respect which the working classes show to their superiors,—*habits* which I have reason to believe have arisen out of an improved *feeling* towards their superiors. I here refer to that *respectful recognition* which they give to their betters, and that *altered tone of language* which they use towards them.

Our schools have grown up alike *in size and efficiency*. When I came here twenty-four years ago, we had only one boys' and one girls' school, week day and Sunday, numbering probably 150 children, perhaps less. We have now these same schools, week-day and school, with probably 120 children in each, or 240 in all. We have an *infant day-school* of from 150 to 160 or 170 infants; *this last school* becomes a *school for older children on Sundays*, of from 120 to 140 boys and as many girls; and we have a *second infant-school, week day and Sunday school*, of from sixty to seventy children, so that on Sunday *mornings* we have brought to church about 600 children. In addition, we have revived the *evening school* four nights in the week, for adults, young men, and children. The sum of 1*d.* per week entitles these different classes to the privilege of a well gas-lighted room, fire, daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, magazines, lending library, and the advantages of being instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing (mechanical and otherwise), &c.

I here give you the date of the formation of the Evening School, and the numbers of persons who attend and pay 1*d.* per week from September 29 to November 17:—

1st week,	men	24
2nd	„ „	24
3rd	„ men and boys	58
4th	„ „	63
5th	„ „	101
6th	„ „	106
7th	„ „	97
8th	„ „	135

The weeks slightly vary, owing to some of the men being on the *night turn of work*. The schoolmaster of the *old original* school, Mr. Scott, is a most worthy person, and completely devoted to his work; the same remark is equally true of his wife, both of whom I should be truly sorry to lose. Their devotion to their calling is most admirable.

Experience convinces me that an *education entirely free of charge* is not valued; that a small payment is necessary to make the parents feel an interest in it. Hence, when our evening school was entirely gratuitous, it fell through: now that we charge 1*d.* it succeeds. I wish every colliery master would make it a *sine qua non* that all colliery boys should attend some Sunday school or other. This has been done here, and with great success.

I have commenced a course of lectures on *week day* evenings on Nineveh. My first lecture was held on the 10th inst., C. Hardy, Esq., in the chair; the room was crowded, not less than 500 persons being present. The second lecture is looked for with great interest.

On Sunday evenings we have singing in the school, which draws many of the parents also; perhaps we may have sometimes 200 or 300 present.

Trusting that this information may be of some slight interest to you,

I remain, &c.

JOSHUA FAWCETT.

S. Tremenheere, Esq.

P.S. The infant-school room formerly belonged to the *Primitive Methodists;* they offered it to me to purchase. I purchased it of them, and, with the purchase, got what has ever proved a great help to me, all the leaders of that body, who now form a most united and persevering band of Sunday-school teachers. The other day they raised a subscription to buy a harmonium of twelve stops for the use of the children. It was a second-hand one, by Alexandre, of Paris, (costing originally 43*l.*,) and they bought it for 21*l.*

APPENDIX F.

EXTRACT from the SPEECH of the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S, on the occasion of the Distribution of the PRIZES of the WEST GLAMORGANSHIRE AND CARMARTHENSHIRE ASSOCIATION, at the GUILDHALL, SWANSEA. (From the *Swansea Herald*, July 29, 1857.)

"It was not in the power of this association, nor of any one that that could be formed, nor of any body or class of men, nor of the legislature itself, with the collective power and wisdom of the country, to deal with [the evil of the early removal of the children from school, and their irregularity of attendance during their school years]; it was not in the power of any or all of these classes to devise the means by which the poor of this country should be induced uniformly to continue the attendance of their children at the elementary schools for a sufficient time to complete that course of education which might in general be said to be desirable and necessary. That they could not do, but what could be done more or less generally—to a greater or smaller extent—was to induce the parents to allow their children to make the most of the time they spent in school. This the association proposed to effect by holding

out an inducement—not directly to the parents, but to the parents through the children—to induce them, or if necessary, to compel the children by the exercise of their parental authority, to make the best use of their time at school, and to turn the instruction they received to the best account. There might be many ways open, many plans devised to accomplish such a result—one might be by setting before the children, on certain occasions, the immense benefit that would result to them in their future lives by diligent and regular attendance, and by the pains they took both in and out of school to profit by the instruction given them. This, perhaps, would seem a very rational mode of procedure, but he was afraid that practically it would be found a very gross absurdity, because it would entirely fail in the result. Not a single child in any school in the country would ever be induced by considerations of that kind to give a single hour's more attention to school duties. It was against the nature and character of the youthful mind to look so far forward. Children looked to that which was immediately present. Place before them something stimulating and attractive in its immediate results, and they will put forth their energies for its attainment; but hold forth something which lies at the distance of years, and which is involved more or less in uncertainty, and you only betray a want of acquaintance with the character and nature of youth. Therefore the gentlemen who had joined the association had adopted a different course. They had devised something which was not only likely but certain to operate upon the spirit and energy of the youthful mind. The children were stimulated to a healthy competition by a prize sufficiently attractive to rouse their energies, and of sufficient value to repay the labour expended. Certain conditions were attached to the prizes, and when these were fulfilled, the fortunate and meritorious candidates were invited to meet in that hall, as he had now the happiness to meet them, to receive the prizes which had been offered for their competition. The plan of the association reflected infinite credit upon the gentlemen who comprised it, and he wished that the example thus set by the employers of labour in this vast mining and manufacturing district might be followed all over the kingdom. This association could not claim the merit, he might say the glory, of being the first, but it was one of the earliest established, and he hoped it would be very generally imitated, and that wherever circumstances would permit, similar associations might be formed. The result he believed would be, that the difficulty which the cause of education laboured under would be to a great degree removed. This association was only an experiment, and it was in the first year of its existence. He was himself very sanguine as to its results, entertaining a confident hope that it would be growing in usefulness the longer it lasted. * * * He wished all the schools well, and desired that all should reap the full benefit of this competition. He did not wish the advantages to be confined to any class. The greater the number of schools sending competitors for these prizes, the better the object of the institution was fulfilled; the greater and more advantageous was the effect upon each particular school. If the children imagined beforehand that the number of competitors would be small, of course their energy and interest

would not be excited in the same degree as if they knew that all the schools in the district, including those that had the reputation of being the best conducted, would send competitors. It therefore was desirable that the competition should be the largest possible."

Extract from the Speech of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop on Llandaff on the occasion of the Distribution of the Prizes of the East Glamorganshire Association at the Town Hall, Cardiff. (From the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*, August 8, 1857.)

"There always would be inducements to parents to put their children out to work in order to increase the family earnings, therefore the great question was how the evil could be best resisted and overcome. It could not be expected that an association could be formed which could actually make up to the parents the whole they would lose by keeping their children a longer time at school, but they might hope to call into action other feelings which were known to exist in human nature; and among others the love of distinction—that was a very natural feeling. It was, no doubt, implanted in us by an all-wise Providence for the very best of purposes, and, when properly directed, a very legitimate mode of human action. The scholar devoted hours and weeks and days to study, animated by the hope of the distinction which he might obtain, and which would embalm his name to posterity when he was gone. The soldier rushed into danger for the sake of distinction, as the poet said, even at the "cannon's mouth," and distinction was a legitimate motive to bring to bear upon children. It would be a strong inducement to exertion to know that they would be in the way they had been before the company, not only to receive a pecuniary reward, but to have their cards, which might be hung up in their cottages, and which might remain therein as permanent marks of their good conduct. He could not help thinking that this plan would have a very beneficial effect. Another motive was the manifest success that had attended the operations of the association. This was no mere experiment; it had been already tried in various parts of England. * * * With regard to their own association, it had been a very great gratification to him to be called upon last week to preside over a meeting at Newport; 214 children had been examined, and every one of them had complied with the rules of competition, and of those 214 nearly the whole passed a good examination. He believed he had the pleasure of putting rewards into 104 hands, not to mention the rewards given for knowledge of religious subjects. He thought, therefore, that in our own district, not to allude to South Wales generally, great success was attending this association."

At the same time and place, the Rev. John Bond, Wesleyan Minister of Cardiff, expressed himself as follows:—

"This association had already been productive of great good, and, he doubted not, would be productive of yet greater things. These annual distributions would stimulate the teachers—they would stimu-

late the children—and they would stimulate the managers of the schools. They would act too upon the public mind—they would sharpen the public mind in reference to education. There would be an action and reaction. The public mind, acted upon by the schools, would react upon the school, greater attention would be given to education, and a greatly improved state of it might be anticipated. An appeal had been made to him by Mr. Clark as to the fairness of the religious examination; he believed it to have been in every respect fairly conducted. * * * He was much pleased with a remark made by a little boy, a few days ago, in reference to this examination. He said, that he did not so much care for the money as for the certificate; he wanted the honour of the prize in the examination."

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LUNACY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 June 1857;—*for*,

"COPY

OF THE

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR."

(*Colonel Clifford.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *July* 1857.

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THE ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31*st March* 1857.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

According to our practice in previous Reports, we annex Tabular Statements (Appendix A) of the number of insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, on the 1st January 1857.

Licenses, and Changes therein.

The new Licenses granted, Licenses expired, and Changes in Proprietorship, during the year ending the 31st December 1856, are set forth in Appendix B.

Since the date of our last Report, a vacancy has occurred in this Commission by the death of Dr. Hume, which has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Nairne, late Physician of St. George's Hospital. Dr. Hume was attached to the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 41; and, being afterwards named a permanent Medical Commissioner under the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, he had given, for a period of 29 years, his services to the care and treatment of the Insane.

Appointment of new Commissioner.

We now report to your Lordship what has been done during the past year, in Counties and in Boroughs, to increase or improve the means of providing for their Lunatic poor; and more particularly the advances which have been made, between January 1856 and January 1857, towards a more complete supply of proper accommodation for Pauper Patients in County Asylums.

Provision for Pauper Lunatics in Counties and Boroughs.

In April, the site selected for the Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Huntingdonshire Asylum, having been visited and favourably reported on, was approved by the Board; and the contracts for purchase of the land received the Secretary of State's sanction in May. The ground, comprising about 257

Beds, Herts, and Hunts.

acres, is situated in Bedfordshire, at a place called South End, rather more than four miles to the north of Hitchin. The soil is good, the water supply ample, the locality healthy; and, when the railway communications now in progress are completed, the approaches on every side will be easy and convenient. As the district for which the Asylum will provide accommodation extends over three counties, this last was an important consideration. The plans for the building were finally approved, and received Sir George Grey's sanction, in October.

Bucks.

A small additional quantity of land has been purchased for the Buckinghamshire Asylum, of which the object is to secure a more adequate supply of water; and for this the Secretary of State's sanction was obtained in April.

Cambridgeshire, &c.

The progress of the Asylum for Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, and Borough of Cambridge, has been resumed; and a purchase of 12 additional acres was officially approved and authorized in August.

Cumberland and Westmorland.

The plans for the proposed Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum have been carefully considered; and are now in so advanced a state, as to afford ground for expectation that the building will shortly be begun.

Devon.

Additional buildings are in progress at the Devon Asylum, by which it is intended to relieve the female wards, at present greatly overcrowded, and to obtain space for the reception of the Lunatic Paupers of Plymouth. Such indeed, in May of this year, was the condition of these patients, owing to the

Plympton House and the Lunatic Paupers of Plymouth.

defective accommodation of Plympton House in which they were placed, that it was found necessary urgently to recommend their admission into the Devon Asylum, and we have to thank the Committee of Visitors for very promptly giving effect to our suggestion. A house having been taken at Exmouth, a selection was made of 40 of the Devon patients most likely to benefit by a change to the sea coast; and not only were the wards of the Asylum opened at once to 40 Plymouth Lunatics, whose continued exclusion might have lessened their chances of cure, but, for the inmates they replaced, timely recreation and enjoyment were provided. At first some alarm was felt at Exmouth, which

Branch establishment of the Devon Asylum at Exmouth.

appears to have been of brief duration; but on receiving, at the close of August, a memorial from the residents to the Secretary of State conveying that feeling of alarm, it became our duty to point out to Sir George Grey, that the step so humanely taken by the Visitors of the Devon Asylum

Asylum was one which, under proper and necessary restrictions, had been in use for several years past, with salutary results, in the case of Patients in Licensed Houses above the pauper condition. We showed that it was, in fact, as a subsequent part of this Report will further exhibit, an essential element in the improved treatment of the Insane that they should thus be allowed all reasonable opportunities of exercise, air, and recreation; and that while it had led to no inconvenience, it had been attended with indisputable benefit, as an important means not only of inculcating, among the Patients, as far as possible, habits of self-control, but of weakening the impression, too apt to be entertained by themselves, that their detention is a penal confinement, and not a discipline rendered necessary by disease. We had given every encouragement, therefore, to the practice of taking them, whether in public or private Asylums, to walk daily in the country adjoining their abodes, with proper attendance, and a due regard to the selection of Patients fit to receive such permission; and it was, as it continues to be, our belief that from its continued enjoyment and benefit, wherever possible, it would be impolitic and cruel to debar this numerous class of the suffering and afflicted.

Memorial against, and reply thereto.

It has been arranged during the year, in reference to the contemplated additions to the Dorsetshire Asylum, that certain purchases of land, in substitution for a portion which had received previous approval, should be made; and, personal inspection having shown the propriety of this arrangement, and that the public will gain by the change effected, it has had our sanction.

Dorset.

The plans for the New Asylum for the County of Durham, having received much consideration, were finally approved by the Secretary of State in September; and we shall watch with anxiety the progress of a building wherein accommodation is meant to be extended as well to the Durham Pauper Patients, as to those of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For, of the Houses in which the Lunatic Poor of these large and important districts have been hitherto placed (Bensham, Gateshead Fell, and Wreckenton), it has been our duty on almost every occasion to report most unfavourably; not only as to their crowded state, but their general unsatisfactory condition. At Bensham, more particularly, during the many years in which about 150 Pauper Lunatics, belonging principally to the County of Durham, have been detained there, it has occurred to us from time to time, during our various visits, to notice its gross defects;

Durham.

Licensed Houses receiving Pauper Patients of the northern districts.

Bensham, mismanagement of.

and, with a view to their remedy, to make such suggestions as we knew to be practicable. For, in making them, we were guided by the consideration, that, the building being only appropriated to County Patients for as long or as short a time as a proper Asylum should remain unbuilt, they ought not to include any structural changes; and we confined them accordingly to matters affecting health and treatment, such as better arrangements for the sick and feeble, additional furniture and day and night clothing, more careful distribution of the inmates, improvements in diet, dress, and ventilation, more means of exercise and fresh air, and greater precautions against dangerous accidents. *(For specimen of such recommendations* See *Appendix C.)*

Neglect of suggestions for Improvements.

But so long as the Bensham Asylum remained in the hands of Mr. Glenton, such suggestions from us, though repeated twice, thrice, four times, even six times successively, obtained no attention; and such was the condition of the place in February last, that at our instance, upon the urgent representation of a clergyman of the county, the Rev. Bedford Hall, who had forwarded to our Board several grave charges involving detailed instances of maltreatment, the Visiting Magistrates of Durham instituted a special inquiry, which resulted in the dismissal of the then Medical Officer of Bensham, and of an attendant who had been implicated in the maltreatment proved. The house has since passed wholly out of Mr. Glenton's hands into those of a new proprietor, Dr. Robinson, by whom considerable improvements have been made, as well in the management and general conduct, as in alterations of the premises which it had become unsafe any longer to delay; but the obstinate refusal of the former proprietor, during so many years, to submit to any such outlay for the benefit of his patients, practically illustrates the evil of committing to private Licensed Houses the treatment of the Lunatic Poor. At the same time it is only just to add the remark, which, though entirely inapplicable in Mr. Glenton's case, may be allowed some weight in others, namely, that the ill-judged economy of Boards of Guardians too often affords a show of excuse for even the worst parsimony and neglect; and it was only in February last, that, our attention being drawn to an arrangement which had just then been completed, for placing the greater part of the Newcastle Pauper Lunatics in the neighbouring Asylum of Gateshead Fell at the rate of 9*s.* a week, we conveyed to the Visiting Justices the very grave doubts we entertain of the possibility of supplying, for such

New Proprietor of Bensham.

Rate of maintenance in Gateshead Fell for Newcastle Pauper Lunatics.

such inadequate remuneration, proper comfort and decent food.

Essex.

The appropriation of certain lands as a Burial ground for the Patients and Officers dying in the Essex Asylum obtained the sanction of Secretary Sir George Grey in January.

Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.

Upon the condition of the four counties of South Wales in respect of their Pauper Lunatics, and the entire absence of any provision for their due accommodation, which we brought under notice in our last Report, we addressed the Secretary of State in February; pointing out that the existing accommodation was utterly insufficient, unsatisfactory, and discreditable, and appealing to Sir George Grey to put in force the powers of the 29th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act 1853, and to require the Justices of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke forthwith to provide a fit and sufficient Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of those counties.

The 29th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act put in force by Secretary Sir George Grey.

The Secretary of State's prompt response to this appeal elicited communications from the Magistrates of all the Counties respectively; and those from Pembroke and Carmarthen having brought under notice the fact, that, by a provision of the Agreement of Union, the Committee were bound to build in the western portion of Glamorganshire, and that objections precisely similar to those which had been taken by our Board to the site chosen in 1851, existed to any other site that could be selected in the same district, we took occasion to urge upon Sir George Grey, that if such a condition continued to act prejudicially, and the consent of Glamorgan could not be obtained for the erection of an Asylum elsewhere than in the western portion of that County, no time should be lost in effecting a dissolution of the Union, and leaving the three other Counties free to unite for the erection of a Joint Asylum in a more suitable locality. This recommendation was acted upon without delay. In November Lord Cawdor communicated to the Board, on behalf of the Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, the approaching termination of the union with Glamorgan; and that it was designed to invite the Boroughs of Carmarthen and Haverfordwest to become parties to the agreement for a fresh union. This is now on the point of being effected; and a site for the proposed Asylum has been well chosen, being centrally placed in reference to the three Counties, and close to the Town of Carmarthen.

Dissolution of existing Union, and agreement for fresh Union excluding Glamorgan.

Pembrokeshire (Amroth Castle).

Pending these arrangements, it should be added, it had become necessary to take measures against a renewal of the license to the proprietor of Amroth Castle, the house in which the Pauper Patients of the County of Pembroke were received, and as to which our Reports for several years had been continuously unfavourable; and the result was, after an unsuccessful attempt to get the Establishment placed under more satisfactory and skilful management, that Dr. Norton announced, in June, his abandonment of the license. Two months later the House was closed.

Amroth Castle closed.

Gloucestershire.

In Gloucestershire, owing to the large increase of its Pauper Patients, it has been found necessary to convert that portion of the Asylum occupied heretofore by private patients into pauper accommodation; and plans for certain proposed additions with this view have received our approval. These rendered necessary a dissolution of the existing union with the subscribers to the Asylum; the purchase, by the County and City of Gloucester, of the private portions of the Buildings and Establishment; and the conversion of the whole into an Asylum for the reception of paupers exlusively. The sanction of the Secretary of State was accordingly given in September to deeds of dissolution of union between the subscribers to the Gloucester Asylum, and the Justices of the County and the County of the City; and to Deeds of Agreement for Union between the Justices of the County and of the County of the City, for future appropriation of the Asylum to Pauper Inmates only.

Conversion of Asylum into receptacle for Pauper Patients only.

Gloucestershire &c. (City of Bristol).

We have also great satisfaction in reporting, as to the important neighbouring City of Bristol, that on the very proper refusal of the Poor-law Board, in February last, to consent to the application of any part of the Stapleton Workhouse to the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum, the intention of the Town Council of Bristol immediately to build was announced to us in the middle of May. A member of our Board has since visited the proposed site, and found it on the whole sufficiently eligible for adoption.

Hants.

On application from the Committee of Visitors of the Hants Asylum, approval has been given, and obtained from Secretary Sir George Grey, to plans for the construction of a new set of workshops, having in view the conversion of the old ones into ward accommodation; and these and other indications of the complete appropriation of all vacant space in this Asylum having forced upon our attention lately the condition

condition of the workhouses throughout the county, the co-operation of the Poor Law Board was readily afforded to us in urging very strongly upon the Guardians of Portsea and Southampton, during last summer, the necessity of more efficiently providing for the care of their Insane poor. At that time also, the Authorities of the Borough of Portsmouth conveyed to us their intention without further delay to build; but, on afterwards learning that they meant to construct the proposed Asylum sufficiently near the Union House to render its Surgeon and Chaplain available for both, we lost no time in making known to the Town Council, that while we should not withhold our sanction from such a selection of site as might render also available in the Union House the services of the Chaplain and the Resident Medical Officer of the new Asylum, we should strongly object to anything in the proposed buildings by which it might be contemplated to supply the Lunatic Patients with food or other requisites from the workhouse, or which might in any manner interfere with the separate and independent character required to bring the Institution within the plain meaning of the Statute.

State of the Workhouses in Hampshire containing Lunatic Patients.

Borough of Portsmouth. Proposal to Build an Asylum for Lunatic Paupers adjoining to the Union House.

A deficiency in the supply of water for the Kent Asylum has been corrected by a project of improved supply from the River Medway, approved in May. During the year also much correspondence has passed between the Visitors and our Board upon a plan for an additional Wing to the building on the female side, which remains still under consideration.

Kent.

The plans for proposed alterations in the Leicester County Asylum, involving the conversion of the old washhouse into a Steward's residence and workshop, received our approval upon adoption of the modifications adverted to in our last Report; and the sanction of the Secretary of State was given thereto in March.

Leicester.

Increasing want of pauper accommodation has rendered necessary the enlargement of the Lincolnshire Asylum; and plans with this view, after much consideration from Members of our Commission, were approved by the Secretary of State in December.

Lincoln.

The determination was also finally taken at the close of the year to supply the similar want so long and so increasingly felt in the Metropolitan County of Middlesex, not by a third Asylum, but by enlargement of Colney Hatch, so as to admit

Middlesex.

of 713 additional Patients, and of Hanwell, so as to provide for an increase of 600 ; and we shall think it right to place on record, in this Report, the reasons which induced our Board to give only a modified sanction to the proposal.

Norfolk.

With the same object, and in obedience to the same necessity, of providing increased accommodation for the Lunatic Poor, plans for the intended enlargement of the Norfolk Asylum are still under consideration.

Northampton.

In the County of Northampton, we have to regret that the Justices still hesitate to take the course prescribed by the Legislature in this matter; and though we have given a reluctant consent to an agreement concluded during the past year with the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, for the maintenance in that Institution, during five years, of the Northamptonshire Patients, we have been careful to signify to the Justices that we regard the Contract as strictly temporary, and that, unless arrangements are meanwhile made to secure to their Patients all the advantages and protection contemplated by the Lunacy Acts, we will certainly object to its renewal.

Nottingham.

A new Chapel is in course of erection at the Nottingham Asylum; the plan for the same, approved by us, having received Secretary Sir George Grey's sanction in June.

Salop and Montgomery.

The purchase of 14 acres of additional land for the use of the Salop and Montgomery Asylum was approved in December by the Secretary of State.

Sussex.

The plans for erection of the new Asylum for the joint use of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County of Sussex, upon the site chosen at Hayward's Heath, were officially approved and sanctioned in September; and in connexion therewith we have further to report that the position, in relation to it, wherein the Borough of Brighton was found to be placed (there being no provision in the Lunatic Asylums Act 1853 which enabled the Justices of the Borough, though annexed to the County for the purpose of providing the Asylum, to be in any manner represented in, or to take any part in the proceedings of, the Committee appointed to superintend its erection), suggested the expediency of a special enactment to meet that and similar cases. A short Act (19 & 20 Vict. c. 87) was accordingly passed through the Legislature at the close of July last, declaring that " where a Committee is, or shall hereafter be, appointed to provide an Asylum for any

Amendment of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, by the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 87.

County

County under the Lunatic Asylums Act 1853, the Recorder of every Borough now or hereafter annexed to such County for the purposes of the said Act shall, at the General or Quarter Sessions next after such appointment as aforesaid, or where such Committee has been already appointed, shall, at the General or Quarter Sessions next after the passing of this Act, appoint two Justices of such Borough to be members of such Committee."

North and East Ridings (Yorkshire) Asylum.

The new Wings in the North and East Ridings Asylum having been completed, a contract for the purchase of upwards of 53 additional acres of land by the Committee of Visitors obtained the Secretary of State's approval in November; and we think it worthy of remark that this is the second purchase of additional land by the Visitors of this Asylum, for the purpose of cultivation by its inmates, though the original apportionment was on the liberal scale of 89 acres to 303 patients. So profitable has it been found, even apart from the value of open-air labour and exercise as a means of treatment, to engage the patients of a large County Establishment in farming operations.

West York Asylum.

Of the Asylum in the western part of the same county of York, at Wakefield, we have to state that Secretary Sir George Grey's sanction was given, in October, to plans for additional buildings proposed to be constructed for the use of female patients habitually employed about the wash-house and laundry of the Institution.

Licensed Houses in Yorkshire receiving Paupers.

Connected with the subject of the Yorkshire Asylums, however, it is to be added that the condition of the Licensed Houses containing pauper Lunatics in that County is, with hardly an exception, so bad, that the necessity of dealing more largely with the question of pauper accommodation must soon become imminent. In one day last June, we were called upon to address four several communications to the magistrates in Quarter Session, upon the discreditable condition of four houses in the County of York, namely, Grove House, Gate Helmsley, Claxton Grange, and Weaverthorpe; in all of which, except the last, large numbers of paupers are placed; and, though against the three first-named our remonstrance proved unavailing, in the case of Weaverthorpe, where the difficulty of substituting other pauper accommodation did not present itself, it was more successful. This house, the proprietor having abandoned his Licence at the close of the year, is now shut up.

Weaverthorpe closed.

The

Supply of accommodation for Lunatic Paupers in Counties and Boroughs.

The summary thus given will show generally what has been done, since our last Report, in dealing with the question of providing increased accommodation for the Lunatic Poor. The subject occupies much of our attention; and though we shall shortly have to speak, with strong regret and disapproval, of the continued avoidance by large numbers of the Boroughs and Cities of the provisions of the Legislature in relation to it, and of duties in some instances imperfectly discharged by the County Authorities also, it is satisfactory to discern, upon the whole, a progress in the Counties during the past year more considerable than for several years preceding. New buildings are in more active preparation, as well as additions, in some cases designed judiciously, to existing institutions.

Report as to Counties favourable.

Of three new County Asylums, your Lordship will have seen, the plans have received the Secretary of State's approval, and those of a fourth are far advanced; in five instances new purchases of land have been made, adding greatly to the comfort of the patients; eight other County Asylums are receiving enlargement, improving their means of accommodation; the want of proper provision for Pauper Lunatics in the populous district of South Wales, on which we have had to offer frequent animadversion, is about to be remedied; and supply will now be made to meet, for a period at least, that increase in the numbers belonging to the Metropolitan County, which has for some years greatly outstripped the resources of the existing Buildings of Hanwell and Colney Hatch. It is at the same time much to be regretted, in regard to this latter subject, that another mode was not taken than that which has been adopted; and that, in place of enlarging the existing Buildings, according to the plans now in progress, opportunity was not taken to build a third Asylum of a simpler and less expensive kind.

Asylums beyond a certain size.

It has always been the opinion of this Board that Asylums beyond a certain size are objectionable. They forfeit the advantage which nothing can replace, whether in general management or the treatment of disease, of individual and responsible supervision. To the cure or alleviation of insanity, few aids are so important as those which may be derived from vigilant observation of individual peculiarities; but where the patients assembled are so numerous that no Medical Officer can bring them within the range of his personal examination and judgment, such opportunities are altogether lost, and amid the workings of a great machine, the Physician as well

as

as the Patient loses his individuality. When to this also is added, what experience has of late years shown, that the absence of a single and undivided responsibility is equally injurious to the general management, and that the rate of maintenance for Patients in the larger buildings has a tendency to run higher than in buildings of a smaller size (a fact which will be sufficiently apparent by reference to a return, printed in Appendix C C, of the Average Weekly Cost for maintenance &c. in the several County and Borough Asylums during 1856), it would seem as if the only tenable plea for erecting them ought to be abandoned. To the Patients, undoubtedly, they bring no corresponding benefit. The more extended they are, the more abridged become their means of cure; and this, which should be the first object of an Asylum, and by which alone any check can be given to the present gradual and steady increase in the number of Pauper Lunatics requiring accommodation, is unhappily no longer the leading characteristic of Colney Hatch or of Hanwell. Built originally at great cost, as hospitals for treatment and relief, they have been gradually in course of conversion into permanent places of refuge for a too large proportion of cases as to which the chances of relief are few; and while such cases have accumulated in them, there has been an almost total exclusion of those, more recent, which by timely medical care therein might never have contributed, as they now so largely do, to the permanent burdens on the ratepayers. This growing evil was remarked upon by the Medical Officer of Hanwell so long as twenty-three years ago; and out of the thousand and nineteen patients in the same institution at the close of last year, in twenty-six only had the disorder been of less than one year's duration, and in seventeen of less than two.

Accumulation of Chronic Cases in large Asylums.

When, therefore, in March and April of the past year, the Committees of Colney Hatch and Hanwell submitted, through the Secretary of State, plans for enlargement of both Asylums, designed solely to provide for increased numbers, without regard to a selection of cases, we urged very strongly the reasons which existed against that proposition. The object being to provide accommodation for 713 additional Patients at Colney Hatch, which would then contain nearly 2,000 Inmates; and for 600 at Hanwell, which would bring its total numbers up to 1,620; the time had arrived to express plainly the opinion that the desirable limit in both institutions had already been exceeded, that an increase of size in either would

Proposition for enlargement of Colney Hatch and of Hanwell.

Objected to by Commissioners.

would be most prejudicial, and that no such proposal ought to be sanctioned. The additional restriction which would thereby be placed upon the curative resources of both Establishments, was a reason, if none other had existed, decisive against it. No principle has been oftener laid down by this Board, because none is found more essential in the treatment of insanity, than that of not sanctioning the congregation, in one place, of numbers too large for the extent of ground to which necessarily their accommodation must be limited. Even at present, the land attached to Hanwell and to Colney Hatch is in both cases inadequate; and to add to the population of either, without the possibility of extending the land at its disposal, would be to abridge very seriously its means of relief and cure.

Proportion of land to patients in Middlesex Asylums.

At Colney Hatch (with 138 acres, and 1,960 patients) the proportion would be not more than one acre to 14 patients, and from even this must be deducted the wide area covered by the buildings; whilst at Hanwell (with 84 acres and 1,620 patients) it would be, without allowing for a similar drawback, not more than one acre for 20; and such spaces would be greatly too limited to afford the proper and healthful opportunities of exercise and employment indispensable to any due treatment of the Insane.

It became our duty, in these circumstances, to revert to the causes out of which the necessity for enlargement had arisen; and, as it had been by accumulation, in these costly Asylums, of cases belonging rather to the incurable than the curable kind (and particularly of idiotic and demented cases), that the existing buildings had become inadequate to the objects which alone might justify the cost of their erection, we now pointed out that the proper remedy could only be found in separating, as far as possible, such cases of a harmless character from the more recent and more certainly curable. When, in 1831, Hanwell was built for 500 patients, it was supposed to be large enough to meet all the wants of the county. But, two years later, it was full; after another two years, it was reported to contain 100 patients more than it had been built for; after another two years, it had to be enlarged for 300 more; and at this time (Colney Hatch having been meanwhile constructed for the reception of 1,200 Lunatic Paupers belonging to the same county), Hanwell contains upwards of 1,000 patients. Colney Hatch was opened in 1851; within a period of less than five years, it became necessary to appeal to the rate-payers for further accommodation; and the latest returns show, that, at the close

Necessity for more careful classification of patients.

close of 1856, there were more than 1,100 Pauper Lunatics belonging to the county unprovided for in either of its Asylums. These facts point to a plain and unavoidable conclusion. Making all allowance for the actual spread of the disorder, and also for the advantage not unlikely to have been taken of such Asylums to find room therein for Patients not absolutely Paupers, it does not admit of any reasonable doubt that both buildings have been too much crowded with inmates who ought not to have been sent to either; and that, instead of continuing to be used as hospitals for the treatment, these expensive structures are in danger of being turned into mere houses for the safe custody, of the Insane. Hardly had they been built, when into each the Workhouses sent such large numbers of chronic cases, as at once necessarily excluded the more immediately curable until the stage of cure was almost passed; and the doors of both Establishments became virtually closed, not long after they were opened, to the very inmates for whom only it was needful to have made such costly provision. Manifestly therefore the remedy now was, not to exaggerate the mistake already committed, by additions on the same costly scale for purposes to which they would be as inappropriate; but, by a fresh classification and redistribution of the Patients, not only to deal with existing evils universally admitted, but to guard against a recurrence of evils exactly similar by restoring to both Asylums their proper functions of treatment and cure. It had become not more matter of justice to the Lunatics themselves, than of consideration for the rate-payers, to urge that the additional accommodation required, being for classes of patients as to whom for the most part small hope of cure remained, might be supplied in an Asylum much better suited to them, and of far less costly character; and the immediate erection of such an Asylum, without the expensive arrangements and appliances needful to the active treatment of acute cases, was strongly pressed, by letter to the Secretary of State, upon the Committees of Hanwell and Colney Hatch.

Recommendation that recent and acute cases be separated from chronic cases of long standing;

and that the latter be placed in a less expensively built Asylum.

The suggestion, however, failed to meet with favour from the Committees: and the discussion of the various questions raised having been continued during the greater part of the year, the Secretary of State suggested a personal conference between the Commissioners and the Committees on the principal points of difference; but, on the proposed meeting taking place in December last, these proved to be not reconcileable, and the Commissioners reluctantly gave way. Reserving to ourselves

Rejection of the Commissioners' Suggestion by the Committees.

Decision to enlarge both Middlesex Asylums.

ourselves the right, at all proper seasons, of restating and justifying our preference for a third and more simple structure, we found it necessary to defer to the very decided conclusion in favour of enlarging the existing buildings at which the Committees had arrived, to which the Court of Quarter Sessions had assented, and which a majority of the rate-payers had been found to approve. From that time our Board has ceased to insist on what we saw to be impracticable; and we can only entertain the hope that means may be found to render the modes of enlargement, in both instances, as efficient as the circumstances may yet allow. The degree of such efficiency will be the measure of the shorter or longer period for which the necessity of building a third Asylum may still be averted.

Upon a question whose range is so much wider than that even of the important Institutions to which it immediately relates, it seemed necessary that our views should be stated without reserve. The interests of almost every similar establishment in the kingdom, as we believe, are nearly involved in it. Your Lordship will perceive, by a Return printed in the Appendix to this Report (D), that the amount of space in the thirty-three County and four Borough Asylums which comprise all the public accommodation of this kind as yet provided for the Lunatic Poor, suffices but for the reception of 15,690 Inmates, and that 14,309 are now accommodated therein. Throughout these 37 establishments, therefore, spreading over the whole country, and many of which have undergone enlargement to the full limit of what is expedient or desirable, available space remains for little more than 1,300 additional Inmates; and during the last year only, taking the aggregate of 10 of these Asylums, nearly 1,000 Patients were unable to find admittance therein for want of necessary room. And if we couple this fact with another return, also printed in the Appendix to this Report (E),—from which it appears that, while space has had to be found in Licensed Houses for nearly 2,000 Paupers, for whom there is no available accommodation in County Asylums or Hospitals, the number of additional Lunatics and Idiots detained in Workhouses, or with their friends, amounted, on the 1st of January 1857, to no less than 12,297,—the obvious conclusion presents itself, that what is now found necessary in Hanwell and Colney Hatch will soon become a general requirement, and that no merely temporary expedients will satisfy a want so steadily increasing. The existing condition of the Workhouses

Amount of space at present unoccupied in County and Borough Asylums throughout the Kingdom.

Number of Pauper Patients unable during last year to find admittance into County or Borough Asylums.

Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in Licensed Houses, in Workhouses, or with their friends, January 1857.

houses is also an element in the question tending to press very strongly for its speedy solution.

Number of Workhouses visited last year.

Of these Workhouses, 179 have been visited during the year by members of the Board, and a tabular list of the houses so visited, together with the numbers of persons of unsound mind found in each at the date of the visit, is appended to our present Report (F).

Great increase of Lunatic Wards in Workhouses.

From this will be seen the extent to which the practice of constructing wards in the larger Workhouses for the special detention of Lunatic Paupers must have been carried of late years; even concurrently with that erection or enlargement of County Asylums which, during the same period, has provided so increased an amount of accommodation for this class of the Insane. It is not to be assumed, however, that the inducement to establish such wards has been in every instance the difficulty, which beyond doubt prevails in very populous districts, of obtaining ready admission for their Insane Poor into properly regulated Asylums. To this inducement must be added that other motive of economy which has also operated, and which in most cases will be found strongly to influence the decisions of parochial Boards; nor can it be denied that it is with some show of reason objections have been made to the heavy rate of charge for maintenance, rendered necessary by the expensive character of the structures and management in too many public institutions. In any case it is obvious that the state of the Workhouses, as receptacles for the Insane, is becoming daily a subject of greater importance. They are no longer restricted to such Pauper Lunatics, as,—requiring little more than the ordinary accommodation, and being capable of associating with the other inmates,—no very grave objection rests against their receiving. Indeed it will often happen that residence in a Workhouse, under such conditions, is beneficial to Patients of this last-mentioned class; by the inducements offered, from the example of those around them, to engage in ordinary domestic duties and occupations, and so to acquire gradually the habit of restraining and correcting themselves. But these are now unhappily the exceptional cases. Many of the larger Workhouses, having Lunatic wards containing from 40 to 120 inmates, are becoming practically Lunatic Asylums in everything but the attendance and appliances which insure the proper treatment, and above all in the supervision which forms the principal safeguard, of Patients detained in Asylums regularly constituted.

Causes of such increase.

Occasional advantages of detention in workhouses.

The

Lunatic Wards generally objectionable.

The result is, that detention in Workhouses not only deteriorates the more harmless and imbecile cases to which originally they are not unsuited, but has the tendency to render chronic and permanent such as might have yielded to early care. The one class, no longer associating with the other inmates, but congregated in separate wards, rapidly degenerate into a condition requiring all the attendance and treatment to be obtained only in a well regulated Asylum; and the others, presenting originally every chance of recovery, but finding none of its appliances or means, rapidly sink into that almost hopeless state which leaves them generally for life a burthen on their parishes. Nor can a remedy be suggested so long as this Workhouse system continues. The attendants for the most part are Pauper Inmates, totally unfitted for the charge imposed upon them. The wards are gloomy, and unprovided with any means for occupation, exercise, or amusement. And the diet, essential above all else to the unhappy objects of mental disease, rarely in any cases exceeds that allowed for the healthy and able-bodied Inmates.

Irregular Practice of sending Lunatic Paupers to Workhouses in the first instance.

And here we take occasion to remark, that if the Law were more strictly carried out in one particular, the same temptation to a mistaken and illjudged economy would not so frequently present itself to Boards of Guardians; nor could it so often occur to them as an advantage, that they should themselves manage their Insane Poor by the resources at their own disposal. A custom prevails, very generally, of sending all Pauper Lunatics to the Workhouses in the first instance, instead of at once procuring an order for their transmission to an Asylum; and nothing has more contributed to the many recent and acute cases improperly so detained. The practice, it is hardly necessary to say, is in direct contravention of the law applicable to Insane Paupers. Assuming that they come ordinarily at first under the care of the District Parish Surgeon, he is bound to give notice (under the 67th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act) to the Relieving Officer, by whom communication is to be made to the Magistrate, upon whose order they are to be conveyed to an Asylum; but in effect these provisions are disregarded altogether. And thus it follows that the Patient, if found to be manageable in the Workhouse, is permanently detained there; or even should he ultimately find his way to an Asylum, it is not until so much valuable time has been lost that his chances of cure are infinitely lessened. For, although it is our invariable habit, on the occasion of visiting Workhouses,

Provisions of the Law disregarded.

houses, to recommend the removal to Asylums of all whom we consider as curable, or exposed to treatment unsuited to their state, we find nothing so difficult as the enforcement of such recommendations; and for the most part the Report of the Medical Officer of the Union, to the effect that the Patient is "harmless," is suffered to out-weigh any opinion we can offer.

Appeal to Poor-law Board against Lunatic Wards.

Impressed strongly with a sense of these many evils, it became our duty, during the past year, to address the Poor-law Board against the expediency of affording any encouragement or sanction to the further construction, in connection with Union Workhouses, of Lunatic Wards; and that your Lordship may have before you a practical illustration of the condition of many such as are actually now existing, and of the difficulty attending any attempt to effect improvement in them, we subjoin in our Appendix (G) the Reports made at different times, by visiting Commissioners, at the Workhouses of Plymouth, Bolton, Blackburn, and St. Pancras. We regard the subject as taking a greater importance from the considerations already brought under view in treating of the enlargement of the Middlesex Asylums. If it be manifest, that, even when the provisions of the law shall have been fully carried out, and every County and Borough shall have provided itself with a public Asylum for its lunatic poor, there must still remain a large class of imbecile and chronic cases for whom a less costly establishment would suffice than is necessary in a curative Asylum, it seems to us equally clear, that, in a Workhouse, so long as the present system continues, such cases can never be properly taken care of. As a temporary expedient, Lunatic Wards will doubtless have to be continued for some time longer; but even in this view they should be placed in the position of ordinary Licensed Houses, and the Commissioners and Visitors should be invested with the same powers in regard to them as they possess over licensed Establishments.

Existing condition of lunatic wards in Plymouth, Bolton, Blackburn, and St. Pancras Workhouses.

Pauper Patients and Licensed Houses.

That existing Licensed Houses in any adequate respect supply the want to which we have been directing attention, even where their means of accommodation are large and ample, it is impossible to admit. The accommodation is necessarily of an inferior order; and it is never possible entirely to suppress a question as to the disinterestedness of those with whom the duty rests of receiving, treating, and detaining the inmates. So long as the patient is in a Public Asylum, no motive exists on the score of economy for depriving him of any comforts

which his case requires. But it is otherwise in private institutions, where the same advantages do not exist, and where the difficulty of enforcing recommendations for his benefit can only be appreciated by those on whom the task of inspecting these establishments is imposed. And in certain instances, where there is no Public Asylum in the neighbourhood, this difficulty has been so greatly enhanced, that although a power is vested in your Lordship of revoking a license, or preventing its renewal, at our instigation, no alternative has been left but to permit such license to continue, or to throw large masses of the insane poor into their several Workhouses, where no proper means exist for the cure or alleviation of their malady.

Infirmary Asylum of Norwich.

As a practical enforcement of these remarks, not only illustrating what already has been said of Bensham and other Northern Licensed Houses, of Private Asylums in Yorkshire, and of Amroth Castle, but also too faithfully exhibiting the general characteristics of workhouse accommodation, the Infirmary Asylum of Norwich may be named. This building formed originally part of an Infirmary intended for old and infirm paupers in connexion with the Norwich Workhouse; and was first licensed as a temporary Asylum at the suggestion of the Commissioners, who, finding no other provision set apart for the insane of that City, desired that their treatment and accommodation might at least be subjected to a regular legal scrutiny. It has since been continuously visited for upwards of ten years, as directed by Act of Parliament; and the unceasing suggestions for improvements indispensable to render the building even a tolerable residence for its inmates, which during that time have been made in our entries, have been, with very few exceptions, systematically disregarded. And that what is involved in such a statement may be better understood, we will add briefly what the nature of the defects, down to the close of the year, continued to be, as to which our remonstrances, again and again repeated, had availed so little.

Nature of defects pointed out and left unremedied.

The beds for even the sick and feeble Patients were of straw, although, in seven successive entries, the necessity for beds of a better quality had been pointed out. Six different entries had recommended the removal of a high wall, in order that a small court might be rendered more airy and useful; but with no effect. With equal want of success, the evil consequence of neglecting to occupy the Patients, and to provide

provide amusements for alleviation of their mental disorder, had been dwelt upon in five several entries. And so with almost every other essential to comfort and to decency. The floors of 13 small rooms were of stone. There were no water-closets. The night watch on the male side had been discontinued. There was a great deficiency of blankets, of towelling, of flannels, of waistcoats, of washing basins, of chairs, of plates, of spoons, and of dining accommodation. The licence had not been adhered to. The privies were dirty. The ventilation was bad. All these defects had been, at former visits, the subject of animadversion. Neither was there any faith to be put in what, to outward appearance, might even have been taken for improvement. It was discovered, for example, that, in reference to a considerable number of beds occupied by dirty patients, the practice existed of removing them in the morning, and of substituting, merely for show during the day, clean beds of a better appearance, by means of sheets and blankets placed on the bedsteads, which were regularly taken away at night, and the inferior beds replaced.

Necessity of appealing to Secretary of State to require Authorities of Norwich to provide for their Lunatic Poor.

This Infirmary Asylum of Norwich, in short, has been altogether unfit for its purpose, during the whole period of our visitations, and has been tolerated as a temporary asylum merely; in some trifling degree better than the crowded and ill-ventilated Norwich Workhouse, but defective in almost all requisites for decent comfort, and altogether wanting such improved means as are now in general use for the treatment of Lunacy. It is our intention, therefore, to apply to Secretary Sir George Grey to enforce without further delay, upon the authorities of Norwich, such a provision for their insane poor as will comply satisfactorily with the requisitions of the statute.

The statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126.

Since that statute passed in its original form (8 & 9 Vict c. 126), imposing upon Counties and Boroughs the duty of making such proper provision, nearly 12 years have passed. Its requisitions, however, being very stringent, were felt to bear hardly upon Boroughs with small populations, and possessing only limited resources; and the consequence was, that, after much delay and difficulty, the Act was repealed by the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," wherein its provisions were carefully reviewed, and many of them modified to suit the exigencies of cases which seemed to call for such reconsideration. The too great pressure laid upon the smaller Boroughs was removed, and such facilities were afforded, by

Repealed by the Statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

giving them the option of arrangements better suited to their means, as to leave no excuse for further non-compliance with the law.

Modes by which Cities and Boroughs may make provision for their Insane Poor.

A reference to the existing Act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 97) will show the several modes by which the parties on whom the responsibility rests, may now, at a moderate expense, make due provision for their insane poor. Beside the power of building an Asylum, for example, which the Justices of Boroughs possess as heretofore (s. 2), or of uniting with any other Borough, or with a County or Hospital for that purpose (ss. 3–4), the Justices may now contract with the Visitors of any existing Asylum for the reception of their pauper lunatics, in consideration either of a payment in gross, or of annual or periodical payments (s. 7). In fact, the Borough authorities are thus enabled to provide for their insane as easily as by continuing to send them to a private Licensed House, and far more advantageously; and the Legislature was entitled to expect such advantage to have been taken of these provisions as that no pauper lunatic, by this time, should have been found resident in a private asylum. But we regret to add that such is yet very far from being the case; and that, to attain this desirable end, much exertion will have to be required from those who are empowered and enabled to provide more proper places of reception.

Neglect by the Borough Authorities to make such provision.

Into the causes of the delay thus permitted still to intercept the design of the Legislature, we have ourselves frequently inquired; and we have repeatedly urged the policy as well as the necessity of making proper legal provision. Six years ago, while the old law was in force, we addressed a Circular to the Clerks of the Peace throughout the Country, inquiring what steps had been taken with that view, or were then in contemplation; but no sufficient answers were given. And with some show of reason, at that time, excuses might undoubtedly have been urged in the instances of particular Boroughs. But, after the repeal of the old statute, on the 23d December 1853, we addressed another Circular to the Recorders of Boroughs, describing the bearing and operation of the enactments of the new law (especially of the third and seventh Sections), and inquiring what proceedings, in pursuance of those enactments, it might be proposed to take. Again, however, the answers were unsatisfactory; and it was found necessary, in consequence of continued neglect, to issue a third Circular on the 4th May 1855, directed to the Clerks of the Peace and

Town

Town Clerks of Boroughs, making the same inquiry as before, and intimating an intention on the part of the Board to report to the Secretary of State (under the 29th Section of the Act) the cases of all Boroughs wherein proper provision had not been made for their pauper lunatics. But even this last appeal did not fare more successfully; and all our reiterated inquiries and remonstrances have as yet made hardly a perceptible impression upon that almost general neglect of the law which it was hoped they might repair.

Result of this neglect.

To one deplorable result of this state of things we directed attention in our last Report, in dwelling upon the hardship, so often incident to it, of placing large numbers of these unhappy Patients to pass a considerable portion of their lives, and for the most part to die, in Licensed Houses far distant from their homes, and quite inaccessible to their relations or their friends. We have striven, during the past year, to give what effect we could to the views urged in that Report; and to put such check as might be found possible, on this practice of disposing of the insane poor without the least care to secure them opportunities for occasional intercourse with acquaintance or with kindred, or any of the other comforts of detention within the precincts of their homes. We gave notice, in February, to the Proprietors of Metropolitan Licensed Houses receiving pauper Patients, that we would not in future sanction or permit their reception of such, when brought from Districts in the neighbourhood of which there is any County Asylum with vacant accommodation. We called upon them, at the same time, to take all necessary steps to effect the removal from their respective houses to County or Borough Asylums or Hospitals, of all Pauper Patients belonging to Boroughs or Counties in which there might be such Asylums or Hospitals having vacant accommodation. And a beginning has in consequence been made, during the year, towards redr ss of th evil, by removal of some 70 Lunatic Paupers to their respective neighbourhoods, from Camberwell House and Grove Hall Bow. Further, we refused our sanction, in June, to the proposed removal from the Kent Asylum to Grove Hall and Bethnal House, of a certain number of the out-County Patients of Kent, for whom it was afterwards found possible to continue the accommodation afforded in the Asylum. The Authorities of the Borough of Portsmouth have also announced, since our last Report, their intention to build; and we have pressed so urgently upon the Authorities of the

Endeavours to obtain better accommodation for Lunatic Poor.

Borough of York the propriety of obtaining accommodation for their lunatic poor, in the now completed wings lately added to the North and East Ridings' Asylum, that we trust the necessary steps will be in both cases immediately taken.

To compel observance of statutory provisions—the only efficient remedy.

These, however, are but temporary expedients to abate an evil which they do not sensibly affect, which is always steadily increasing, and which remains substantially with no alleviation since our last Report. The County Asylums generally, indeed, are now so full that a remedy is not within reach of the powers at our disposal. The only real cure for the wrong is to compel an observance of the statutory provisions for placing the insane poor in Public Asylums, by the powers residing in the Secretary of State. Until these, therefore, are put in force, it is clear that such Boroughs, among others, as Yarmouth, Ipswich, Canterbury, Dover, King's Lynn, Bury St. Edmond's, Sandwich, &c.,—to none of which the required accommodation is accessible, either in Asylums built or about to be built, and all the Patients belonging to which are now placed far from their homes and friends,—will continue to exclude their Pauper Lunatics from the advantages which the legislature meant them to share equally with County Patients. Nor will it be possible much longer to avoid the necessity of so enforcing the law, since even the evil consequences of crowding Licensed Houses with pauper inmates, great as these are, are not so great as the danger and evil combined of leaving them comparatively uncared for in Workhouses.

Necessity of re-distributing and classifying all Patients under detention.

Incident, however, to the difficulty of treating this state of things has been the advantage of discovering, that, even when the above examples of neglect or evasion of the law shall no longer continue, the kind of accommodation now existing in Public Asylums is not such as to supply, in any sufficient degree, the want created by the large progressive increase of late years in the numbers requiring to be accommodated. In reply to eight successive complaints, during the months of July and August, from the Unions of Lambeth, Windsor, Uxbridge, Staines, and Chertsey, stating the existence of dangerous cases in the workhouses of those Unions for which no accommodation could be found either in any neighbouring Asylum or in a Metropolitan Licensed House, we had no alternative but to point out to these several Boards of Guardians, that they must take immediate steps to exchange, for their recent curable cases, those of a harmless chronic kind for which they had already been able to provide in Asylums

or

or Licensed Houses. With this view we suggested the appointment of deputations of Guardians, to visit, in company with their Medical Officers, any establishments in which Patients belonging to their Unions might be placed; and there, by making choice of such cases of a quiet, harmless, and chronic character as it would be safe to provide for in the workhouse or at their private homes, to obtain necessary room and accommodation for the more recent, violent, and curable cases. But even the limited trial given to this plan has sufficed to satisfy us that its possible advantages are not sufficient to set against the certain evil of subjecting lunatic Patients, even of a harmless and quiet kind, to a quality of diet and accommodation which has the immediate tendency to exaggerate their disorder. We are, therefore, brought back to the conclusion already stated in our remarks on the proposed enlargement of the County Asylums of Middlesex, to which we find all reasoning upon the subject necessarily converge, and which we desire to impress as strongly as possible upon every one to whom the care of the insane is committed, that a new and less costly kind of provision is now very generally required for large classes of pauper lunatics to whom the existing expensive structures are unsuited. Our last Report directed attention to the fact, that in providing, not merely for the harmless and demented, but for the more orderly and convalescing, the most suitable was also the least expensive mode; that they might satisfactorily be placed in buildings more simple in character, and far more economically constructed; and that therefore it was advisable, wherever the necessity for enlarging one of the existing Asylums presented itself, that the question should be considered in reference to these two kinds of patients. And whether the mode adopted may be, for the convalescing, by simple and cheerful apartments detached from the main building, and with opportunity for association with the officials engaged in industrial pursuits; or, for harmless and chronic cases, by auxiliary rooms near the outbuildings, of plain or ordinary structure, without wide corridors or extensive airing-court walls, and simply warmed and ventilated; it is, we think, become manifest that some such changes of structure must be substituted for the system now pursued, if it be desired to retain the present buildings in their efficiency, and to justify the outlay upon them by their continued employment as really curative establishments. In this way only, as it seems to us, can justice be done to the ratepayer as well as to the pauper.

New and less costly provision required for chronic cases.

Detached apartments and auxiliary buildings.

Comparative increase of Pauper and Private Patients during last five years.

In recommending all which most strongly to your Lordship's attention, we beg again to refer you to Returns printed in our Appendix, from which two remarkable facts appear beyond doubt to be established. The first is, that by comparison (see Appendix H) of the Returns of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots made by the Poor Law Board in the years 1852 and 1857 respectively, it is found that the numbers in the former year were 21,158, and in the latter, 27,693, showing an increase of 6,535 in five years; whereas, by comparison of our own Returns of Private lunatic Patients, the numbers for 1852 being 4,430, and for 1857 being 4,687, there appears upon these, during the same space of five years, an increase of only 257. The second fact is established by a Return made to our Board, of admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the last three years in all County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses (Appendix I); from the summary of which (K) it appears, that of the Lunatic Patients of all classes detained, on the last day of 1856, in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Metropolitan and Provincial Licensed Houses, the proportion of cases deemed curable was somewhat less than 1 in 5 of the entire number; the acute and recent cases being 3,327, and those of a chronic and less curable kind amounting to 17,984.

Number of acute and recent cases compared with chronic cases of long standing.

The prosecution of Mr. Charles Snape.

The circumstances which rendered it imperative upon us, in the course of the past year, to order a prosecution for manslaughter to be instituted against Mr. Charles Snape, the Medical Superintendent of the male department of the Surrey County Asylum, were detailed in a letter addressed by the Secretary of this Board to Mr. Waddington of the Home Office on the 13th December 1856; and the duty of representing to your Lordship the course taken in this matter, we shall perhaps best discharge by repeating, in this place, the most material parts of the communication so made to the Secretary of State.

The sudden death which had formed the subject of inquiry was that of a pauper lunatic, Daniel Dolley, 65 years of age, which took place in the Surrey Asyum on the 9th of April last, and of which notice was transmitted by Mr. Snape to this office on the 14th, as produced by disease of the heart; such having been the finding of a coroner's jury, at an inquest held on the 12th by Mr. Carter, the coroner for West Surrey. On the day of the inquest, however, a letter dated the previous day, and addressed to the Commissioners, not signed by name, but purporting to come from the attendants of the asylum, had reached the office, which led to the suspicion that the

inquiry

inquiry had been so conducted by Mr. Carter, as to elicit none of the material circumstances attending the death; and the Commissioners, acting under the powers vested in them by the 100th section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, summoned before themselves certain witnesses in the case, at a Special Board held on the 17th April, and examined them upon oath. The persons so examined (whose evidence taken in shorthand, I herewith transmit) were John Ibberson, a day-room attendant in No. 2 ward; Henry Pineger, an attendant in No. 3 ward day-room; John Oliver Barnett, head attendant of No. 3 ward; and Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, superintendent of the female side of the asylum; and the result of their testimony was to present the case under an aspect very different from that which it had assumed at the inquest.

On that occasion no questions had been asked, nor any information given, but such as might seem to exhibit an ordinary occurrence of sudden death. One attendant, Henry Pineger, while engaged in putting on the old man's feet socks in the day-room, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April, had seen him seized with what he thought to be a fit; the day-roon attendant in ward No. 2, John Ibberson, being called by Pinegar, had assisted to carry him to the bed, where he died within three or four minutes; and the entire substance of Mr. Snape's evidence was, that having found the deceased violently excited on the morning of the 9th, "about half an hour previous to his death," he prescribed a shower-bath, which was put in operation to subdue the excitement; that he found him dead half an hour later; and that, on subsequently making a post-mortem examination of the body, he discovered enough to account for the death, "sudden and unexpected as it had been," in extensive disease of the heart.

Mr. Snape was asked no question as to the probable effect of a shower bath on an aged patient suffering from this disease, presuming it to exist; and in no other part of the evidence before the coroner was the bath in any way alluded to, although it afterwards turned out that Ibberson (one of the witnesses examined) had been engaged in forcibly taking the old man to it.

The most important witness called before the Commissioners, however, proved to be the attendant who administered the bath, and whose evidence had not been taken at the inquest. From this man, Oliver Barnett, the head attendant of the ward to which the patient belonged, a view of the real facts was received, not materially differing from that conveyed by the letter purporting to have been written by the attendants of the asylum. He described the excitement the patient was labouring under on the morning of the 9th April, and said that, on Mr. Snape's coming, in the course of his usual round of the wards, into ward No. 3, at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, and having it reported to him that Dolley had kicked another patient, he called the old man by his name, and, heedless of his abuse, told him to "Come this way," walking himself in the direction of the shower bath. To explain what followed, it may be mentioned, that on two occasions, during the previous three weeks, a shower bath had been administered to Dolley: as to which practice generally, Barnett informed

formed the Commissioners that shower baths, ordered to allay excitement, were of frequent occurrence under Mr. Snape's direction; and that though their times of duration varied from 5 and 10 minutes to 15, yet he had known, on various occasions, a 20 minutes' bath administered; and exactly a week before he had given one to Dolley, which lasted for a quarter of an hour. On the present occasion, as soon as the intention of Mr. Snape was made obvious, by his reaching and opening the door of the bath room, the old man struck him a violent blow on the back of the head, and ran away; but the assistance of an attendant named Ibberson, from No. 2 ward, was at once obtained, and he was again brought forcibly to the bath. While the attendants were undressing him, he swore at Mr. Snape, and asked why he was not sent to the farm; but by the time he was ready to enter the bath, the excitement must in a great measure have been subdued, for on being told by Mr. Snape to walk quietly in, he did so, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, without the slightest attempt at further resistance.

Barnett's evidence at this point may be given in his own words: "After I had him in, and the bar down, Mr. Snape says, 'Now pull the string Barnett;' that is the string for the water to come down. And Mr. Snape said to me, he said, 'Barnett, I never was struck by a patient before since I have been in the institution.' He stayed for a moment or two, and said, 'Keep him in half an hour;' and I said, 'I had not any watch in my pocket; if you will tell Davis when the time is expired, I will thank you.' And Mr. Snape said to me, 'Look in upon him several times;' and Mr. Snape then left me in the bath-room." Before he left, however, he had given another instruction. On the witness stating, in a latter portion of his evidence, that he administered by Mr. Snape's order, an emetic after the bath ("We call it," he said, "the light-coloured mixture;" and further described it as a medicine kept in the attendant's cupboard, accessible at all times, but the nature of which he did not know when he gave it),—he was asked when this order to administer it was given, and replied, that just before Mr Snape left the bath-room, he said, "Give him a good dose of the light-coloured mixture;" not stating any reason for the order, or restricting it by any condition having reference to the strength or weakness of the patient, or to the continuance or otherwise of his excitement. "I do not think there was another word passed," was the witness's answer to a question on this point; and he proceeded to say that he gave Dolley, on leaving the bath, in compliance with the order, four tablespoonsful of the mixture, which "he took willingly." This dose, containing two grains of tartarised antimony, was the largest he had ever given, as the bath was the longest he had ever known. He had never, on any other occasion, given more than three tablespoonsful of the medicine; and he had never known any other order given for a shower bath of half an hour's duration.

Upon leaving the bath-room, Mr. Snape passed into ward No. 2, to which the attendant, Ibberson, immediately upon Dolley ceasing to offer further resistance, had returned. And here, it is important to observe,

observe, the remark already made concerning the blow struck by Dolley, was repeated, in nearly the same words. As Mr. Snape said to Barnett, he now said to Ibberson, "He had never been struck before by a patient in that establishment;" to which, in the latter case, he added that "it was a violent blow." This witness was particularly asked as to the time when he heard these words, whether before or after the death? It was before the death, he replied; "the same morning Mr. Snape passed through my ward. After he had been in No. 3 ward, he came from that to No. 2, and passed through on the way."

Dolley remained in the bath 28 minutes, during which Barnett, according to his own statement, looked in upon him "four or five times." The water was always pouring, and he was always in the same position, standing with his hands over his head. He had never screamed or called out, had made no noise whatever; and though the witness could not positively say that he was certainly conscious of the opening of the door, he believed him to have been so, and that he might have forced his way out if so minded. At the end of 28 minutes, upon the attendant, Davis, re-entering the room and opening the door of the bath, Barnett said he thought the half hour had expired; upon which "Davis said the time was not expired; I said, Never mind that, the door is open." The old man came out, was rubbed dry by Barnett, and walked ("assisted by Barnett," said Pineger, who saw him enter; "with a little assistance," Barnett himself admits) to the chair by the fire in No. 3 day-room, a distance of about eight or nine yards. Here Barnett dressed him, with the exception of his socks, and administered the tartar emetic; after which he had occasion to leave the ward, and what followed is drawn from the evidence of Henry Pineger. This attendant, who had seen and spoken to Dolley in the morning ("he was a man I could converse with") when, half-an-hour before the bath, he was walking up and down the ward very fast and very talkative (in this agreeing with Barnett, who described Dolley's excitement by saying, "I think it very rarely occurred to me to see him so excited, he was so light-hearted, dancing, and such things"), on now entering the room, saw him shivering very much, in the chair, by the fire. Another patient sitting alongside of him offered him some bread: "I think he thanked him; he would not take it; he was too cold." This witness proceeded: "He got up close to the fire; I removed him further back from the fire, and he had not got his socks on, and I put his socks on." While thus engaged, Pineger had occasion to turn away for a minute, and on looking again saw the old man "with his face drawn up, sitting in the chair, with his head right back, his mouth open, and his cheeks quite tight, as though in a fit." He was carried to bed, but before any restorative could be tried, he was dead. Seven minutes had passed from the time when Pineger saw him, and from ten to fifteen minutes (according to Barnett's impression) from the time when he quitted the bath.

In the evening of the same day, the superintendent of the female side of the asylum, Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, who in the morning had heard of the circumstances of the death from Mr. Snape and the attendants (Mr. Snape having also informed him of the blow he had received,

received, describing it as "a sharp, heavy blow"), saw the body in the dead-house, and stated in his evidence that its condition "very much astonished him. The whole of the circulation had removed from the surface. It was as white as marble; it was like a piece of alabaster." Already it had been proposed that a post-mortem examination should be made; and in the afternoon of the day following, the 12th, the operation was performed in the presence of Mr. Snape and Dr. Diamond, by the son of the latter, Mr. Warren Hastings Diamond; Mr. Snape differing from the others in being able to detect sufficient disease in the heart to account for death. Dr. Diamond, indeed, thought the heart a little larger than usual, and that there was a trifling thickening in the semilunar valve; but he, equally with his son, failed to discover anything that should have prevented the old man living twenty years longer. It is not necessary to dwell on this difference of opinion any further than to remark, that when coupled with Mr. Snape's having proceeded nevertheless to draw up the minute of the *post mortem* as a case not to be question of death from disease of the heart, it may in some degree account for Dr. Diamond's anxiety to obtain, even by the means he adopted, other opinions to reinforce or invalidate his own. At his request, the inquest having been held with the result stated on Saturday the 12th, Mr. Warren Hastings Diamond, without communicating with any one in authority at the asylum, removed the heart from the body as it lay in the dead-house on the evening of Monday the 14th, and took it to his father's surgery. On the fact reaching this office, with the addition that on the Thursday of the same week Dr. Diamond had shown it to Mr. Henry Hancock, the surgeon of the Charing Cross Hospital, and to Mr. Paget, the surgeon to and lecturer on Physiology at St. Bartholomew's, the Commissioners summoned Mr. Paget and Mr. Hancock to attend the Board on Wednesday the 30th April.

Before this date, however, on the 19th April, a shorthand-writer's notes of the evidence taken on the 17th had been forwarded to the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Asylum. The case at its very outset appearing to be one of which the final decision might probably not rest with themselves, the Commissioners had purposely refrained from summoning or examining Mr. Snape; but in conveying to the visitors their intention, "as then advised," to consult counsel upon the propriety of instituting further proceedings, they transmitted the evidence to the Committee, and invited whatever observation they might be disposed to make upon it. In reply, the visitors informed the Board, on the 23d April, that they had sent the evidence to Mr. Snape, that they disapproved of its having been taken in his absence, and that as matters stood they declined to interfere. These letters are herewith transmitted.

Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget were examined by the Commissioners on the 30th April, and the report of their examination, taken in shorthand, I have the honour to enclose.—Mr. Hancock had seen the heart in the possession of Dr. Diamond, and observed nothing in it to occasion death. The man might have lived many years. There was, however, just enough disease connected with it to render it certain that the bath administered must have hastened death. One of

of the valves of the aorta, outside the heart, was not sound, and if death had occurred in the bath it would not have been surprising. He thought such treatment as the bath and the tartar emetic very dangerous indeed.—Mr. Paget had seen the heart, but could discover no material disease in it to account for death. One of the valves was a little thickened, but not more than it is quite usual to see in the hearts of persons passed 50 years of age. Such changes were frequent, were of no great moment, and would not explain any person's death. In lunatic cases Mr. Paget had had no experience; but such treatment as in the present case, he remarked that he should think it extremely dangerous. "I should certainly," he said, "have examined a man after leaving such a bath before giving a dose of tarter emetic, supposing that I had an opportunity of seeing the man at the end of such an immersion."

What the actual extent of this immersion had been the Commissioners now took steps to ascertain. On receiving the communication above described from the Committee of Visitors, they had submitted the whole case to counsel; and having been made acquainted, on the 7th May, with the opinion of Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Bodkin, advising that it was "incumbent on them" to institute proceedings, and that a charge of manslaughter should be preferred against Mr. Snape, the necessary instructions were given with that view, and an examination of the bath by two civil engineers was ordered on the 13th of May.

The result of the experiments conducted by Mr. Charles Vignoles, and by Mr. Shields, the engineer of the Crystal Palace waterworks (whose reports are herewith sent), showed that 618 gallons of water must have been discharged uninterruptedly over the person of Dolley as he stood in the shower bath; of which the construction was also such as to render, during its continuance, respiration more than ordinarily difficult. "The bath consists," says Mr. Shields, "of a long wooden box or enclosure of 19 inches square, and 8 feet 3 inches high, firmly fixed in a corner of the bath room, and having its front side hinged so as to form an entrance door. The person receiving the shower bath is placed in this box; and both the iron bar which fastens the entrance door, and the handle which is pulled to admit the shower to fall on him, are placed on the outside of the box, so as to be out of his control." Subsequently Dr. Bence Jones, who had made an examination of it, similarly described it as "a box containing 21 cubic feet of air, the door of which when closed fits so tightly that no air can enter in, and very little access or escape of air is possible." Allowing therefore for the quantity of air to be displaced by the body of the man entering a bath so constructed, the quantity left would be necessarily far below the average required. Upon the same point the Commissioners also received important testimony from Mr. Henry Hancock.

After resolving to institute proceedings against Mr. Snape, they had desired to obtain, among other opinions drawn from personal observation at the asylum, those of medical men not directly concerned in the treatment of the insane; and with this view they had instructed Dr. Todd and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, on the 28th of May,

to

to examine the bath; but although these gentlemen began their report, enclosed herewith, by stating that after reading the evidence, in combination with their examination of the several localities connected with the death, they were "unable to discover any cause likely to have occasioned it besides the one of the shower bath prolonged for 28 minutes, and rendered more dangerous by the existence of disease unknown at the time in both the heart and brain," they proceeded to suggest so many other causes that should prevent others from implicitly accepting the conclusion they had themselves been unable to avoid, that the Commissioners had no alternative but to put aside this report by Dr. Todd and Mr. C. Hawkins as contributing nothing to elucidate the case in any view; and they desired Mr. Hancock to visit the Surrey Asylum on the 11th of June.

Mr. Hancock commenced his report, dated the following day, and now enclosed with the other papers, by an urgent suggestion for the immediate discontinuance of all such baths in future. "The holes in the perforated plate admitting the shower," he proceeded, "are so large, that the shock of water upon the patient must be unnecessarily, and in some cases dangerously severe. The bath is a wooden box, 19 inches square, 8 feet 3 inches high, having a solid wooden door, without aperture of any kind. The patient having entered this box, the door is closed and fastened by a strong iron bar on the outside. The perforated plate admitting the shower is pierced with holes about 1-16th of an inch in diameter, at intervals of 6-8ths of an inch, and so arranged that the water, descending at a rate varying from 19½ to 39 gallons per minute, completely envelopes the patient, fills the entire of the box, and thus expels the atmospheric air. I asked the attendant who showed me the bath how air was admitted to the patient? and he answered, that the door was occasionally opened whilst the operation went on, and he opened the door to the extent of some two or three inches as an example. Notwithstanding—the interior of the bath being so completely occupied by the descending column of water—I cannot understand how the patient can breathe whilst subject to its influence; I therefore consider that the interruption to respiration so produced, if prolonged for any time, is prejudicial, and likely to be attended by fatal results. It appears that Daniel Dolley was in the bath 28 minutes, and during this time the door was opened five times, consequently periods of five minutes each must have occurred, during which the attendant could not have had any means of judging of his condition; for when the door is closed the patient is totally helpless; he can neither escape nor check the water if taken suddenly ill; nor can the attendant see whether he is dead or alive." Mr. Hancock closed his report by the remark, that he must adhere to what he had said in his examination before the Commissioners, that the bath and the tartar emetic had, in his judgment, caused the death.

On the 16th June, after delays occasioned by the Palmer trial, a hearing of the case, upon a warrant charging Mr. Snape with having committed the crime of manslaughter, took place at Bow-street, before Mr. Henry; and on the 30th of the same month the hearing was concluded, and Mr. Snape was committed for trial at the Central Criminal

Criminal Court, bail being taken for his appearance there at the next following sessions. The evidence taken before the magistrate (of which a copy is herewith sent) comprised that of the various witnesses to which reference has been made in the foregoing statement, with the addition of Dr. Elliotson, to whom the papers had been referred in the interval for his opinion, after personal examination of the localities; and who, without hesitation, attributed Dolley's death to the long-continued shower bath and the dose of tartar emetic.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 7th July, the Recorder charged the grand jury on the case; but, at the request of Mr. Snape's solicitor, the trial was deferred; and the subsequent illness and absence of Sir Frederick Thesiger compelled a further postponement of the September sessions.

Meanwhile, however, in the report of the Recorder's charge contained in the *Times* and other daily papers of the 8th July, there had been laid before the public a view of the question alleged to be in issue in these proceedings against Mr. Snape, so opposed to that which had forced upon the Commissioners the painful duty of instituting them, that they are reluctantly obliged to advert to the charge of the learned judge in their present communication. Having expressed a strong doubt whether a bill for manslaughter was actually to be preferred, the Recorder, favourably contrasting the use of the shower bath for the purpose of "lowering patients," with the resort to chains and other modes of restraint formerly in use, proceeded to consider the case as exclusively one of treatment. "They would have to inquire," he said, "if the treatment adopted by Mr. Snape was accompanied by a reasonable degree of knowledge of his profession, attention, and caution. God forbid that any medical man should be rendered liable to a charge of manslaughter for a mere mistake. Sometimes the boldest surgeon was the best, and it would be most lamentable if an able surgeon was to suffer for an error in judgment."

Upon such grounds as these, I am now to state, it would never have occurred to the Commissioners to put any medical superintendent upon his trial for manslaughter. If they could have satisfied themselves, upon a review of all the circumstances attending the death of this patient, that the administration of a shower bath of half-an-hour's duration to a man 65 years old, at a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and followed by an unusually large dose of tarter emetic, was in any possible view to be considered as medical treatment *bonâ fide* intended for his benefit,—however strongly they must have condemned such a rash experiment, their disapproval would not have taken the form of a criminal prosecution. But at this conclusion they found it impossible to arrive. Assuming it as treatment, to be justified by success in previous cases only differing in degree, they found no proof of a degree of excitement in the patient so much without precedent as to excuse the departure from all precedent in the remedy employed. Even the witnesses most favourable to Mr. Snape report Dolley to have been rather a noisy and troublesome than a dangerous patient, and Henry Pineger repeatedly declared in his examination that the never knew him molest any one, never

never saw him touch any one; yet maniacal excitement ought surely to have reached to the highest pitch of danger in so old a man, to suggest the longest bath, and the largest dose of tartarised antimony, ever given by the attendants to any patient in the asylum. Adopting even the broader grounds also suggested by the learned Recorder, and assuming that such treatment, though now confessedly a mistake and an error of judgment, was warrantable then as an honestly designed, though bold experiment,—where was the circumspection, the solicitude, the caution, that should have marked an experiment so grave? The peculiar construction of the bath being considered, it was obvious that any unusual prolongation of it should exact unusual precaution; but the order was given, and its execution was entrusted, to the ordinary ward attendants. To these men also, without regard to results not unlikely to arise from the half-hour's immersion, or to any greater or less ability in the human frame, after such a trial, to bear additional exhaustion, it was left to administer a powerful and dangerous medicine, of the nature and properties of which they knew nothing.

The Commissioners were forced to the conclusion, therefore, that the circumstances of this patient's death were not to be explained on any grounds excluding a criminal amount of culpability in the medical superintendent of the asylum. Without adverting to that alleged beneficial use of prolonged baths in the institution, which cannot be assumed or discussed in the absence of all record, kept either by the medical officer or the attendants, of their actual periods of duration, the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that wherever frequent baths unusually prolonged are said to have been administered, the custom has been permitted to creep in as a punishment rather than a remedy; and it is thus they would account for the lamentable incidents of the present case. They are bound to record plainly the impression left by the fairest consideration they have been able to give to all its circumstances, and I am to state their belief that a shower bath for half an hour, followed by an unusually large dose of tartar emetic, would not have been ordered if Mr. Snape had not received a violent blow from the patient. That he had signified his intention of giving a bath before the blow was struck, is certain; but it is in their view not less so, that on being struck he forgot his place and its duties so far as to permit a feeling of irritation to enter into, and exasperate, the order he was about to give. And that the remark with which he accompanied it, to the effect that he had never before been struck by a patient in the institution, was less meant as a casual exclamation than to give force and point to an example, seems to be shown beyond doubt by its repetition to Ibberson in ward No. 2, after the order had been given to Barnett in ward No. 3.

The Commissioners have no wish to dwell upon this part of the subject more than is strictly necessary to place in its proper light the course they have felt it their duty to take; but as it is not unusual to claim exemption from judgment by the ordinary rules, for occurrences like that of Dolley's death, by representing the medical treatment of insanity as altogether exceptional,—they think it right to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State, in addition to the opinions of distinguished physicians and surgeons in general practice, some few of those

those opinions as to the treatment undergone by Dolley, which medical men directly engaged in the care of insane patients have tendered to them, and which, if the trial had proceeded, would have formed part of the evidence for the prosecution. I transmit at the same time, in extracts from the brief for the prosecution marked H., the proofs of these various opinions and experiences as they were to have been elicited at the trial.

Dr. Hood, the medical superintendent of Bethlehem Hospital, states, that, according to his experience, 15 or 16 gallons of water is enough to let fall on any man, whether sane or insane, for that the benefit of the bath consists in the shock, and to continue the flow of water much longer than is sufficient to produce this, is to lower the patient's vital powers. It is Dr. Hood's firm belief that he never witnessed a shower bath given for more than three minutes; indeed he has a strong impression that he never knew one given for so long a period; and in regard to the Dolley case, his opinion unquestionably is that the patient died from the effect of the long-continued cold water shower bath, followed by the dose of tartar emetic.

Dr. Henry Stevens, the medical superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, finds himself quite unable to consider that the administering of a shower bath for 28 minutes to an insane patient of 65 years of age, can properly be designated medical treatment; since he would expect that the subjecting of a patient of 65 years of age to a cold water shower bath of 28 minutes, followed by a dose of tartarised emetic, *must* terminate fatally.

Dr. Conolly, so many years the medical officer of Hanwell, has especially devoted his attention to the use and effect of cold water shower baths; and all his experience has convinced him that such a bath ought to be administered with great caution and gentleness, and especially that the patient ought to be carefully watched during and after its administration, to prevent his being depressed or too much lowered by it. Dr. Conolly has never given a shower both of more than one minute's flow, and would highly disapprove of a cold shower bath of even ten minutes' duration. He refuses to regard the administration of a shower bath of 28 minutes' duration to any person, whether sane or insane, or under any circumstances of excitement, as medical treatment; and he could not possibly conceive any condition in a patient rendering such a practice either useful or justifiable. In Dr. Conolly's opinion, a cold water shower bath of 28 minutes' duration, followed by a dose of tartar emetic, would be so likely to be attended with fatal results, that he would on no account himself take the responsibility of ordering it.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, editor of the Journal of Psychological Medicine, would consider the administration of a cold water shower bath of 28 minutes' duration to any patient, under any circumstances, as highly perilous: it being his experience that a patient in a maniacal state requires sustaining and not depletion; for although in such cases there is great excitement, with increased action of the heart and nervous system, it is an unnatural state not resulting from constitutional power, and not therefore to be treated on the principle of lowering the patient. Dr. Winslow regards the treatment used towards the patient

Dolley as in every view of it unjustifiable, and as having, in his opinion, caused the man's death. He had indeed been consulted with by Mr. Snape and his solicitor, with a view to his giving evidence in support of the defence; but he had told them that he could not assist them, for that in his belief the long-continued shower bath, followed by the dose of tartar emetic, had killed the man.

Mr. Lawrence, the senior surgeon to Bartholomew's, and for many years surgeon to Bethlehem, though without any actual experience of such treatment as that pursued to Dolley, thinks, as a matter of opinion, that such treatment would be likely to kill any man of 65 years of age, whether sane or insane; and he believes that the death of this patient was actually so caused. In his judgment, indeed, the shower bath was quite enough to kill the man, and the dose of tartar emetic was needless.

Dr. Elliotson's opinion is to the same effect. He believes that the patient clearly sank under the continued action of the bath, succeeded, when its depressing effect was at its extreme, by a large dose of tartar emetic; and in his examination at Bow-street, on the 30th June, he stated that on the 28th of June he had himself tried the bath at the asylum, when he remained in it 8 minutes and 40 seconds, and found that it had exhausted and not refreshed him.

In a communication also having reference to the case, addressed to Dr. Bence Jones on the 21st August, Dr. Christison, of Edinburgh, remarks, "I presume that, as usual in cases of this kind, there will be no want of asylum attendants, of all degrees, to testify that the treatment in question is good, efficacious, and safe treatment for a refractory lunatic of 65. But for my part I must own to having felt surprise, as Professor of Materia Medica, to find that the protracted use of the shower bath was thought admissible as a remedy; and no less astonishment to learn, as a philanthropist, that such discipline formed anywhere a part of the boasted non-restraint system in the management of the insane."

Dr. Bence Jones, Physician to St. George's, to whom that letter of Dr. Christison's was addressed, had, in the course of the month of August, personally tried the bath twice; and he closes his report, sent herewith, in these words: "Even when the water was 70 Fah., and the bath continued only 15 minutes, I consider that the depression that would be caused by two grains of tartarised antimony would be very dangerous; so much so, that I would not on any account make the experiment, or allow any one else to make it. The converse of this experiment I also consider would be in the highest degree dangerous. Though two grains of tartarised antimony would certainly not kill a man, yet if he was put into the bath at the time when the prostration from the antimony was greatest, I consider that the shock or the shivering, one or both, produced by the shower bath, would very probably cause death."

Of the exact effects produced by the bath on Dr. Bence Jones himself, a minute and curious record, in the form of a diagram, accompanying Dr. Jones's Report, has been drawn up by his assistant, Mr. William Henry Dickenson, who accompanied him when his experiments were made, and who has also described them from notes taken as he witnessed them, in the words now subjoined: "On the 11th August,

August, Dr. B. Jones subjected himself to the shower bath at Wandsworth. The temperature of the water was 70 Fahr. Before going into the bath, the pulse was at 82, full and regular. When the water fell, it became very weak and irregular, and it continued to fail until the end of the fourth minute, when it could no longer be felt. It remained perfectly imperceptible for a minute and a quarter, and then it re-appeared, still remaining very weak and slow. The bath was borne for 10 minutes. Quite at the end of the time, the pulse became a little stronger and quicker. On the 14th August Dr. B. Jones again underwent the shower bath. The water was iced down to the temperature of 50 Fahr. Just before the water fell, the pulse was at 102. The first shock almost destroyed the pulse for a quarter of a second. The pulse then became more frequent and stronger; it then gradually sunk, became weaker and slower, and in the sixth minute it became quite imperceptible, and so it remained for exactly two minutes. When it was first felt again, it was at the rate of 12 in a quarter of a minute. The bath was terminated after 10 minutes, at the end of which time the pulse was slow and extremely weak and irregular. The shivering continued for a considerable time after the bath, in spite of a warm bath which was resorted to. The pulse was weak and slow when it was felt about one hour after the bath. I have a minute record of the state of the pulse throughout."

To these opinions and remarks it only remains to be added, that a report from Mr. James Glaisher, Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, dated the 13th September 1856, forwarded herewith, shows the probable temperature of the bath on the morning of the 9th April, the day of Dolley's death, to have been about the mean temperature of the day, namely 45 degrees Fahr., or five degrees below the lowest temperature of Dr. Bence Jones's experiments.

The trial of Mr. Snape was finally appointed for the September session of the Central Criminal Court; and on the 15th of that month the Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, again recapitulated the facts, characterised the case as one of very considerable public importance, repaired his former omission by dwelling urgently upon those features of it which marked it out as one proper for public inquiry, and finally tendered to the grand jury "his humble advice that they should find the Bill, in order that the whole matter might be fully investigated by the petty jury." Nevertheless, in the afternoon of the following day, after examining a few of the witnesses, the grand jury returned the Bill of indictment against Mr. Snape as "Not found."

The peculiarity in this tribunal, distinguishing it in spirit and practice from other forms of English judicature, is, that its proceedings and the grounds on which its judgments rest are strictly kept secret; and the Commissioners, in the absence of everything that might explain its action in the present instance, can only regret that so serious an impediment should have been interposed to the ordinary course of justice, after so full and careful a preliminary investigation before an able and intelligent magistrate. No doubt it was open to the Commissioners, on learning the decision of the grand jury in Mr. Snape's

favour, to have sent up another Bill at a subsequent session: but they conceived that their duty as a public body had been sufficiently discharged by the attention drawn to the case; by the public hearing at Bow-street, which had resulted in the committal of Mr. Snape to take his trial for manslaughter; and by the security which they believed to have been thus afforded against any future attempt, on the part of persons possessing authority in Lunatic Asylums, to put a stamp of approval upon practices similar in kind or in degree to those which had received disastrous illustration in the death of the patient, Dolley. How far this expectation has been fulfilled, I am now in conclusion to state.

The grand jury rejected the Bill on the 15th September; but up to the present date the Commissioners have had no communication from the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Asylum since their attention was first drawn to the case, excepting those which, with the dates respectively of the 23d of April and the 10th of May, had announced the intentions of the Committee, first, to suspend all opinion or proceedings in reference to Mr. Snape until the question of criminal proceedings against him should have been decided; and, secondly, to remove him from the duties of his office pending the proceedings instituted by the Commissioners.

The statement I am now to make is derived from the medical journals, the "Lancet," and the "Medical Times," published on the 29th of November; and on this authority I have to inform the Secretary of State that the Committee of Visitors, on the unexpected termination of the prosecution of Mr. Snape, regarding the question involved, "as one of strictly medical experience," resolved on consulting a certain number of medical men whose professional standing might be a justification for acting on whatever opinion they might express. With this view, they invited Mr. Snape himself to name three, to whom they added three of their own nomination: and in the hands of a jury thus constituted, they placed, it is alleged, "all the depositions which had been made in the case, together with Mr. Snape's published defence." The Commissioners, not having seen Mr. Snape's published defence, are unable to say how much material for impartial judgment may have been contributed by it to the medical tribunal: but exception must be taken to the statement that it was accompanied by "all the depositions which had been made in the case," seeing that none of the evidence collected by the Commissioners, subsequent to the date of their last communication with the Committee on the 19th April, was in any shape included. So constituted and so instructed, however, one-half of their number selected by the accused, and only a portion of the evidence before them, this jury proceeded to deliver their verdict, "that Mr. Snape's conduct in the case in question was neither so rash or injudicious as to deprive him of the confidence of the magistrates, which he had previously enjoyed." Whereupon Mr. Snape was immediately reinstated in his office, and is now again discharging the duties of medical superintendent of the male side of the Surrey County Asylum.

Such a decision, put forth on the authority of medical men not without note in their profession, the Commissioners in Lunacy cannot but regard

regard as of most dangerous import; and I am therefore to request that you will submit the same, in connexion with the narrative of facts herein contained, to the consideration of Secretary Sir George Grey.

Employment of Cold or Warm Baths in treatment of the Insane.

Arising out of the case thus closed without judicial investigation, the subject of the employment of cold and warm baths in the treatment of the insane became matter of unavoidable inquiry; and in a circular, dated 18th September 1856, and addressed to the superintendents of the various Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses throughout the Kingdom, we desired to be informed:

1. On what occasions, and with what object, baths, whether warm, cold, plunge, shower, or douche, were used in each establishment?

2. Whether baths were ever administered without a special medical authority, of which a record was kept, both as to kind and duration?

3. What officers of the Asylum were present on the occasion of any bath being given, and what means were taken to ensure strict compliance with the order for employing it?

4. What was the usual limit of duration, ordered or allowed, in the case of any bath administered, and what, within the recollection of each Medical Officer, had been the duration of the longest bath ever given or ordered?

5. What were the dimensions and construction of the douche or shower baths, the means of seeing or communicating with the Patient while in them, the amount of air or ventilation to be obtained during their progress, and the quantity of water containable in each cistern?

An abstract, drawn up by the Medical Commissioners, of the various statements transmitted to us in answer to this circular will be found in Appendix (L), and a brief summary of the result is all we need here present.

Usage in various Asylums as to administration of Baths.

In many of the Licensed Houses there is no fixed shower bath; the ordinary hand or curtain bath being alone employed. Where the fixed shower bath is used, the size of the cisterns immediately supplying it, is found to vary from a few to nearly 100 gallons. In some cases, when the cistern is exhausted (which occurs in from one quarter of a minute to two or three minutes), there is a total cessation of the shower until the

cistern is refilled; in others, the bath cistern is supplied with water direct from the main cisterns of the Asylum, which usually contains a very large supply.

In a few Asylums, hot as well as cold water is laid on to the shower baths for the purpose of tempering the showers, or to enable the Patient to stand in warm water. In the majority of cases, however, this desirable practice is not followed; and it is to be regretted that the regulation under which the shower bath is given, the precautions taken to guard against its abuse, and the records kept of its employment, are in many respects found to be imperfect, and subject to much variation.

Generally it is stated not to be resorted to without medical authority, but this for the most part is verbal, and rarely accompanied by those precise instructions as to the period and mode of its administration which are desirable in the use of so powerful an agent. In a few instances only, written or printed orders are given upon each occasion of the bath being used. In very many Asylums its employment is entrusted to the ordinary ward attendant; in others, to the head attendants or matrons; and in a few, the Medical Officer himself, or his assistant, is present upon all occasions. It would seem, however, that in special cases, and when the bath is prolonged, the Medical Officer, with few exceptions, superintends the process.

In many Asylums no record whatever is kept of the employment of the shower bath; in others, only special cases in which it is given are noticed; but even in these the length of time for which it may have been continued appears to have been hitherto rarely entered either in the Case-book or Medical Journal. It is to be added that, in some instances, precautions have latterly been taken to guard against shower baths being used without the knowledge or sanction of the Medical Officer, by placing locks upon them; the keys being kept by the Medical Officer, or head Attendant. In the majority even of such cases, however, the Attendants have free access to the keys, and there is consequently no effectual safeguard against abuse.

Upon a careful examination of all the various statements made to us relating to the shower bath, we have been forced to the conclusion that, however valuable it may be as a remedial agent in the treatment of insanity, in which light alone we think it should be regarded, the distinction in many cases made between its use as such, and its use as a moral means of suppressing violence and excitement, and of correcting faulty habits,

habits, is vague and undefined; and that, as a general rule, sufficient precautions are not taken to guard against its being resorted to as a punishment.

While its moderate employment, however, is generally advocated, it must be added that its prolonged use for periods of from 5 to 10, 15, or 20 minutes, is rare and exceptional; and, though occasionally thus given in some Asylums, it is systematically adopted in very few. And we have failed in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion that such use of it for long periods is attended by an amount of benefit which would not equally follow its employment for shorter periods of time; or that the results are at all equivalent to the risk to which the Patient is thereby exposed.

We are clearly of opinion that the use of the shower bath, as a punishment, should in no case be permitted; that, when prescribed, the greatest care should be taken to divest it of this character, and to induce the Patient to submit to it as a voluntary act; that it should in every respect be looked upon as a part of the *Medical* treatment of the Patient; and that it should never be resorted to without the express order of the Medical Officer. Especially also it appears to us, upon the general character of the answers transmitted to our circular, that the benefit derivable from the daily application of cold water to the whole surface of the body is under-estimated; and that voluntary ablutions each morning, by means of a sponge or shower bath, are not in sufficient general use as a means of cleanliness, of invigorating the system, or of allaying persistent irritability.

Regulations as to the use of Baths about to be issued by Commissioners.

Acting upon the information thus tendered to us, therefore, we have proposed, with a view of causing due precautions to be observed in future in the administration of baths in general, and to guard against abuse or accident, but not to deter the Practitioner from applying a remedy generally admitted to be beneficial, that a series of regulations should be issued on the subject, which it is our intention to circulate as Suggestions to Medical Officers having the care of the insane. These regulations or suggestions embrace the following points:

1. That in no case shall any kind of bath be used as a punishment.

2. That, except for purposes of cleanliness, no bath be used without the authority of one of the Medical Officers.

3. That no bath be used as a medical agent, or for the purpose of subduing excitement, unless in the presence of the Medical Officer or his Assistant, the Matron or Deputy Matron, or Head Attendants, and that a record of the employment of the same, and of the exact period of its duration, be kept.

4. Should any new form of bath, or a shower or douche bath, of more than 3 minutes' duration, be ordered, the effects shall in every case be carefully watched by one of the Medical Officers, and fully reported with the exact time of its duration in the case-book.

5. That, whenever a wooden frame with a door is used for the douche or shower bath, it be so constructed that the Patient be easily seen and air readily admitted.

6. That, when not in use, the shower bath be kept constantly locked, and the key placed in charge of one of the superior officers.

7. That the days fixed for general bathing be so arranged as to afford to each Patient a sufficient supply of warm water. That the Matron or her Assistant on the female side, and the head Attendant on the male side, be present to superintend the process, to ascertain by the thermometer the temperature of the water, to see that it is properly changed, and that an adequate supply of towels, matting, seats, &c., is provided; and especially to observe the bodily condition of the Patients and to report to the Medical Superintendent any wounds, bruises, or eruptions, or other matters requiring attention.

8. That the hot and cold water taps be so placed, constructed, or protected, as to prevent Patients turning on the water, and that the bath be fully prepared, and the temperature ascertained, before a Patient is placed in it.

The Criminal Wards of Bethlem Hospital.

Reference was made, in our last Report, to the very grave structural defects existing in the Criminal Wards of Bethlem Hospital; and we have endeavoured, during the past year, to obtain the consent of the Governors to the appropriation of a portion of the General Wards to the detention of the Criminal Patients; but though we have to regret the non-adoption, by the authorities of Bethlem, of this suggestion, the evil adverted to will happily soon be remedied. We have the satisfaction to report that it has been resolved by Government

Government at once to provide a new State Asylum, for the accommodation of 600 Criminal Lunatics, and that active measures are now in progress for the selection of a suitable site. New State Criminal Asylum.

At the date of our last Report, we had under consideration the circumstances connected with the removal of the inmates of Park House, Highgate, to the newly-erected building at Earlswood, near Reigate; and a meeting had been proposed between our Board and the Committee of the Institution. Idiot Asylum, Earlswood.

This Meeting took place on the 25th of June, when the recommendations contained in the Reports of the Visiting Commissioners were discussed, and the Committee promised their best attention towards carrying them into effect.

A subsequent Report, however, of a visit made by two of the Commissioners on the 11th December, shows that the Institution is still in an unsatisfactory condition; and we deem it right, therefore, to append the whole of the Reports which have been made in regard to it since its opening.

On reference to these Reports (Appendix M), it will be seen that the Patients were removed hastily, and without legal sanction, from Park House; that, at the time they were so transferred, the new Asylum at Earlswood was unfinished, unfurnished, and totally unfit to receive them; that, subsequently, energetic steps were not taken to obviate the inconvenience and discomfort to which they were exposed; that instead of making the internal arrangements complete, attention was mainly given to produce a pleasing and finished exterior, while many material requirements, essential to the health and training of the inmates, remained unaccomplished; and that little or no regard has since been paid to many of the recommendations repeatedly urged with a view to improve the general condition of the inmates, and especially to diminish the amount of scholastic tuition, and to cause more attention to be given to active exercise and useful pursuits.

It may be right at the same time to remark, that some of the evils adverted to in the Reports of the Visiting Commissioners have doubtless originated in, and been continued by, the want of sufficient charitable funds; and on this point it is satisfactory to know that the exertions of the Committee of Governors have lately succeeded in considerably increasing the number of subscribers. We trust, therefore, that the difficulties which have hitherto impeded the progress of this valuable

valuable Institution have been at length surmounted; that the recommendations so strongly made in the last Report, for the appointment of a Sub-Committee, with full power to make the necesary changes and reforms, may now be carried out; and that we shall shortly be able to describe the Idiot Asylums at Earlswood as in a complete and satisfactory condition.

Military Asylum.

In former Reports we have observed on the want of proper accommodation for Soldiers when attacked with insanity; and, as no satisfactory public provision has yet in this respect been made, we think it right again to draw special attention to the subject.

It appears that, so long ago as 1711, the necessity of extending due care to insane Soldiers was recognised in Ireland. At that period the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham, originally built for discharged invalid Soldiers, was enlarged for the reception of the Military quartered in Ireland who might be afflicted with mental derangement. This accommodation was provided in connexion with the Infirmary of the Establishment; but it was limited in extent, and was found to be not well adapted to the intended purpose. Accordingly, in 1730, the building was thrown down, and more suitable premises were erected, capable of admitting a larger number of inmates; but, in 1807, this accommodation proving also insufficient, it was further increased so as to receive all the insane Soldiers in Ireland, who, in fact, remained there until the year 1849, when they were removed to the Military Asylum at Yarmouth.

We have traced in former Reports the origin and progress of this latter Establishment, and have shown that, owing to our representations, a permanent Medical Officer was appointed to superintend it, and the Hospital itself was placed upon a satisfactory footing. So it continued, up to the time when it was abandoned at the outbreak of the late war, in consequence of an order from the Naval Authorities directing that the building should be set apart for the reception of wounded Sailors, who were then expected to be sent in great numbers from the Baltic. Both Officers and Men were in consequence immediately removed, and the Establishment was broken up.

We were not consulted as to the expediency of this step, and only offered, therefore, a verbal suggestion that it might be advisable to retain the Soldiers at Yarmouth until it was found

found that this portion of the building was actually required for wounded Sailors. But we have been informed that the Yarmouth Hospital was not needed for this latter purpose, and that it remains up to the present time unoccupied.

Reference has frequently been made in our Reports to the excellent provision made for insane Sailors at the Haslar Hospital; and, although it may be beyond our province to make allusion to the many advantages likely to be derivable from the establishment of similar accommodation for insane Soldiers, we cannot pass the subject altogether without mention, having regard to the many evils attendant on the existing arrangements; and remembering that, with the exception of the erection of a small building at Fort Pitt, Chatham (the condition of which, at the last visit of two members of our Board, may be seen from the entry printed in Appendix N), as a substitute for the very objectionable accommodation formerly in use there, little or nothing has been done for this branch of the Service.

The plan now in operation appears to be, to endeavour, in the first place, to ascertain the settlement of a Soldier when attacked with Insanity, and, if it can be discovered, to transfer him to the Parochial Authorities. Failing this, he is retained under the charge of the War Office, and is farmed out to the proprietor of a Licensed House. Such only is the kind of care now bestowed on Soldiers when attacked with insanity. The commodious building from which they were lately removed, remains empty; and they are crowded into a private Asylum in the vicinity of the Metropolis.

Houses adverted to in last Report.

In regard to some of the Licensed Houses, and to cases therein, especially noticed in our last Report, we have now further to state:

Kensington House. The case of W. H. C.

In adverting to the case of W. H. C., who had resided for some years in Kensington House, from which he was removed at our suggestion, it was mentioned that the Patient, before his removal, had been frequently violent, and had been subjected to mechanical restraint; without the addition which should have been made, that more recently, after the house was transferred to Dr. Wood, mechanical restraint had not been resorted to.

Duddeston Hall.

Duddeston Hall, at Birmingham, has been licensed to a new proprietor of considerable experience in the treatment of the insane; and we have some reason to hope that evils hitherto justly complained of will now be remedied.

Longwood

Longwood House.

Longwood House has also been placed under the care of a new proprietor; and, judging from the recent entries of the Visiting Commissioners, its condition has been improved.

Kingsdown House.

Kingsdown House Box has been certainly very greatly improved. The License is now granted to Dr. Nash, junior, who devotes his entire time to the superintendence of the establishment; and the last Reports respecting it have been of a most favourable character.

Sandfield Asylum: Amroth Castle.

The Asylum at Sandfield, near Lichfield, and (as already we have had occasion to state), Amroth Castle, have been closed since the date of our last Report.

Harbury House.

Harbury House has also ceased to be licensed; and the Patient, whose improper treatment therein we last year detailed, was removed in the month of February 1856 to the Lincoln Hospital. In a very short time a marked improvement took place in her condition, and her faulty habits were entirely corrected. She has for some time past been convalescent, and is at present at home with her family on leave of absence.

Single Patients.

It has not been found practicable to visit, as we should desire to do, all insane persons under private charge as single Patients. Many, however, whose cases appeared to call for special attention, and others whose places of residence were conveniently accessible, have been visited and examined.

Condition of Single Patients visited.

Some have been found indifferently accommodated, and otherwise in a very unsatisfactory state. In one case, that of a gentleman under the charge of a market gardener near Exeter, we felt it necessary, acting upon the Report of the Visiting Commissioner, strongly to urge the removal of the Patient to an Asylum. Much delay, nevertheless, took place, and it was not until after a special visit and report by a local physician, and an intimation of our intention to bring the case under your Lordship's notice, that the Patient was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital for Lunatics, near Exeter.

In other cases, remonstrances have been addressed to the persons having charge of the Patients, with more immediately satisfactory results. But as respects this class of Patients generally, we have reason to believe that the provisions of the law are extensively evaded; and that the numbers of Insane persons returned to this office as single Patients (altogether about 150), form a very small proportion of those whose protection

and

and care were the objects of the Legislature. All that the Board can do, however, is, to invite information from every source; and, in every instance which can properly be brought within the provisions of the Act, to adopt prompt proceedings to enforce a compliance therewith.

Value of Open Air Exercise and Employment.

Continued observation of the good effects resulting from free and extended exercise in the open air has strengthened our favourable opinion of its value as a means of treatment. We have from time to time, therefore, made recommendations calculated to promote this object; and in many instances have advised the enlargement of airing courts, the formation of extensive walks on the estates of land belonging to Asylums, regular exercise beyond the limits, and occasional excursions and visits to relatives, or to the sea side. Wherever, in addition to such advantages, an abundance of out-door occupation is provided for Patients (as for example, in the North and East Ridings Asylum, already adverted to), the good effects are obvious in a diminished tendency to violence, improved bodily health, and increased tranquillity and cheerfulness. It is found also, as a consequence, that the employment of seclusion, of padded rooms, and of other objectionable means to repress or allay excitement, are diminished in the same degree; and that it is no longer necessary to resort to strong dresses, indestructible bedding, and other devices formerly so frequently employed, when the superfluous nervous energy had not been exhausted by open air exercise or occupation. On the other hand, wherever, from the particular situation of Asylums, or other causes, such opportunities of recreation and employment are defective, an unusual degree of excitability, restlessness, and discontent prevails among the Patients; or a moody, listless aspect is observable, the result generally of monotonous and inactive life. This is more evident among the men than among the women, who, having various in-door occupations suitable to their habits, are less unfavourably situated.

Beneficial Effects.

Removals under the 86th section.

The exercise of the power vested in us, by the 86th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, to grant permission for the temporary absence of Patients from Asylums, continues to prove very beneficial. To the convalescent such absence supplies a means of forwarding or completing a cure, or of bringing into more active operation the salutary efforts of self control. In this latter respect it is especially serviceable in cases where the disorder is attributable to over indulgence in intoxicating liquors. In chronic cases, also, it proves beneficial,

ficial, by removing the Patients from the dull routine of an Asylum, and giving them the benefit of a change. Indirectly, too, it largely operates upon all classes, by satisfying the inmates of a House generally that the object of their residence therein is for the cure of a temporary illness, and not for any permanent or unnecessarily prolonged confinement.

Leaves of absence in Metropolitan and Provincial Houses.

During the past year, leaves of absence from Houses in the Metropolitan District have been granted by us in 184 instances. In general the Patients are taken out singly under the charge of a relative or attendant; but in a few instances the proprietor of the Asylum engages a furnished house at the sea side, to and from which the Patients are conducted in parties. This system is also adopted to some extent in the Provinces; but it might, in our opinion, be more fully carried out with advantage.

Remuneration to Nurses and Attendants.

In former Reports we have expressed our opinion as to the importance of offering a liberal remuneration to Nurses and Attendants. We have the satisfaction now to state, that in many Asylums their scale of payment is gradually increasing; and we trust that such further advances will generally be made as to insure ultimately the services of only the most competent and trustworthy persons. The effect of the greater consideration now extended to this class of officials is to enable them to perform their duties more efficiently. Their energies are less taxed than formerly; and judicious means are adopted to prevent weariness and exhaustion, by granting leaves of absence at regular periods. In some Asylums also (as at Hanwell), a small sum of money is allowed to defray travelling expenses on the occasion of a leave of absence.

Night-watching and nursing.

In the very important duty of attending to the Patients during the night, a most material change is in progress. The old practice of requiring the Attendants, after finishing their day's work, to enter without respite on the important task of night nursing in rotation (a short period only of repose being allowed after the termination of the night duty), is happily growing into disuse; and at present it is the custom, in most large establishments, to engage Attendants for the special purpose of night watching and nursing. There are many Patients who require special care during the night; and now, instead of being committed to a person already weary with the day's labour, and whose attention is confused by a variety of duties, these are placed under the charge of one whose energies are fresh,

fresh, and whose attention, being confined to few services, is enabled to perform them all effectively. The sick and feeble, the suicidal and epileptic, those liable to expose themselves to cold, the restless, noisy, and dirty patients, have each that particular care which they require; medicine, food, and other comforts are supplied in exact accordance with the directions of the Medical Officers; the whole body of Patients are more judiciously managed, and with a more satisfactory result; and all services, both day and night, are more efficiently performed.

By Order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury*,
Chairman.

(signed) *John Forster*,
Secretary.

Appendix (A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st January 1857.

COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Counties and United Counties.	Where Situate.	Superintendents and Medical Officers.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts.	Near Bedford	Denne, W. (Surgeon),	–	–	–	154	158	312	312	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	5
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	Humphrey, J. (Surgeon)	–	1	1	79	110	189	190	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	4	7
Chester	Chester	Brushfield, T. N. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	128	158	286	286	–	–	–	14	2	16	16	8	24
Cornwall	Bodmin	Hicks, W. R., General Superintendent	12	7	19	108	112	220	239	2	–	2	5	3	8	2	3	5
		Boisragon, Theodore (Dr.), Resident Medical Officer.																
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	Williams, R. Ll., (M.D.), Visiting Physician.	10	10	20	76	91	167	187	–	–	–	5	–	5	4	–	4
		Jones, G. T. (Surgeon) Superintendent.																
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Hitchman, John (Dr.)	9	5	14	126	136	262	276	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3
Devon	Exminster	Bucknill, J. G. (Dr.)	–	–	–	232	288	520	520	–	–	–	11	1	12	50	56	106
Dorset	Forston, near Dorchester	Symes, J. C. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	67	83	150	150	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	4	9
Essex	Brentwood	Campbell, Donald (Dr.)	3	5	8	151	209	360	368	–	–	–	8	1	9	4	3	7
Gloucester	Gloucester	Williams, W. W. (Dr.)	–	3	3	133	212	345	348	–	–	–	4	–	4	5	4	9
Hants	Knole, near Farcham	Manley, J. (Dr.)	7	2	9	191	206	397	406	–	–	–	10	1	11	61	53	114
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Huxley, S. (Dr.)	9	1	10	248	337	585	595	–	–	–	11	4	15	11	13	24
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	344	368	712	712	–	–	–	8	6	14	57	72	129
,,	Rainhill, near Liverpool	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	174	219	393	393	–	–	–	3	2	5	41	37	78
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester	Holland, Joseph (Surgeon)	–	–	–	251	254	505	505	–	–	–	3	1	4	28	35	63
Leicester and Rutland.	Leicester	Buck, J. (Surgeon)	24	33	57	117	131	248	305	2	–	2	12	3	15	2	–	2
Lincoln	Bracebridge, near Lincoln	Palmer, Edwd. (Dr.)	–	–	–	136	142	278	278	–	–	–	6	2	8	2	1	3
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	521	770	1,291	1,291	–	–	–	11	3	14	51	72	123
		Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon).																
,,	Hanwell	Begley, W. C. (Dr.)	–	–	–	439	584	1,023	1,023	1	–	1	7	10	17	48	68	116
		Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.)																
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	Allen, J. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	120	158	278	278	–	–	–	2	1	3	10	5	15
		Owen, Ebenezer, Superintendent	–	–	–	138	162	300	300	–	–	–	4	1	5	10	5	15
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	Casson, E. (Surgeon) Resid. Med. Officer.																
		Stiff, W. P. (Surgeon)	16	15	31	104	88	192	223	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Notts	Nottingham	Ley, W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	182	259	441	441	–	–	–	6	4	10	3	3	6
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford																	

Salop and Montgomery.	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	Oliver, Rd. (Dr.)	–	–	–	156	168	324	324	–	–	–	2	1	3	6	4	10
Somerset	Wells	Boyd, R. (Dr.)	–	–	–	167	191	358	358	–	–	–	5	1	6	21	30	51
Stafford	Stafford	Bower, M. N. (Dr.)	–	–	–	212	198	410	410	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	3	7
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	Kirkman, J. (Dr.)	1	1	2	127	152	279	281	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1
Surrey	Springfield, near Wandsworth.	Diamond, H. W. (Dr.) Snape, J. (Surgeon).	–	–	–	373	465	838	838	–	–	–	10	1	11	34	50	84
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Parsey, W. H. (Dr.)	5	3	8	127	127	254	262	–	–	–	6	–	6	3	4	7
Wilts	Near Devizes	Thurnam, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	145	169	314	314	–	–	–	4	–	4	19	16	35
Worcester	Worcester	Sherlock, (Dr.)	–	–	–	116	135	251	251	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	1	4
York, N. and E. Ridings.	Clifton, near York	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon)	4	–	4	187	164	351	355	–	–	–	4	1	5	6	5	11
York, W. Riding	Wakefield	Alderson, J. S. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	368	416	784	784	–	–	–	5	1	6	6	9	15
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.																		
Birmingham		Green, T. (Surgeon)	19	8	27	114	153	267	294	–	–	–	4	6	10	5	10	15
Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital		Stansbury, A. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	38	52	90	90	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Haverfordwest		Millard, G. LL. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	15	20	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hull		Casson, F. W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	45	42	87	87	–	–	–	5	1	6	4	4	8
			119	94	213	6,409	7,687	14,096	14,309	5	1	6	197	63	260	534	586	1,120

HOSPITALS.

County.	Hospital.	Medical Superintendent.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	To tal.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter	Kingdon, W. D. (Dr.) Supt. Shapter, T. (Dr.) Vis. Physn.	21	32	53	–	–	–	53	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex	Branch Asylum for Idiots, Essex Hall, Colchester.	Nunn, Roger S. (Visit. Surg.)	75	33	108	–	–	–	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	Parker, J., Superintendent – Waters, A. H., (Surg. Med. Off.)	30	31	61	1	–	1	62	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	Dickson, T. (Surgeon)	40	26	66	–	–	–	66	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon)	36	35	71	–	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital	Stevens, H. (Surgeon)	59	105	164	–	1	1	165	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon)	29	49	78	–	–	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital	Nesbitt, P. R. (Dr.)	49	47	96	91	77	168	264	–	3	3	9	–	9	1	–	1
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, near Oxford	Allen, Thos. (Surgeon)	28	28	56	–	–	–	56	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.)	57	27	84	–	–	–	84	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Guy's Hospital	Stocker, Jas. (Surgeon)	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Bethlehem Hospital	Hood, W. C. (Dr.)	166	137	303	–	–	–	303	5	–	5	79	20	99	–	–	–
„	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate	Maxwell, W. B. C. (Dr.)	101	52	153	–	–	–	153	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Simpson, Edwd. (Dr.)	77	58	135	3	2	5	140	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Retreat, York	Kitching, J. (Surgeon)	44	67	111	–	–	–	111	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
			812	744	1,556	95	80	175	1,731	22	15	37	88	20	108	1	–	1

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

[Houses in which Paupers are received distinguished by an Asterisk.]

Houses, and where Situate.		To whom Licensed.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield	1	10	11	–	–	–	11	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bethnal Green	*Bethnal House	Jas. Phillips (Surgeon)	71	74	145	124	178	302	447	6	8	14	1	6	7	10	6	16
Bow	*Grove Hall	Edward Byas	120	49	169	31	150	181	350	4	1	5	3	–	3	5	15	20
Brentford	Wyke House	R. G. Hill (Surgeon) and E. Willett (Dr.)	14	13	27	–	–	–	27	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brixton	Effra Hall	C. A. Elliott; W. H. Diamond (Surgeon).	–	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brompton	Clarence Villa	Samuel Batten	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Earl's Court House	Miss Burney	–	24	24	–	–	–	24	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brooke Green	Montague House	Dr. Roy	8	–	8	–	–	–	8	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell	*Camberwell House	J. H. Paul (Surgeon)	24	33	57	104	164	268	325	–	1	1	6	3	9	12	21	33
Chelsea	Blacklands House	Drs. Sutherland	23	–	23	–	–	–	23	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Elm House, 6, Upper Church-str.	Miss Elliott	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chiswick	Manor House	Dr. Tuke	7	12	19	–	–	–	19	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clapham	Retreat	John Bush (Surgeon)	10	6	16	–	–	–	16	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	Dr. H. Monro and Miss Lennox	19	26	45	–	–	–	45	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finchley	Horse-shoe Hill House	John White (Surgeon)	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fulham	Munster House	C. A. Elliott	29	–	29	–	–	–	29	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Normand House	Mrs. Talfourd	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Otto House, North End	Drs. Sutherland	–	34	34	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hackney	London House	Dr. Oxley	–	20	20	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Pembroke House	Dr. Williams	107	8	115	–	–	–	115	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	Upper Mall House	Mrs. and Miss Gale	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hammersmith	Sussex House and Brandenburgh House.	Dr. F. Winslow; J. Bartlett (Surgeon)	30	19	49	–	–	–	49	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Lawn House	Dr. J. Conolly	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanwell	,,	Mrs. Griffin	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	Dr. Horsbrugh	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hayes Park	Charles Fitz-Gerald	9	5	14	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes	Wood End Grove	Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Benbow	–	19	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hendon House	Miss Dence	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hendon	Moorcroft House	Mrs. and Dr. G. J. Stilwell	38	–	38	–	–	–	38	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hillingdon	*Hoxton House	Dr. E. L. Bryan	37	69	106	1	147	228	334	1	4	5	8	4	12	4	11	15
Hoxton	Kensington House	Dr. Wood and C. H. Barnes (Surgeon).	31	29	60	–	–	–	60	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kensington	*Peckham House	Peter Armstrong & Dr. H. Armstrong	19	35	54	131	189	320	374	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	16	20
Peckham	Grove End Villa	Alfred G. Kerr (Surgeon)	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. John's Wood	Southall Park	J. North, W. R. Vickers (Surgeons) and Dr. Steward.	15	8	23	–	–	–	23	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southall	Grove House	Dr. Atkins	9	3	12	–	–	–	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoke Newington	Northumberland House	Richard Birkett	29	34	63	–	–	–	63	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Halliford House	Dr. Seaton	4	8	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sunbury			657	621	1,278	471	828	1,299	2,577	65	45	110	20	13	33	35	69	104

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[Houses in which Paupers are received distinguished by an Asterisk.]

County.	Houses.	Superintendent or Proprietor.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford	Harris, J. (Surgeon)	11	11	22	–	–	–	22	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Devon	Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Rd. (Surgeon)	18	18	36	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Park House, Ivy Bridge	Wherry, Jas.	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dorset	Halstock House, Halstock	Mercer, Mrs.	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durham	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington	Mackintosh, D. (Dr.)	23	16	39	–	–	–	39	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Bensham, near Gateshead	Robinson, Geo. (Dr.)	8	3	11	82	73	155	166	–	–	–	4	–	4	17	7	24
,,	*Wreckenton, near Gateshead	Gowland, John	5	2	7	27	16	43	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Gateshead Fell	Kent, S.	4	3	7	45	45	90	97	–	–	–	4	1	5	3	–	3
,,	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead	Garbutt, Cornelius	16	15	31	64	51	115	146	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	2	6
Essex	High Beech	Allen, Mrs.	9	10	19	–	–	–	19	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Witham	Tomkin, Thos. (Dr.)	9	6	15	–	–	–	15	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Harts, Woodford	Daniel, G. W. (Dr.)	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Leach, R. V.	15	10	25	104	91	195	220	1	1	2	6	3	9	8	3	11
Gloucester	Fishponds, near Bristol	Parsons, J. D. F. (Dr.)	–	19	19	–	–	–	19	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Northwoods, near Bristol	Davey (Dr.)	13	11	24	–	–	–	24	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Fairford House	Iles, Daniel	27	22	49	33	18	51	100	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Hitch, Saml. (Dr.)	14	15	29	–	–	–	29	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Burnett, C. M. (Dr.)	19	14	33	–	–	–	33	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Hereford	*Portland House, Whitchurch, near Monmouth.	Millard, S^{t}. (Surgeon)	6	10	16	4	–	4	20	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Herts	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans	Rumball, J. Q. and A. G. (Surgeons)	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Smith, Js. and F. M. (Surgeons)	5	3	8	–	–	–	8	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	Harmer, W.	6	5	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon)	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place, near Maidstone	Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.)	12	11	23	–	–	–	23	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	Blakeley House, near Manchester	Edwards, Mrs.	10	6	16	–	–	–	16	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Billington Retreat, Whalley, near Blackburn.	Pinder, W. (Surgeon)	11	3	14	–	–	–	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Clifton Hall, near Manchester	Lomas, George	16	13	29	–	–	–	29	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	*Haydock Lodge, Winwick	Sutton, J.	23	19	42	28	54	82	124	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	1
,,	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool	Owen, J.	21	22	43	–	–	–	43	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Walton Lodge, near Liverpool	Squires, Eliza, Miss	12	7	19	–	–	–	19	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford	Willis, Francis (Dr.)	6	1	7	–	–	–	7	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	*Infirmary Asylum, Norwich	Governor and Guardians of the Poor; Bell, W. C., Supt.	–	–	–	35	37	72	72	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
,,	Heigham Retreat, near Norwich	Dalrymple, Donald, Crosse, T. W., and Landor, H. (Surgeons).	11	7	18	–	–	–	18	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Heigham Hall, near Norwich	Nichols, W. P., and Watson, J. F. (Surgeons), and Ranking, W. H. (Dr.)	22	19	41	–	–	–	41	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich	Farrer, Mrs., and Rackham, T. J. C.	7	2	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(continued)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

County.	Houses.	Superintendent or Proprietor.	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatic.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Prichard, Thos. (Dr.)	20	10	30	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northumberland	Belle Grove House, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Keenlyside, T. W.	7	3	10	–	–	–	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Notts	Broom House, Mansfield	Eddison, Booth (Surgeon), and Bakewell, Miss H.	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxford	Witney	Batt, Mrs.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shropshire	The Retreat, Church Stretton	Bakewell, S. G. (Dr.)	13	7	20	–	–	–	20	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Grove House, All Stretton	Ditto																
Somerset	Bowyes House, Kingston, near Taunton	Hodges, J.	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Brislington House, near Bristol	Fox, F. K. and C. J. (Drs.)	40	44	84	–	–	–	84	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Longwood House, near Bristol	Rogers, G. (Dr)	23	14	37	–	–	–	37	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	Terry, J. (Surgeon)	18	16	34	–	–	–	34	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Fairwater House, near Taunton	Gillett, W. E. (Surgeon)	–	23	23	–	–	–	23	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stafford	Moat House, Tamworth	Woody, Mrs.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Moore, Mrs.	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffolk	Aspall Hall, near Debenham	Chevallier, Mrs.	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	The Grove, Ipswich	Chevallier, B. (Dr.)	5	1	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Belle Vue House, Ipswich	Shaw, Mrs.	4	7	11	–	–	–	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Great Foster House, Egham	Furnival, G. F., and Roberts, Henry (Surgeons).	6	7	13	–	–	–	13	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Lea Pale House, near Guildford	Stedman, Jas. R. (Surgeon)	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Church Street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Timberham House, Charlwood	Cole, J. and Cole, H. (Surgeon)	7	–	7	–	–	–	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, C. E. H., and Samuel (Drs.)	34	20	54	–	–	–	54	4	3	7	1	–	1	–	–	–
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield	Bodington, G. (Dr.	6	7	13	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Burman House, Henley in Arden	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	6	9	15	–	–	–	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Hurst House, Henley in Arden	Joiner, W.	1	4	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham	Berrow, W. (Surg.), and Freer, W.	14	19	33	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury	Warwick, John (Surgeon)	32	27	59	–	–	–	59	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	*Fisherton House. Fisherton Anger	Finch, W. C. (Dr.)	37	37	74	148	54	202	276	3	1	4	128	24	152	–	–	–
"	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Philips, T.	6	6	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Wilts	*Fiddington House, Market Lavington	Hitchcock, Chas. (Surgeon)	18	15	33	1	–	1	34	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
"	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. jun. (Dr.)	14	14	28	–	–	–	28	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	Ricketts, M. (Surgeon), and Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.)	20	10	30	–	–	–	30	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, E. R.	Weaverthorpe, near Sledmere	Bell, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Southcoates, Hull	Campbell, Mrs.	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	1, Albion Street, Hull	Sandwith, H. (Dr.)	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	*Dunnington House, near York	Hornby, R. H.	17	8	25	10	10	20	45	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
York, W. R.	Castleton Lodge, near Leeds	Smith, S. (Surgeon), and Smith, G. P. (Dr.)	8	6	14	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rook Nest, Stanley, near Wakefield	Atkinson, J. G. (Dr.)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, N. R.	Fern Hall, Osbaldwick, near York	Allis, T., and Pumphrey, W.	4	5	9	–	–	–	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	*Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York	Burn, George	15	10	25	16	25	41	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	*Claxton Grange Retreat, near York	Jackson, J.	5	8	13	6	1	7	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs.	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Heworth Asylum, near York	Atkinson, J. & H. L. (Surgeons)	9	9	18	–	–	–	18	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
York City and Suburbs.	St. Maurice House, York	Dawson, Mrs. Mary	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	Acomb House, York	Metcalfe, J. W. (Surgeon)	6	1	7	–	–	–	7	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
"	*Grove House, Acomb, near York	Pearson, Robert	9	8	17	2	7	9	26	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
			787	724	1,511	605	482	1,087	2,598	78	45	123	151	29	180	34	14	48

SUMMARY.

	Private.			Pauper.			Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Asylums	119	94	213	6,409	7,687	14,096	6,528	7,781	14,309	5	1	6	197	63	260	534	586	1,120
Hospitals	812	744	1,556	95	80	175	907	824	1,731	22	15	37	88	20	108	1	–	1
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	657	621	1,278	471	828	1,299	1,128	1,449	2,577	65	45	110	20	13	33	35	69	104
Provincial Licensed Houses	787	724	1,511	605	482	1,087	1,392	1,206	2,598	78	45	123	151	29	180	34	14	48
	2,375	2,183	4,558	7,580	9,077	16,657	9,955	11,260	21,215	170	106	276	456	125	581	604	669	1,273
Royal Naval Hospital	129	–	129	–	–	–	129	–	129	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2,504	2,183	4,687	7,580	9,077	16,657	10,084	11,260	21,344	170	106	276	456	125	581	604	669	1,273

Appendix (B.)

New Licenses Granted, Licenses Expired, and Changes of Proprietorship, during the Year ending 31 December 1856.

METROPOLITAN.

1. Licenses expired:

   (1.) York House, Battersea.

   (2.) Dartmouth House, Lewisham.

2. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.:

   (1.) Wyke House, Brentford, license transferred to Robert Gardner Hill, surgeon, and Dr. Edmund Sparshall Willett, *vice* John Gregory.

   (2.) Moorcroft House, Hillingdon, Dr. George James Stilwell, co-licensee with Mrs. Stilwell, *vice* Mr. William Stilwell.

   (3.) Effra Hall, Brixton, Mr. W. H. Diamond appointed Medical Superintendent, *vice* Mr. T. Forder.

   (4.) Kensington House, Mr. Theodore Davis, surgeon, appointed Resident Medical Superintendent.

PROVINCIAL.

In the Provinces, the Licensed Houses known respectively as Eastgate House, near Lincoln, and kept by Mr. Hill, surgeon, (who has removed his patients therefrom to Wyke House, in the Metropolitan District); Burton Joyce, in the county of Nottingham, kept by Dr. Wilson; Amroth Castle, near Tenby, in the county of Pembroke; Sandfield, near Lichfield, in the county of Stafford, kept by Dr. Lynch; Halifax House, Wherstead-road, Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, kept by Mr. R. M. King; Harbury Hall, near Southam, in the county of Warwick, kept by Mr. J. J. Harcourt, have all been closed; and Bowyes House, Kingston, near Taunton, in the county of Somerset, kept by Mr. J. Hodges, has also been closed, and the Patients removed to a house called Milverton, recently licensed to Mr. Hodges.

A license for the reception of private Patients in a house called "Harts," Woodford, in the county of Essex, has been granted to Dr. Daniel.

A similar license for the reception of private Patients has been granted by the Justices of the county of Surrey, for a house, called Timberham House, to Messrs. James and Henry Cole.

A license for Milverton has also been granted for a short period.

The following Changes have taken place in Licensed Houses during the Year:

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Glenton, the Bensham Asylum, in the county of Durham, has been transferred to Dr. Robinson.

At Fairford House, in the county of Gloucester, Mr. A. Iles is no longer one of the proprietors.

At Hadham Palace, in the county of Herts, Mr. J. M. Smith, surgeon, has become one of the proprietors in this licensed house.

At Longwood House, near Bristol, Mr. W. H. Hugo has retired, and the license has been granted to Dr. George Rogers.

At Kingsdown House, Box, in the county of Wilts, the new license has been granted to Dr. Joseph Nash, jun., only.

Appendix (B.)

At Heyworth, near York, Mr. Henry Leigh Atkinson, surgeon, has become one of the licensees, in conjunction with Mr. John Atkinson, the present proprietor.

At Fisherton, in the county of Wilts, Mr. R. Finch has retired, and the license is now granted to Dr. W. C. Finch only.

At St. Maurice House, near York, in consequence of the death of Mr. Dawson, the license is now granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary Dawson.

Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

BENSHAM ASYLUM.

1. Better arrangements for the sick and feeble, (those in existence being very defective).

2. Additional furniture, including settees and easy chairs, for infirm Patients.

3. A different distribution of Patients, to prevent great crowding, in certain rooms, &c.

4. Regulations to correct excesses of cold and heat, and to improve ventilation, with thermometers for the observation of the temperature.

5. The removal of dangerous articles, especially from violent Patients.

6. A more decent mode of serving the meals, and the supply of beer (which had been taken away) to the Patients.

7. An extra diet list.

8, 9, 10. More exercise for the Patients; better distribution of the extra food, &c., amongst those Patients who require most care and nutrition; a discontinuance of the system of converting the attendants into farm servants, and leaving the bulk of the Patients under insufficient supervision at home.

11. Regulations

11. Regulations for putting the baths in order, and placing them under the direction of the medical officer.

To these are to be also added recommendations having reference to the subjects subjoined:

Disuse of straw pillows; addition of under blankets and water pillows; more frequent changing of sheets, shirts, and flannels; seats in the dormitories, alterations to make the yards more cheerful, cleansing and repair of privies; improvement in male dresses; removal of means of restraint into the custody of the medical officer; a system of night watching, appointment of head nurse or matron, with better wages to nurses; occasional visits from a clergyman; and better accommodation for the medical officer, with a specification of his powers, it appearing that the proprietor classifies the Patients, and entirely controls the diet.

Appendix (C. C.) - - - - -

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bedford, &c. - - - -	4 –¾	– 7¾	3 2¼	– 8¾	– –¼	– –¼
Buckingham - - - -	6 3¾	– 6	2 6¾	1 3¾	– –¼	– 1¼
Chester - - - - -	4 3¾	– 8½	1 9½	– 9¼	– –½	– 1¼
Cornwall - - - -	3 9	– 6¼	2 9½	– 5½	– –½	– –¼
Denbigh, &c. - - - -	5 5¼	– 6¼	1 10	– 11	– –¾	– –½
Derby - - - - -	4 5½	– 6¼	2 7¼	1 2¾	– –½	– 1½
Devon - - - - -	4 7¼	1 6	1 6¼	1 3¼	– 1½	– 1¼
Dorset - - - - -	4 0¼	– 4	1 6¼	– 11	– 1	– –¾
Essex - - - - -	4 10¾	– 7¼	2 –¾	1 3	– –¼	– –½
Gloucester - - - -	6 2	– 6¼	1 10¾	1 –	– 1	– 1½
Hants - - - - -	4 11¾	– 6¾	1 8½	– 11¼	– 1	– 1
Kent - - - - -	4 6	– 7	2 1¼	1 2¾	– –¾	– 1
Lancaster - - - -	4 4¾	– 8¼	1 7¼	– 6¾	– –¾	– –¾
Lancaster, Rainhill - - -	4 8½	– 8	1 8	– 9¾	– –¾	– –¾
Lancaster, Prestwich - -	4 8¼	– 5¾	1 4¾	– 8½	– –¾	– –½
Leicester, &c. - - - -	5 3¼	– 6¾	1 8½	– 9¾	– 1	– 1
Lincoln - - - - -	5 4¾	– 8	1 10½	1 4	– 2¼	– 1¼
Middlesex, Colney Hatch -	4 9¾	– 6¾	2 –¾	– 11¾	– –¾	– 2¼
Middlesex, Hanwell - -	5 –	– 9¾	1 11¾	– 9¾	– –¾	– 4
Monmouth, &c. - - -	4 4¾	– 6	1 9¾	– 6½	– –½	- -
Norfolk - - - - -	5 3¾	– 7½	1 4¼	– 8¼	– –¼	– 3
Nottingham - - - -	5 9½	– 10	2 –½	1 –½	– –½	– –¼
Oxford, &c. - - - -	5 1½	– 7¾	1 8	1 2¾	– –½	– 1
Salop, &c. - - - -	5 8¼	1 –	1 5	– 11¾	– 2¼	– 1½
Somerset - - - - -	5 1	– 6	1 3	– 7¾	– –¾	– –¾
Stafford - - - - -	3 8	– 4	1 8½	– 7¼	– 1	– 7
Suffolk - - - - -	3 5¾	– 9¼	1 5½	– 8½	– –½	– 1
Surrey - - - - -	4 7¼	– 5¼	1 5¼	1 7	– –¼	– 1½
Warwick - - - - -	4 11¼	– 10¾	2 1	1 4¼	– –½	– –¼
Wilts - - - - -	4 4	– 6	1 8¾	1 2¼	– 1½	- -
Worcester - - - -	4 8	– 6	1 11	1 2	– 1	– 2
York, North and East Ridings -	3 2¼	– 7	1 8¾	– 9¾	– –½	– 2
York, West Riding - -	4 4¾	– 7¾	1 2¾	– 6¼	– –¾	– 1
Birmingham, Borough - -	4 7	– 7	1 9¾	1 7½	– –½	– –¼
Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital -	The visitors contract with the Corporation of the Poor, for supplying					
Haverford, West - - -	4 4½	– 3½	1 2	– 5¾	– 3½	– 3¼
Hull, Borough - - -	3 8¾	– 7¾	2 3½	– 10¾	– 1	– 1¼

Appendix (C. C.)

PATIENTS in the several COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS during the Year 1856.

Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.	Less Receipts.	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from County or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge from other Counties or Boroughs.	Weekly Charge for Private Patients.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
– 4½	– 2¼	– 8½	– 8½	9 3½	307	10 –	14 –	—
– 1	– –	– 5	– 8½	10 8	192	11/ 11/6	11/ 11/6 13/15/	15 –
– 4½	– 1¼	– 4½	– 1	8 6	278	8 9	14 0	—
– 5¼	– 1¼	– 2¾	– –½	8 3¾	238	8 9	10 6	12/6 16/ 1*l.* 1*s.* 1 *l.* 10 *s.*
– 5¾	– 3¾	– 3¼	– 2¾	9 8¾	189	8 9	14 –	12/6 to 46/
– 6	– 2¾	– 3½	– 1⅝	9 10¼	267	10 –	12 –	14 –
– 2¼	– –¼	– 4½	– –¼	9 8¼	489	9 –	12 6	—
– 3¾	– 6	– 4¾	– –⅜	8 1	155	7 10½	7 10½	—
– 5¾	– 4½	– 2	– –¼	9 11½	353	10 –	14 –	10 –
– 2	– 1	– 1¼	– 2¼	10 –¼	354	8 6	13 –	6/ to 42/
– 3½	– 8¼	– 5	1 0½	8 8½	363	9 6	12/6 13/6	10/ 14/
– 5	– 4	– 2¼	– 1	9 7	590	10/6 9/11	13/8½ 13/1½	13/8½ 13/1½
– 7¼	– –½	– –½	– –	8 1½	710	7 7	12 –	—
– 5	– 3⅜	– 3½	– –	9 –¼	397	9/4 8/9	14 –	—
– 5¾	– –	– 1⅜	– 1¼	7 10	509	7 7	14 –	—
– –	– –	– 3¾	– 2	8 8	302	8 –	12 –	15/ to 42/
– 2¾	– 3¾	– 1½	– 6	9 9½	274	9 11	—	—
– 4⅜	– 7½	– 3¾	– 1	9 10	1,257	9 11	14 –	—
– 8	– 5¼	– 4⅜	– 1	10 5⅜	1,020	10 2½	14 –	—
– 1	– 7½	– 5⅜	– 2¾	8 4⅜	275	10 –	12 6	—
– 2¾	– –⅜	– 4¼	– –	8 10¾	298	8 9	14 –	—
– 4¾	– 2¼	– 5½	– 5	10 5	216	Males 10/ Females 9/	14 –	18/ downwards
– 10½	– 3¼	– 2½	– 3¼	9 11½	433	10 4½	11 9	—
– 1½	– –¼	– 4¼	– –	9 10	318	10 6	10 6	—
– 2¼	– 5	– 3	– 11½	7 6½	365	7 7	10/9½ 12/10	—
– 2¾	– 3	– 3¾	– 1	7 9¼	411	8/ 8/6	—	—
– –	– –	– 1¾	– –	6 8½	270	8 3	11 9	15 –
– 2½	– 4¾	– –	– 1¾	8 8¾	934	9 –	14 –	—
– 3¼	– 5¾	– 2¼	– 4¼	9 11	248	10/6 9/6	12/6 11/6	12/6 11/6
– 3¾	– 4½	– 4¼	– 4½	8 9½	303	8 9	11/9 12/9	—
– 1	– 10	– 5	– 7	9 6	244	12/ 10/6	14/ 12/6	—
– –	– 6¼	– 1⅜	– 3	6 11⅜	330	6 8½	9 7½	10 6
– –	– 3¾	– 2	– 1	7 4	803	7 6	14 –	—
– 4½	– –	– –	– 7¼	8 5½	295	9 –	11 –	9/6 12/
Provisions, &c. &c.		– –	– –	5 6	71	10 –	12 –	—
– –¼	– –	– 2¼	– –	7 1¼	37	7 1½	—	—
– 3¾	– 1¾	2 5¼	– 3½	10 4¼	89	9 –	11 –	—

Appendix (D.)

RETURN of Accommodation, &c., in County and Borough Asylums.

Counties and United Counties.	Where Situate.	Number of Patients, 1st January 1857.			Present Accommodation.									Refused Admission in 1856 for want of room.
					In Single Rooms.			In Associated Dormitories.			Total.			
		M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Near Bedford - -	154	158	312	83	77	160	70	88	158	153	165	318	33
Bucks - - -	Stone, near Aylesbury -	79	111	190	34	35	69	65	83	148	99	118	217	—
Chester - - -	Chester - - - -	128	158	286	29	22	51	110	149	259	139	171	310	—
Cornwall - - -	Bodmin - - - -	120	119	239	51	73	124	84	78	162	135	151	286	—
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - -	86	101	187	32	32	64	70	88	158	102	120	222	—
Derby - - -	Mickleover, near Derby -	135	141	276	60	60	120	92	92	184	152	152	304	—
Devon - - -	Exminster - - -	232	288	520	74	52	126	188	218	406	240	290	530	—
Dorset - - -	Forston, near Dorchester -	67	83	150	46	32	78	25	41	66	71	73	144	2
Essex - - -	Brentwood - - - -	154	214	368	82	65	147	167	139	306	249	204	453	—
Gloucester - -	Gloucester - - -	133	215	348	61	73	134	77	144	221	138	217	355	—
Hants - - -	Knole, near Fareham -	198	208	406	66	66	132	199	199	398	265	265	530	—
Kent - - -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	257	338	595	152	200	352	143	168	311	295	368	663	—
Lancaster - - -	Lancaster Moor - -	344	368	712	124	93	217	264	286	550	388	379	767	12 females
,, - - -	Rainhill, near Liverpool -	174	219	393	29	30	59	151	190	341	180	220	400	65
,, - - -	Prestwich, near Manchester	251	254	505	48	46	94	204	216	420	252	262	514	36

Leicester and Rutland	Leicester - - -	141	164	305	55	59	114	113	118	231	168	177	345	—
Lincoln - - -	Bracebridge, near Lincoln	136	142	278	62	62	124	88	88	176	150	150	300	—
Middlesex - -	Colney Hatch - -	521	770	1,291	221	230	451	300	540	840	521	770	1,291	300
	Hanwell - - -	439	584	1,023	162	112	274	282	478	760	444	590	1,034	318
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor	Abergavenny - - -	120	158	278	41	41	82	80	114	194	121	155	276	—
Norfolk - - -	Thorpe, near Norwich -	138	162	300	35	38	73	105	112	217	140	150	290	—
Notts - - - -	Nottingham - - -	120	103	223	41	47	88	83	79	162	124	126	250	11
Oxford and Berks -	Littlemore, near Oxford -	182	259	441	57	84	141	160	185	345	217	269	486	—
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	156	168	324	56	64	120	125	146	271	181	210	391	—
Somerset - - -	Wells - - - -	167	191	358	52	56	108	138	159	297	190	205	395	—
Stafford - - -	Stafford - - - -	212	198	410	61	61	122	181	164	345	242	225	467	—
Suffolk - - -	Melton, near Woodbridge	128	153	281	69	65	134	74	88	162	143	153	296	—
Surrey - - -	Springfield, near Wandsworth.	373	465	838	87	78	165	346	445	791	433	523	956	50 females.
Warwick - - -	Hatton, near Warwick -	132	130	262	73	82	155	80	99	179	153	181	334	—
Wilts - - -	Near Devizes - - -	145	169	314	54	54	108	100	122	222	154	176	330	—
Worcester - -	Worcester - - -	116	135	251	42	41	83	135	141	276	177	182	359	—
York, N. and E. Ridings	Clifton, near York - -	191	164	355	48	48	96	188	188	376	236	236	472	—
York, W. Riding -	Wakefield - - -	368	416	784	192	68	260	208	375	583	400	443	843	95
Borough Asylums -	Birmingham - - -	133	161	294	46	49	95	104	120	224	150	169	319	—
	Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital.	38	52	90	2	3	5	43	50	93	45	53	98	—
	Haverfordwest - -	15	20	35	4	3	7	10	16	26	14	19	33	—
	Hull - - - - -	45	42	87	2	4	6	58	48	106	60	52	112	—

Appendix (E.)

ABSTRACT of RETURNS showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS chargeable distinguishing the Number of each Sex, whether Dangerous to themselves or others,

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population in 1857.	LUNATICS.			IDIOTS.			GRAND TOTAL of Lunatics and Idiots.	Proportion to Population.	WHERE					
										In County or Borough Lunatic Asylum.			In Licensed House.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Male	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ENGLAND:															
Bedford	136,914	52	78	130	44	53	97	227	1 in 603	58	68	126	–	1	1
Berks	175,231	95	126	221	76	81	157	378	1 „ 464	100	119	219	5	7	12
Buckingham	168,698	74	108	182	55	48	103	285	1 „ 592	74	104	178	–	1	1
Cambridge	200,332	56	74	130	60	65	125	255	1 „ 786	–	4	4	56	58	114
Chester	498,361	116	164	280	121	129	250	530	1 „ 940	108	144	252	1	1	2
Cornwall	364,176	102	142	244	74	91	165	409	1 „ 890	104	105	209	–	–	–
Cumberland	207,510	105	91	196	38	45	83	279	1 „ 744	1	–	1	55	37	92
Derby	312,437	115	109	224	78	114	192	416	1 „ 751	111	105	216	–	–	–
Devon	587,821	235	336	571	164	181	345	916	1 „ 642	287	293	580	1	1	2
Dorset	189,803	90	105	195	52	63	115	310	1 „ 612	86	102	188	4	3	7
Durham	458,772	99	117	216	56	90	146	362	1 „ 1,267	54	59	113	12	8	20
Essex	385,096	155	243	398	125	142	267	665	1 „ 579	144	205	349	1	1	2
Gloucester	475,572	271	403	674	152	221	373	1,047	1 „ 454	196	257	453	24	19	43
Hereford	116,881	39	69	108	59	53	112	220	1 „ 531	39	51	90	–	–	–
Hertford	174,449	82	118	200	63	77	140	340	1 „ 513	67	74	141	4	8	12
Huntingdon	68,236	29	30	59	11	17	28	87	1 „ 784	25	24	49	5	7	12
Kent	657,542	257	384	641	143	161	304	945	1 „ 696	224	314	538	20	32	52
Lancaster	2,314,546	779	897	1,676	401	464	865	2,541	1 „ 911	636	695	1,331	9	18	27
Leicester	240,151	130	155	285	102	83	185	470	1 „ 511	101	114	215	1	–	1
Lincoln	437,435	148	173	321	96	155	251	572	1 „ 765	139	152	291	2	7	9
Middlesex	2,124,593	1,019	1,636	2,655	263	289	552	3,207	1 „ 662	843	1,193	2,036	176	373	549
Monmouth	174,173	55	88	143	36	38	74	217	1 „ 803	50	74	124	–	3	3
Norfolk	461,637	194	256	450	152	174	326	776	1 „ 595	144	166	310	46	65	111
Northampton	221,459	111	127	238	84	114	198	436	1 „ 508	73	63	136	36	51	87
Northumberland	329,991	99	99	198	89	93	182	380	1 „ 868	4	6	10	80	73	153
Nottingham	283,609	145	148	293	64	96	160	453	1 „ 626	109	99	208	4	4	8
Oxford	175,616	81	136	217	55	74	129	346	1 „ 508	80	131	211	2	1	3
Rutland	24,109	10	14	24	6	2	8	32	1 „ 753	9	13	22	–	–	–
Salop	232,106	108	166	274	66	96	162	436	1 „ 532	108	147	255	–	–	–
Somerset	449,270	168	252	420	201	205	406	826	1 „ 544	161	200	361	–	–	–
Southampton	438,034	178	240	418	181	185	366	784	1 „ 559	158	200	358	17	21	38
Stafford	685,514	192	198	390	144	153	297	687	1 „ 998	207	194	401	1	–	1
Suffolk	351,630	161	182	343	90	97	187	530	1 „ 663	134	149	283	15	27	42
Surrey	755,786	347	476	823	195	215	410	1,233	1 „ 613	364	448	812	4	33	37
Sussex	368,319	99	166	265	129	127	256	521	1 „ 707	11	17	28	85	130	215
Warwick	531,803	200	275	475	92	110	202	677	1 „ 783	202	265	467	–	1	1
Westmorland	59,344	12	27	39	28	25	53	92	1 „ 645	–	2	2	9	7	16
Wilts	252,700	132	167	299	112	138	250	549	1 „ 460	140	166	306	1	–	1
Worcester	297,473	117	149	266	72	102	174	440	1 „ 676	109	134	243	–	–	–
York: East Riding	279,657	125	132	257	67	82	149	406	1 „ 689	119	104	223	9	15	24
York: North Riding	221,751	112	104	216	44	49	93	309	1 „ 718	101	91	192	2	6	8
York: West Riding	1,440,809	405	453	858	272	350	622	1,480	1 „ 974	342	388	730	8	11	19
Totals of England	18,329,346	7,099	9,413	16,512	4,412	5,147	9,559	26,071	1 in 703	5,972	7,239	13,211	695	1,030	1,725
WALES:															
Anglesey	61,581	13	16	29	43	46	89	118	1 in 525	7	9	16	–	–	–
Brecon	65,645	15	24	39	20	23	43	82	1 „ 800	12	15	27	2	1	3
Cardigan	72,080	11	29	40	32	47	79	119	1 „ 606	–	–	–	7	6	13
Carmarthen	113,314	33	37	70	35	53	88	158	1 „ 717	1	–	1	19	18	37
Carnarvon	92,173	23	30	53	59	61	120	173	1 „ 533	16	14	30	1	–	1
Denbigh	95,396	54	53	87	49	56	105	192	1 „ 497	28	39	67	–	–	–
Flint	68,978	18	25	43	34	33	67	110	1 „ 627	18	27	45	–	–	–
Glamorgan	283,354	83	83	166	34	66	100	266	1 „ 1,065	–	1	1	63	53	116
Merioneth	38,609	11	8	19	21	23	44	63	1 „ 603	3	2	5	–	–	–
Montgomery	66,132	28	15	43	44	41	85	128	1 „ 517	25	12	37	–	1	1
Pembroke	97,581	29	49	78	41	46	87	165	1 „ 591	18	20	38	3	9	12
Radnor	24,275	4	9	13	13	22	35	48	1 „ 506	4	6	10	–	–	–
Totals of Wales	1,079,118	302	378	680	425	517	942	1,622	1 in 665	132	145	277	95	88	183
Totals of England and Wales	19,408,464	7,401	9,791	17,192	4,837	5,664	10,501	27,693	1 in 701	6,104	7,384	13,488	790	1,118	1,908

Appendix (E.)

to Parishes comprised in each County in England and Wales, on the 1st January 1857; where Maintained, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head, for Maintenance, Clothing, &c.

MAINTAINED.						AGES.											Dangerous to themselves or others.	Of dirty habits.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of Maintenance and Clothing.			
In Union Workhouse.			With their Friends, or elsewhere.			0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 and upwards.	Not known				In County or Borough Lunatic Asylum.	Licensed House.	Elsewhere.	Average.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.														s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
26	30	56	12	32	44	–	2	17	38	44	44	32	26	10	14	32	14		9 3½	13 –	3 2½	6 7½
27	28	55	39	53	92	–	3	20	62	83	74	63	41	16	16	105	56		10 6½	13 –	2 10	7 7½
20	28	48	35	23	58	–	3	11	45	54	64	52	28	20	8	79	25		11 5½	14 –	3 –	8 4
23	28	51	37	49	86	3	6	27	42	45	46	24	27	7	28	69	42		11 6	13 1¼	2 9½	7 6½
77	100	177	51	48	99	–	1	24	87	105	110	93	61	16	33	81	28		9 3½	14 –	2 8¾	5 10½
26	65	91	46	63	109	–	3	19	66	84	79	68	39	29	22	97	33		8 10	—	2 4½	5 8¼
67	75	142	20	24	44	–	2	8	40	68	62	43	33	16	7	75	12		7 7	10 7½	2 9	5 4½
36	62	98	46	56	102	–	–	19	71	106	79	53	45	21	22	168	16		10 –	—	2 9½	6 6½
73	119	192	88	104	192	1	9	45	119	178	174	141	92	65	92	260	82		9 8½	13 –	2 7	6 9
17	27	44	35	36	71	1	–	23	50	57	59	45	37	20	17	82	8		8 2	9 5	2 5⅜	6 1
69	96	165	20	44	64	–	–	14	56	96	79	57	28	25	7	58	20		11 5	11 4½	3 –⅜	6 1½
77	74	151	58	105	163	1	4	39	128	130	136	77	56	29	65	158	78		10 –¼	14 –	3 4¼	6 10½
118	203	321	85	145	230	–	2	69	190	205	195	156	101	55	74	321	160		8 3½	11 7½	2 10	5 6¼
8	17	25	51	54	105	–	–	8	47	42	34	26	19	12	32	61	24		10 –⅜	—	3 –½	5 10¼
36	66	102	38	47	85	1	4	24	50	86	67	34	33	17	24	65	14		9 7½	13 1	3 –⅜	6 1¼
6	5	11	4	11	15	–	–	4	15	20	14	11	14	3	6	19	6		9 3½	13 1	3 –½	7 11½
113	145	258	43	54	97	–	1	45	140	197	208	178	99	56	21	197	92		10 6	12 5⅜	3 5	7 11½
410	487	897	126	160	286	–	12	172	483	607	534	359	192	84	98	953	325		7 10½	12 –⅜	2 9⅜	5 6¾
76	57	133	54	67	121	–	1	31	74	101	94	60	55	27	27	111	38		8 0½	7 3	2 10⅜	5 3
50	80	130	53	89	142	–	4	33	79	109	125	102	63	36	21	122	35		9 11⅜	12 –	3 3⅜	6 10
253	344	597	12	13	25	2	9	131	509	777	695	530	293	159	93	1116	427		10 1½	13 –	4 7½	9 6½
13	15	28	28	34	62	1	1	11	36	47	29	48	16	16	12	86	28		9 7⅜	11 8	2 11½	6 10¾
56	74	130	100	125	225	–	2	61	112	165	132	93	88	56	67	206	59		8 8	8 9⅜	2 8¾	5 8½
37	56	93	49	71	120	–	–	28	65	91	74	82	54	25	17	103	31		10 8¾	11 7½	3 4½	7 3
51	50	101	53	63	116	1	–	17	61	85	85	56	36	21	18	86	33		9 7	11 9¾	2 10½	6 7¾
65	106	171	31	35	66	–	2	23	62	98	107	74	47	21	19	177	51		9 8	10 11½	3 1⅜	6 3½
26	35	61	28	43	71	–	1	19	53	57	68	54	40	14	40	105	18		10 6	13 4	3 1½	7 8½
5	1	6	2	2	4	–	–	1	3	3	8	7	6	4	–	9	2		8 0	—	4 4⅜	6 10½
34	60	94	32	55	87	–	2	16	58	89	100	75	46	19	31	132	39		10 6	—	2 10	7 3⅜
89	105	194	119	152	271	2	13	49	155	161	184	122	66	50	24	206	83		8 –½	—	2 8	5 –¼
113	141	254	69	65	134	–	1	55	131	141	156	128	87	62	23	212	85		10 3½	12 6	3 3⅜	6 11½
86	128	214	42	29	71	–	2	43	145	161	139	110	50	21	16	173	50		8 5¾	8 8¼	3 –⅜	6 2¼
51	43	94	51	60	111	1	7	25	85	92	98	86	51	27	58	153	75		7 10¼	12 8½	2 9½	6 3
138	167	305	36	43	79	–	3	78	190	290	271	174	119	43	65	340	116		9 –¼	13 5¼	3 10	7 6½
84	68	152	48	78	126	–	4	23	88	117	110	86	51	24	18	99	53		13 3⅜	12 11½	3 6¼	7 11½
54	81	135	36	38	74	–	2	38	119	165	132	105	55	30	31	104	28		9 3½	13 –	3 1½	7 4¾
23	32	55	8	11	19	–	1	1	17	19	22	15	10	7	–	10	13		14 –	10 10½	2 10¼	4 6
37	61	98	66	78	144	1	4	36	96	112	86	86	69	37	22	177	71		9 –½	10 0	2 8¾	6 3
42	59	101	38	58	96	–	3	23	65	91	81	73	44	20	40	116	32		10 6¼	—	2 9⅜	7 0¾
33	59	92	31	36	67	1	–	15	59	92	81	67	39	23	29	155	55		7 6½	11 –½	2 10¼	5 10½
25	23	48	28	33	61	–	–	10	25	48	70	51	35	16	54	117	41		6 8½	10 6	3 –⅜	5 6¼
209	245	454	117	160	277	–	6	76	279	349	330	213	111	53	68	421	156		7 6¼	11 10¾	3 –⅜	5 4½
2,879	3,745	6,624	1,965	2,546	4,511	16	121	1,431	4,295	5,667	5,335	4,018	2,502	1,312	1,374	7,416	2,654		9 2½	12 2⅜	3 1	6 9½
–	3	3	49	50	99	–	1	6	19	26	23	16	10	10	7	4	11		9 1	—	2 10½	3 8¾
1	3	4	20	28	48	–	1	8	9	17	20	10	4	4	9	24	12		10 –	12 –	2 6½	5 4
–	2	2	36	68	104	–	1	6	17	21	27	25	15	6	1	8	–		—	12 1	2 5⅜	3 6¼
2	7	9	46	65	111	–	–	5	28	41	36	27	11	9	1	30	6		8 6	12 –	2 5⅜	4 9
6	9	15	59	68	127	–	3	17	15	25	32	31	21	7	22	3	10		8 9	12 –	2 8	3 9½
17	26	43	38	44	82	1	3	15	33	38	32	33	16	9	12	39	20		8 9¾	—	2 6	4 8½
10	11	21	24	20	44	–	–	8	19	18	21	14	14	3	13	31	16		6 11⅜	—	2 5½	4 3⅜
12	23	35	42	72	114	–	–	10	37	70	49	50	30	18	2	92	25		12 6	12 –	3 1	7 0
2	1	3	27	28	55	–	–	4	8	17	15	9	7	3	–	3	8		8 9	—	2 5⅜	2 11½
14	13	27	33	30	63	–	–	6	20	28	31	13	17	7	6	16	7		10 5⅜	13 –	2 0	4 10½
7	5	12	42	61	103	–	1	8	24	56	31	19	16	10	–	8	9		7 2	12 –	2 3⅜	4 1½
–	2	2	13	23	36	–	1	3	16	4	9	8	5	2	–	5	6		10 0	—	2 11¼	4 5¼
71	105	176	429	557	986	1	11	96	245	361	326	255	166	88	73	263	130		8 8	12 –¼	2 7½	4 8½
2,950	3,850	6,800	2,394	3,103	5,497	17	132	1,527	4,540	6,028	5,661	4,273	2,668	1,400	1,447	7,679	2,784		9 2½	12 2½	3 0½	6 8

Appendix (F.)

Appendix (F.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, during the Year 1856.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.	
		Males.	Females.
Beds	Bedford	1	6
Cambridge	Cambridge	3	6
	Chesterton	4	5
	Ely	3	8
	Newmarket	4	4
	Wisbeach	2	4
Chester	Stockport	45	40
Cornwall	St. Columb Major	2	5
	Falmouth	1	3
	Helston	1	8
	Penzance	3	1
	Redruth	1	16
	Truro	5	10
Cumberland	Cockermouth	16	18
Devon	Plymouth	17	32
	Stoke Demerel, Devonport	9	16
Durham	Auckland	2	2
	Darlington	4	3
	Durham	4	8
	Gateshead	4	5
	Sedgfield	2	1
	South Shields	7	15
	Stockton	6	8
	Teesdale	8	12
Essex	Braintree	6	7
	Colchester	2	3
	Halstead	2	2
	Lexden and Winstree	7	10
	Malden	3	4
	Saffron Walden	3	7
	Tendring	4	8
	Witham	3	2
Gloucester	Bristol City (Stapleton)	13	45
	Clifton	26	59

Appendix (F.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.	
		Males.	Females.
Herts	Alban's, St.	2	15
	Bishop's Stortford	6	5
	Hertford	3	8
	Ware	2	10
Hunts	St. Ives	5	4
	St. Neots	5	2
Kent	Hollingbourn	1	7
	Lewisham	4	2
	Maidstone	15	11
	Malling	10	3
	Medway	16	20
	Milton	1	3
	Tenterden	7	2
	Tonbridge	10	3
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	21	17
	Blackburn	23	30
	Bolton	41	53
	Burnley	8	12
	Bury	25	7
	Bury-at-Heap	–	48
	Chorley	16	15
	Haslington	6	1
	Haslington Mitchell Field Hook	–	15
	Lancaster	10	11
	Leigh	7	8
	Liverpool	20	44
	Manchester	43	73
	Oldham	33	35
	Ormskirk	–	9
	Preston	1	9
	Rochdale Hollingworth	7	8
	„ Calf Hey	–	2
	„ Shotland	7	9
	„ Wardleworth	–	–
	„ Marland	3	4
	Salford	15	13
	Wigan	16	24
	„ at Hindley	2	6
Leicester	Barrow-on-Soar	3	3
	Leicester	35	26
	Lutterworth	1	3
	Market Harborough	5	13
Lincoln	Caister	3	5

(*continued*)

Appendix (F.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.	
		Males.	Females.
Lincoln—*contd.*	Gainsborough	3	2
	Glanford Brigg	4	3
	Grantham	3	5
	Holbeach	6	10
	Horncastle	7	9
	Sleaford	2	9
	Spalding	3	7
	Spilsby	2	2
Middlesex	Chelsea, St. Luke's	7	13
	Edmonton	6	–
	Fulham	8	1
	Hackney	13	6
	Hampstead, St. John	4	7
	Hendon	4	4
	Holborn	8	9
	Kensington, St. Mary Abbot	8	10
	London, City	18	21
	„ East Homerton	10	20
	„ West	13	3
	Poplar	5	–
	Stepney, Ratcliffe	2	–
	„ Wapping	–	–
	St. George, Hanover-square	4	3
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	6	7
	St. James, Clerkenwell	14	20
	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	11	8
	St. Mary, Islington	5	2
	St. Pancras	21	45
	Whitechapel, Mile End	–	21
	„ Charles-street	20	1
Norfolk	City of Norwich	9	20
	Yarmouth	11	13
Northumberland	Newcastle-on-Tyne	12	18
Nottingham	Basford	10	10
	East Retford	6	19
	Mansfield	5	5
	Newark	3	20
	Nottingham	34	48
	Radford	6	14
	Southwell	5	7
	Worksop	4	9

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.	
		Males.	Females.
Oxford	Banbury	6	6
	Bicester	2	3
	Witney	4	10
	Woodstock	4	5
Salop	Acham	6	7
	Drayton	3	7
	Ellesmere	5	8
	Oswestry	4	10
	Shrewsbury	8	9
	Wem	6	9
Somerset	Bath	34	43
	Wells	5	4
	Wincanton	6	8
Southampton	Fareham	1	1
	Isle of Wight	15	16
	Portsea Island	29	32
	Southampton	7	10
Stafford	Wolverhampton	24	17
Suffolk	Ipswich	6	10
	Sudbury	7	8
Surrey	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalene	9	6
	George, St., The Martyr	2	13
	Mary, St. Newington	21	15
	Mary, St., Lambeth	34	29
	Olave, St.	5	3
	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	2	4
	St. Saviour	8	21
	Wandsworth and Clapham	7	9
Sussex	Brighton	11	13
	East Preston	1	6
	Midhurst	2	3
	Petworth	1	2
	Steyning	6	4
	Sutton	3	1
	Thakeham	4	2
	Westhampnett	9	10
Warwick	Birmingham	31	36
	Coventry, City	7	13
	Nuneaton	3	4
	Rugby	6	4
	Warwick	1	9
Wilts	Alderbury	1	3

 (*continued*)

Appendix (F.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.	
		Males.	Females.
Wilts—*cont*^{d}.	City of Salisbury	3	1
	Mere	3	3
	Wilton	3	8
York, E. R.	Bridlington	1	2
	Kingston-upon-Hull	12	8
	Sculcoates	9	12
	York	12	28
York, N. R.	Guisborough	3	4
	Scarborough	1	3
	Stokesley	1	3
York, W. R.	Bradford	13	10
	Carlton	9	13
	Halifax	20	34
	Huddersfield	18	18
	Knaresborough	4	7
	North Bierley	18	12
	Saddleworth	8	11
	Sheffield	20	26
NORTH WALES:			
Montgomery	Montgomery and Pool	11	8

Appendix (G.)

COPIES OF WORKHOUSE REPORTS.

Appendix (G.)

I.—Plymouth (Old Workhouse).

Plymouth Old Workhouse.

3 May 1854.—There were in the Lunatic Wards 11 males and six females. One man was fastened in a chair by an iron bar. Two were in bed, one quite naked. Five of the males are restrained by straitwaistcoats and straps, which appear to be employed very much at the discretion of the pauper inmate, who acts as attendant. The bedding is of a very inferior description. On the female side there are six patients, of whom three are subjected to restraint. One patient, M. A. C., has been almost constantly in bed for the last six months, although not labouring under bodily illness. M. P., who is also constantly in bed, is sometimes confined in a straitwaistcoat. The general condition of the Lunatic Wards, and the treatment and detention of the patients therein

therein is very bad, and calls loudly for amendment. It appears that of the patients seen by the Commissioners at their last visit, nine have been removed to the New Workhouse, six have been sent to an Asylum, and five have died. Others have returned to their friends. Appendix (G.)

New Workhouse.

3 May 1854.—The building intended as Lunatic Wards for this Workhouse is not yet furnished or occupied. It contains a Ward for each sex, consisting of a day-room and two small rooms (one padded) on the ground floor, and two rooms above. The larger room upstairs has in each Ward been fitted up with strong wooden partitions, having barred and grated doors. These are not more than six feet six inches in length, by three feet six inches in width; they are much too small for occupation, and from their great strength are evidently intended for the use of a class of patients, whom it would be highly improper and contrary to law to detain in a workhouse. The following is the entry made in the Visitors' book:—I have inspected the New Wards in this Workhouse, which I am informed are intended to be used as Asylums for Lunatics of both sexes. Considered as Wards for the use of a small number of idiotic paupers, the buildings are sufficient; but the stone floors in the day-rooms are objectionable; and the cells constructed in the rooms upstairs are totally unfitted even for the temporary accommodation of any persons whatever, as they are little better than cupboards with barred doors. I think they should never be brought into use, and recommend that they be removed at once. There is a considerable number of patients now in the House, who are not proper inmates for a Workhouse, inasmuch as some are probably curable cases, and others cannot be managed without the use of mechanical restraint. I think it becomes the duty of the Medical Officer carefully to examine all such as are curable or dangerous, or require instrumental restraint, and to take such steps as may be necessary for their removal to an Asylum, as directed by the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853. Plymouth New Workhouse.

15 August 1854.—The Wards objected to in the last report appear to be in the same condition as at that visit, except that additional bars (transverse bars) have been added to the apertures in the doors of the small cells. These cells (although 10 feet high are only 7 feet long, and about 3 feet 3 inches wide. The barred doors open into the small space or room, out of which the cells are formed, and these have each small opening communications with the outer air, which is guarded by wire, or some metal substance pierced with holes. On the male side there are nine of these cells, each containing a bed; and there is also another bed in the space into which the doors open. There is the same arrangement on the female side. There is also a seclusion-room (padded) on the male, and another on the female side. In the male seclusion-room there was an insane patient (T. C.) just admitted, and who had also a strait jacket on. He is full of delusions and should be sent to an Asylum without delay. In the female seclusion-room J. D. was confined. The room was very offensive. F. C. and S. U. were each in one of the small cells above adverted to; the latter lying on the boarded floor of the room, with only a scanty

Appendix (G.)

scanty supply of straw under her. F. C. is insane, timid, and melancholy, and should be sent to an Asylum, as should also P. C., who is in a melancholy state. The two attendants on the male side have the common house diet, and one has 1*s*., and the other 6*d*. per week. They are both paupers. The two attendants on the female side are also paupers. The principal attendant, who appears to be a decent and useful person has "mutton diet," and 1*s*. per week. Her assistant (a young girl just removed from the other part of the Workhouse) has no remuneration. There are no easy chairs or comforts for infirm or sick patients. The airing ground provided for each sex is small, and in a rough state. I regret to observe that there has been little or no attention paid to the suggestions and objections of the last Visiting Commissioners, with whose general animadversions I entirely concur."

II.—Bolton Workhouse.

Bolton Workhouse.

15 March 1855.—Visited the persons of unsound mind in the Bolton Workhouse, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament now in force. It is much to be regretted that the intentions of the Guardians to erect a new Workhouse (adverted to in the Commissioners' entry of 28 September 1853) have not yet been carried into effect. Owing to the crowded state of the Workhouse (now containing 343 Paupers) several of the weak-minded male paupers sleep two in a bed—a practice that ought at once to be put an end to. The yard annexed to the two Lunatic Wards is exceedingly small, and quite useless for the purpose of exercise, being scarcely larger than a good sized room. The greater portion of the paupers (including several of the imbeciles) are crowded together in such a way as to deprive them of all comfort. Such of the weak-minded and epileptic paupers as reside in what are called the Lunatic Wards (of which those appropriated to the females are very small and insufficient) are waited upon by paupers now in the house. None of the patients, it is said, are dangerous or subjected to mechanical restraint.

28 February 1856.—Visited and examined all the patients of unsound mind in this Workhouse, with the exception of three, who were out on leave. They were free from excitement, and apparently as comfortable as the very deficient and unsuitable accommodation provided for them permits. The clothing of the male patients was tolerably good; but that of many of the females was much worn, and requires greater attention. The bedding was generally sufficient; but 10 of the beds (all of which are of straw) were more or less soaked with urine, and several of them in a filthy and offensive state, the straw evidently not having been changed for some time. The practice of placing two male patients in one bed is still, in some instances, followed, and should be discontinued. Restraint is stated never to be employed, though seclusion in the padded room is sometimes resorted to. As there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a new Workhouse being erected, and taking into consideration the large number of Insane and Idiotic Patients now in the house (94), I urgently recommend

recommend that every effort should be made to improve, as far as possible, their present unsatisfactory condition, and suggest— Appendix (G.)

1. That an experienced paid attendant and nurse be appointed to the male and female wards.

2. That the beds of all the patients in the Lunatic Wards be examined daily by the Master and Matron, and that efforts be made to induce greater habits of cleanliness in the patients, and that each bed be provided with a separate chamber utensil.

3. That the number of patients crowded together in the day-room in the Insane Wards be diminished, and that these should be rendered more cheerful.

4. That attempts should be made to employ the patients more extensively, and that those who are able to read should be supplied with a few cheap amusing books.

5. That they should have a larger amount of exercise beyond the small paved yards to which they are at present confined, and be allowed, under proper supervision, to take occasional walks in the country.

The case of A. L. requires immediate attention, in consequence of her strong suicidal disposition. If her admission into the County Asylum cannot be at once effected, she should be sent to a Licensed House.

III.—Blackburn Workhouse.

6 June 1854.—The accommodation for Lunatic Paupers is not satisfactory. The men's dormitory is crowded and very badly ventilated. Both sexes are very insufficiently provided with seats and tables. Some of the women sit in their bed-rooms and upon the sides of the beds. They wash in a bucket, and have no towelling whatever. Better means of washing the person should be provided for both sexes. The men are in many instances dirty and badly clothed. All the patients should have the opportunity of taking exercise. For this purpose their yards should be enlarged, and they should be provided with the means of occupation. Two men were restrained. Such patients as require mechanical restraint from their dangerous propensities, should be sent to an Asylum. T. E. should be placed in a Lunatic Asylum. Blackburn Workhouse.

11 October 1855.—Visited the Idiotic and Insane inmates. The rooms occupied by them are still in a very unsatisfactory state. They are dark, overcrowded, and poorly furnished. The floor of the women's day-room is broken and imperfectly repaired. The bedsteads are rusty and dilapidated, and portions of the iron frames are loose, and might be used as formidable weapons by the patients. All the beds are of straw, and blankets are supplied to only a few. The yards are confined and gloomy, and the patients never take exercise beyond the limits of the Workhouse. I recommend,—

1. That the cubic contents of the rooms be ascertained.

Appendix (G.)

2. That attempts be made to render the day-rooms less gloomy.

3. That the bedsteads be forthwith repaired or renewed.

4. That better bedding for the sick and infirm be provided.

5. That the yards be rendered more cheerful, and that the patients be taken beyond the limits of the Workhouse for the benefit of exercise.

6. That more attention be paid to the cleanliness and warmth of clothing, and that all the male patients be provided with trousers—three at present in petticoats.

7. That more efforts be made to induce the patients to enter on some occupation.

8. That a few cheap and cheerful publications be supplied.

9. That the recent cases be sent without delay to an Asylum.

10. That a record of the amount of mechanical restraint employed be kept.

25 February 1856.—Visited the patients of unsound mind in this Workhouse, and examined the various rooms occupied by them Many of the patients looked pale and out of health, their clothing was worn and dirty, and in several instances they were dirty in their persons. Three of the male patients still wear petticoats; and no effort has been made to discontinue their use. All the male patients are washed in an outhouse in the yard, in which there is cold, but no hot water, and there is no provision for properly bathing or washing a dirty patient. The day-rooms on the ground-floor, occupied by the men, are small, low, gloomy and dirty, and the space containing eleven patients is much taken up by several heavy chairs, in which the patients are confined by means of straps, and a large projecting fire-guard. Those of the women, on the upper floor, are also much crowded, and one, which is used also as a bedroom, has a large portion boarded off as a privy, and the beds are placed close together, without any space between them. A bedroom, containing 16 male patients, was close and offensive, and much crowded. This room is 29 feet long, 17 feet 10 inches wide, and 7 feet 5 inches high, thus allowing 239 cubic feet for each patient. The beds throughout are of straw, and no other description is provided for sick or bed-ridden patients. One occupied by a sick patient was completely saturated with urine, and had evidently not been changed for some time. Four other beds in the male ward, and one in the female, were in a similar state, though made up for use, and the cases were generally much soiled and marked by the rusty iron laths of the bedsteads. The care of the beds seems to be chiefly left to the patients, or to paupers, who are placed in the wards to assist the attendant and nurse. The latter are paid officers, and appear to have the complete control and management of this department; and the master seldom interferes with them, or inspects this as closely as he does other parts of the Workhouse. A large number of patients are dirty in their habits, which is mainly to be attributed to the want of proper care and attention. Very few chamber

ber utensils are provided, and a tub is stated to be placed in the centre of the large dormitory for the use of the male patients. The gravelled yards, in which the patients walk, are two for each sex, surrounded by high walls, and without seats. The largest of these is 74 feet long by 30 feet 7 inches wide, and smallest 32 feet by 17 feet 6 inches. A cell in one of the yards is occasionally used for secluding excited patients. It is entirely built of stone, and has a small square opening for the admission of light, with iron bars let in to prevent the escape of the patient, but without either shutter or casement. A large straw bed was on the floor, and a heavy chair in one corner of the room, but it was stated not to be used at the present time. Few of the suggestions made by the last Visiting Commissioners appear to have been carried out. The bedsteads have been repaired, and some children's books purchased, but none were about the wards. A book also is now kept, in which instances of restraint are recorded, but patients who are fastened in the restraint chairs, or in bed at night, do not appear to be included. Fourteen blankets have been supplied to the female wards, but on no beds is there more than one, and in many instances not any, and in the cold weather the sheet and cotton coverlids at present employed must be quite insufficient.

Structurally, the building used as Lunatic wards does not appear to admit of any improvement, and is altogether so unfit for the reception of patients, that the question of suitably providing for them elsewhere should at once have the serious attention of the Guardians. With a view of improving their condition in the meantime, I recommend that all the suggestions made at the last visit by Mr. Gaskell be fully carried out, and that in addition:

1. The present crowded state of the wards be diminished by removing some of the more orderly patients into the general part of the house, and that the ventilation of the bedrooms be improved by making all the windows to open freely.

2. That the Lunatic wards, and especially the beds, be inspected daily by the master and matron.

3. That a sufficient number of blankets be supplied to each bed.

4. That bed-side mats or carpets be placed in all the dormitories with stone floors, and that each patient be provided with a chamber utensil.

5. That the restraint chairs now in the wards be removed, and comfortable seats put in place of them. That no instrumental restraint be used without the authority of the medical officer, and that a daily record be kept of patients fastened in chairs, or to their beds.

6. That the beds in the room used as a women's bed and day-room (No. 79) be removed, and that it be suitably fitted up as a day-room.

7. That the room in the men's yard, used as a seclusion room, be either properly fitted up, the floor boarded, and a window put in, or that the door be permanently blocked up, to insure its not being at any time used.

Appendix (G.)

St. Pancras Workhouse.

IV.—St. Pancras Workhouse.

28 February 1856.

I have this day visited and inspected the wards appropriated to the insane and idiotic inmates of the St. Pancras' Workhouse. Since the last visit of the Commissioners, an addition has been made to the accommodation for this class, by converting a portion of a detached building into seclusion rooms for the women patients. These rooms, which have been designated the Little Bethlem, are, in many respects, very objectionable.

No improvement has been made in the other wards occupied by the idiotic and insane. These, as described in the last report, are still "used both as day-rooms and dormitories, and are low, rather dark and gloomy apartments."

No alteration has been made in the central padded room, used by the men. It still, as formerly stated, remains "very imperfectly ventilated and unfit for use."

In the last report the wards are described to be "inconveniently crowded." They then contained 13 men and 26 women, to-day I found in them 21 men and 45 women; 6 of the latter being placed in Little Bethlem; 8 patients, 4 men and the same number of women are unprovided with bedsteads. Two of the men sleep on beds placed on forms resting against a table, and two on the floor of the padded rooms, one of which is described in the last report as unfit for use.

The four women who are unprovided with bedsteads, sleep on beds cast upon the floor.

With a view at once of diminishing the overcrowding, and of providing more suitable accommodation and treatment for the individuals pointed out, I recommend that five men and five women be forthwith removed to an asylum.

The recommendations made in the last report by the Commissioners, appear to have been utterly disregarded. I desire attention to the following passages:—"With a view to secure a more vigilant attention, and more kind and considerate treatment to these cases, and also to obtain and preserve more trustworthy information respecting their history and treatment, we would recommend—

"1. That a separate book be kept, by or under the charge of the Resident Medical Officer, according to the form which we suggested and drew out at the time of our visit, recording therein the names and ages of all the insane, idiotic, imbecile, and epileptic patients in other words, of all whom he considers and treats as requiring care and supervision on account of mental infirmity, as they are severally, from time to time, admitted into the workhouse; together with the dates of their several admissions, the nature of their mental disorder or affection, and specifying the ward, or part of the house, in which they are severally placed; and, if in the lunatic or imbecile ward, the date of their being so placed there, with the results.

"2d. That of the inmates of the lunatic or imbecile wards, separate lists, correctly setting forth the names and ages of those in each apartment,

ment, be put into the hands of the several attendants having charge of them, together with the times when they were so first placed respectively; and that whenever any alterations take place, such lists be from time to time revised and corrected accordingly.

"3d. That all instruments of restraint be removed from the wards, and placed in the hands of the master, or some superior officer, and that none of the insane, idiotic, imbecile, or epileptic inmates be subjected to mechanical restraint, except by the direction of the medical officers, or one of them, and that an exact record of every instance of the use of such restraint, whether by day or by night, be entered by the resident medical officer in a book provided for the purpose, in which shall be also entered the nature and duration of the restraint used, and the means employed, together with the reasons for resorting to it; and that similar entries be made in all cases where seclusion is used.

"4th. That means be taken by a better distribution and arrangement of the inmates in the imbecile ward on the female side to lessen the numbers occupying the rooms which are now in a crowded state.

"5th. That a supply of low and deep chairs or settees of a comfortable shape, and with sloping backs or supports, be placed in the wards for the use of the feeble and infirm patients of both sexes.

"6th, and lastly. That the attention of the directors of the St. Pancras Workhouse be again earnestly directed to the recommendations contained in the Commissioner's Report of Oct. 1850, in order that the substance and spirit of those recommendations may for the future be fully and efficiently carried out in practice."

Comparing the foregoing recommendations with the state of the workhouse as presented to me this day, I find,—

1. No book is kept in conformity with the first recommendation; and from the want of such a record I could not ascertain the number of the patients admitted into the lunatic wards, or the rate of mortality in them.

2. No lists of the patients are made in the female wards.

3. The instruments of restraint are not removed. I found straitwaistcoats in both wards; and no account of restraint or seclusion is kept.

4. No diminution of the number of inmates in the idiotic wards has taken place; on the contrary, they have been nearly doubled.

5. Suitable chairs have not been provided. Many of the women I found seated on their beds, and 11 of them were confined to bed.

This enumeration of instances in which no regard whatever has been paid to the means formerly pointed out to ameliorate the condition of the insane and idiotic inmates of the St. Pancras Workhouse may convey some idea of their present condition, but it is difficult to conceive or describe the many evils which now exist, and which, if allowed to continue, must inevitably lead to most disastrous results.

In

Appendix (G.)

In a department of the female ward, which is crowded to excess, and occupied both night and day by dirty patients, the nurse in charge is in the habit of washing and drying a portion of the soiled body linen and sheets every morning. The ventilator in this room has been closed to "prevent bad smells entering from the neighbouring graveyard." Thus, in an over-crowded, ill-ventilated room, an additional and grievous source of contaminated air is very unnecessarily brought into operation day after day. The nurse admitted that the stench created was unbearable, and that she invariably took the precaution to mitigate it by burning a quantity of vinegar, with which she was liberally supplied for the purpose, on a shovel of hot cinders, which she carried about the room. I may add, that one of the more intelligent patients in the ward stated that she often vomited in consequence of the sickening smells to which she was exposed.

A further source of discomfort was also manifest in this ward at the time of my visit. Owing to some defect in the general arrangements of the house the dinner was not served at the usual hour. After waiting some time portions of raw meat were brought, which the nurse proceeded to cook for the patients over the fire in the ward. The ordinary supply of potatoes was not forthcoming, and bread was substituted.

In the men's ward a very offensive smell appears to be perceptible at a particular part near the ground during wet or damp weather; and it is supposed to arise from a defective drain which passes under the floor of the room. I caused an opening to be made at the spot indicated, but could not discover any traces of a drain. There was, however, under the flooring a lodgment of foul water generally.

One of the padded rooms on the men's side was in a dilapidated state; and the bed, as well as the bedstead in it, were saturated with urine.

In both wards many of the bedticks were stained, and not satisfactorily cleansed; the flocks were lumpy; and such beds as are placed on iron frames were not sufficiently filled with flock; many of the iron frames also had become rusty.

The water-closets I found to be inadequately supplied with water. At the earlier part of the day I was told that the water "had not yet reached." Subsequently, however, on my finding that there was still a deficiency of water, it was stated that the supply was generally defective.

The rooms occupied by the women were in a disorderly condition owing to their crowded state, and the want of all proper conveniences. Several bottles containing medicine were carelessly left within reach of the patients. Many of the latter I found to be melancholic, and some suicidal; but none of them were supplied with any books calculated to interest or amuse them.

The means of exercise or occupation appeared to be extremely deficient, both among the men and women.

Taking in connection with these existing defects the many already mentioned instances of neglect of recommendations formerly made, I now feel it incumbent to impress on those who are in any way responsible for the care and treatment of the insane inmates, that it is imperatively necessary to secure, by suitable accommodation and proper regulations, a due degree of protection to those who, by reason of their

their mental infirmities, are supposed to be incapable of making correct statements, or of preferring just complaints as to their several wants and necessities.

Understanding that vigorous measures are about to be adopted to improve the condition of the inmates generally in the workhouse, I would therefore earnestly draw attention to the recommendations already made in reference to the Insane, and which I now repeat.

I also recommend for the consideration of the directors of the poor in St. Pancras, the desirableness of providing more suitable accommodation for such idiotic, epileptic, and casual insane poor as may in future be detained in the St. Pancras Workhouse. Both day and sleeping rooms, means of washing and bathing, exercise and occupation should form essential parts of the plan.

I further draw immediate attention to the following points, and recommend,—

1. That no recent case of insanity be detained in the workhouse.

2. That chronic cases on whom restraint or seclusion are imposed be removed to an asylum.

3. That the number of inmates in the idiotic wards be forthwith diminished.

4. That more means of exercise and occupation be provided, and that a larger number of patients be allowed to attend Divine service.

5. That a bath be supplied for the women patients.

6. That better means of washing be provided for the men, and a larger supply of towels and sheets for both men and women.

7. That suitable beds to prevent bed sores be purchased.

8 That better means of cleansing soiled bedding be adopted, and a larger number of bedticks supplied.

9. That the wirework be removed from the windows in the men's ward.

10. That the women be supplied with suitable books.

December 20th, 1856.

I have this day inspected the wards appropriated to the insane and idiotic patients in the St. Pancras Workhouse. The accommodation provided for them remains in most respects the same as that described in former reports; the only alteration effected being the disuse of the objectionable part of the building, named Little Bethlem and the addition of an upper room in the infirmary for females. The condition of this room, and of the patients placed in it, will be detailed in a subsequent part of this Report.

The wards occupied by the men were free from offensive smell; but in two of the women's rooms the atmosphere was contaminated, the cause of which arose from the condition of the bedding.

The

Appendix (G.)

The patients, 63 in number, namely, 19 men and 44 women, were free from excitement and well clad. One man was placed in seclusion in the padded-room; and six men and 16 women were confined to bed. The men kept their beds on account of bodily infirmity; but, as respects some of the women, it appeared that they were placed in bed to prevent them running about in the rooms or yard.

The bedding consists of flock, a larger quantity of which is now supplied to each bed. The coverlets are sufficient, but none of the beds are provided with an under blanket.

The patients are placed on the highest scale of diet; the sick and feeble are also liberally supplied with nutritious articles of food, which are carefully set forth in an extra diet list hung up in the wards.

The more immediate charge of the patients devolves on a paid attendant and nurse, assisted by six or seven inmates, some of whom remain up and on duty during the night time.

The additional room recently appropriated to the use of insane women is a small apartment on an upper floor of the infirmary. It contains four beds, and is occupied by an assistant nurse and five patients, four of whom are placed to sleep in two of the beds, the nurse and fifth patient sleeping in the remaining beds.

The only other furniture in this room consists of a small form sufficient to seat two persons. There is neither table nor chair. The patients are not provided with either knives, forks, or spoons, and they consequently take their meals in a very disorderly manner. They have occasionally the use of two tea-spoons belonging to the nurse, which are obviously of very little service, especially on those days when the dinner consists of soup.

This room is not large enough to accommodate six persons, and the atmosphere is much tainted. One of the beds occupied by two of the patients is saturated with urine. The patients who sleep in this bed are M. M. and R. B. M. is habitually inattentive to the calls of nature, whereas B. is a cleanly and orderly patient. The latter complains much of her treatment in being placed to sleep with a companion having such offensive habits. The bed, though wet, was evidently made up for the night; and, on inquiry, it was admitted by the nurse that she frequently allowed it to remain unchanged when in a wet and offensive condition. She stated that she often endeavoured to dry it near the fire of the room occupied by the patients, and that she occasionally washed the sheets in the chamber utensil, and dried them in a similar manner.

This practice of placing a cleanly patient to sleep with one of confirmed dirty habits, and also of washing and drying soiled articles of bedding in a room occupied by patients, cannot be too strongly animadverted on. With reference to this matter, I again draw attention to the recommendation made in the last report, that better means of cleansing soiled bedding be adopted, and a larger number of bed-ticks supplied. The plan pursued is, to dry the wet and soiled bedding (without having been previously washed) in a small room heated by a stove. This room not only serves the purpose of drying the bedding, but is also used as a day and sleeping room by the two women who attend

attend to this department. To-day I found six or seven wet beds hung out in the yard. Appendix (G.)

Adverting to the recommendation made in the last Report I find that—

1. The patients named for removal have been sent to an Asylum.

2. The instruments of restraint have been collected and placed under the charge of the Medical Officer, and are not now used without his sanction. A record is also kept of the instances of restraint and seclusion.

3. A few chairs and settees have been provided; but there is still a great want of suitable seats for the infirm, aged and epileptic patients.

4. Effectual measures have been taken to prevent the offensive smell formerly perceived in the men's ward, and supposed to arise from a defective drain.

5. The supply of water is now sufficient.

6. Suitable beds to prevent bed-sores have been provided.

7. Lists of the patients are made out and placed in each ward.

8. A book is now kept, in which the names of all persons placed in the wards are entered, together with the date of admission, age, nature of mental affection, whether restrained or secluded, and also the discharge or death.

From this record it appears that, since the last visit, on the 28th of February, 34 patients have been removed to Asylums, namely, 17 men and 17 women; and 82, namely, 59 men and 23 women have been discharged, cured, or transferred from the wards to other parts of the house, taken out by friends, or removed to other parishes. Five of the inmates have died, namely, three men and two women.

One of the men committed suicide by suspending himself from one of the staples used to fix the wire-work over the window of the padded room, described in the former report as being in a dilapidated state. I again repeat the recommendation made in the last Report, "That the wire-work be removed from the windows in the men's ward." In doing this, care should be taken that no means of suspension be left within reach of the patients.

It appears from the record alluded to above, that a considerable number of persons admitted into the Workhouse simply on account of drunkenness are placed in the seclusion room of the insane ward, as there is a want of suitable accommodation in other parts of the building for such cases. Proper measures should be adopted forthwith to check this very objectionable practice.

It appears from the registers that 12 males and 16 females have been subjected to restraint or seclusion since last June.

From the 1st of January, 1856, up to the present time 42 patients have been sent to Asylums; namely, 34 to the County Asylums, and 10 to

Appendix (G.)

10 to Licensed Houses. In the course of each year about six patients are generally transferred from the Workhouse into the Hospitals of Bethlehem and Saint Luke's.

The wards, although containing a smaller number of inmates than formerly, are nevertheless still overcrowded.

The following recommendations made in the last Report have not been carried out; namely, more suitable accommodation for patients; better means of washing and drying soiled bedding; a larger amount of occupation and exercise; and greater facilities for attending Divine Service; better means of washing and bathing patients; removal of wire-work from windows, and supply of cheerful books.

I again draw attention to the above points, and also recommend—

That the additional room recently opened be forthwith suitably furnished.

That a few horse-hair or cocoa-nut-fibre beds be provided.

That the knives and forks, when not in use, be locked up.

That the window frames on the upper floors be checked, so as to prevent their opening beyond $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

That an under blanket be supplied on all the beds.

That the epileptic patients be clothed in woollen dresses.

That a quarterly account of the total admissions, discharges, and deaths be made out.

The Medical Officer appears attentive to his duties and anxious to improve the condition of the patients as far as lies in his power; and, accordingly, I take leave to suggest, for the consideration of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, whether it might not be advisable to extend to him increased authority over the wards occupied by insane patients.

Appendix (H.)

COMPARISON of the ANNUAL RETURNS of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots for the years 1852, 1854, and 1857.

DATE.	POPULATION.	Patients in County or Borough Asylums.	In Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Friends, or elsewhere	Total of Lunatics and Idiots.	Proportion to Population.
1 January 1852	17,927,609	9,412	2,584	5,055	4,107	21,158	1 in 847
1 January 1854	18,649,849 (Estimated.)	11,956	1,878	5,713	4,940	24,487	1 in 762
1 January 1857	19,408,464	13,488	1,908	6,800	5,497	27,693	1 in 701

Increase of Lunatics of all classes during the last five years, according to Commissioners' Reports - - - - - - - - - 3,932

	1852.	1857.
Paupers - - - - - -	12,982 - -	16,657
Private Patients - - - - -	4,430 - -	4,687
	17,412	21,344

According to Returns published by Poor-law Board during same period - 6,535

	1852.	1857.
County and Borough Asylum - -	9,412 - -	13,488
Licensed Houses - - - -	2,584 - -	1,908
Workhouses - - - - -	5,055 - -	6,800
With friends, or elsewhere - - -	4,107 - -	5,497
	21,158	27,693

Appendices (I. and K.).

Return of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of Patients of all Classes,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.—

Counties and United Counties.	Where situate.	Number of Patients. 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Beds, Herts, & Hunts	Near Bedford	132	142	274	32	57	89	22	31
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	61	95	156	29	19	48	24	16
Chester	Chester	104	141	245	52	51	103	40	44
Cornwall	Bodmin	117	113	230	47	49	96	38	43
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	86	100	186	39	30	69	26	21
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	103	80	183	76	75	151	50	44
Devon	Exminster	195	249	444	53	80	133	23	49
Dorset	Forston, near Dorchester	71	82	153	22	18	40	19	14
Essex	Brentwood	116	162	278	87	72	159	70	49
Gloucester	Gloucester	158	217	375	37	84	121	17	55
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	108	122	230	61	70	131	44	55
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	244	301	545	82	86	168	61	65
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	335	337	672	81	68	149	80	65
„	Rainhill, near Liverpool	181	217	398	62	60	122	56	47
„	Prestwich, near Manchester.	244	231	475	119	129	248	110	109
Leicester & Rutland	Leicester	110	124	234	64	67	131	47	44
Lincoln	Bracebridge, near Lincoln	115	126	241	45	25	70	18	14
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	505	728	1,233	219	111	330	106	78
„	Hanwell	410	558	968	87	82	169	–	–
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	101	133	234	44	62	106	10	22
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	136	163	299	34	48	82	28	39
Notts	Nottingham	124	114	238	16	26	42	13	24
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	170	224	394	67	58	125	49	43
Salop & Montgomery	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	121	146	267	65	64	129	48	39
Somerset	Wells	163	200	363	58	65	123	41	39
Stafford	Stafford	215	184	399	82	83	165	48	55
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	117	144	261	34	47	81	21	33
Surrey	Springfield, near Wandsworth.	376	495	871	161	168	329	75	91
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	86	102	188	52	30	82	42	13
Wilts	Near Devizes	110	145	255	48	72	120	19	33
Worcester	Worcester	102	109	211	41	47	88	37	35
York, N. and E. Ridings.	Clifton, near York	148	147	295	36	42	78	9	12
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	341	367	708	157	171	328	123	136
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham		138	147	285	71	70	141	53	53
Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital		31	44	75	15	17	32	12	11
Haverfordwest		19	20	39	1	1	2	1	1
Hull		35	35	70	17	13	30	13	10
		5,928	7,044	12,972	2,303	2,317	4,620	1,493	1,532

Appendices (I. and K.).

in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856.

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., 1854.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
15	25	40	13	19	10	16	26	–	–	–	–	138	159	297	2	5	284
10	12	22	9	10	10	5	15	–	–	–	–	70	97	167	–	–	162
32	32	64	19	20	16	14	30	–	–	1	–	108	146	254	–	–	–
25	23	48	15	19	19	23	42	–	–	–	–	120	116	236	–	–	230
22	22	48	12	18	12	12	24	–	–	1	–	96	109	205	12	10	197
34	33	67	24	25	22	10	32	–	–	1	–	122	113	235	21	29	207
22	30	52	21	30	21	28	49	–	–	–	–	204	272	476	–	–	451 $\frac{62}{365}$
17	8	25	10	5	6	9	15	–	–	1	–	67	86	153	25	31	151 $\frac{1}{3}$
22	32	54	20	31	57	19	76	–	–	–	–	124	183	307	16	22	303 $\frac{251}{365}$
38	48	86	13	26	17	17	34	–	–	–	–	143	233	376	12	13	372
12	24	36	9	19	12	14	26	–	–	–	–	145	154	299	17	26	–
45	49	94	30	36	31	28	59	–	1	–	–	250	310	560	11	22	–
44	30	74	37	25	44	39	83	–	–	–	–	328	336	664	–	–	680
33	38	71	27	34	31	21	52	–	–	–	–	179	218	397	18	28	395
66	74	140	55	66	62	32	94	–	–	–	–	236	254	490	138	178	492
34	36	70	18	29	14	10	24	1	–	–	–	127	144	271	12	19	257
21	15	36	18	14	19	13	32	–	1	–	–	120	123	243	12	11	244·7
93	47	140	73	38	116	58	174	1	–	1	–	515	734	1,249	33	58	1,242
22	21	43	16	14	41	40	81	–	–	1	–	434	579	1,013	–	–	979
15	28	43	11	20	20	17	37	–	–	–	–	110	150	260	–	–	228
19	34	53	11	27	14	14	28	–	–	3	–	137	163	300	–	–	304
7	18	25	6	12	15	5	20	1	–	–	–	118	117	235	–	–	239·17
32	28	60	28	24	31	19	50	–	–	–	1	174	235	409	8	10	402
35	34	69	26	27	16	10	26	–	–	–	–	136	165	301	20	27	293
33	45	78	26	38	29	33	62	–	–	–	–	159	187	346	36	31	360
70	57	127	37	33	29	24	53	–	–	1	–	198	186	384	30	34	386
25	26	51	22	24	15	15	30	–	–	–	–	117	144	261	29	30	263
82	94	176	67	75	59	44	103	–	–	1	–	396	525	921	–	17	884
15	12	27	14	8	11	12	23	–	–	–	–	112	108	220	10	10	206·3
20	37	57	16	35	10	19	29	–	–	–	–	128	161	289	20	30	275·4
13	17	30	8	14	26	25	51	–	–	–	–	104	114	218	21	25	216
22	27	49	9	9	10	11	21	–	–	–	–	152	151	303	9	11	299
80	77	157	65	66	61	53	114	–	1	–	–	357	408	765	32	38	738
48	57	105	30	37	28	18	46	–	–	2	–	133	142	275	26	36	283
12	10	22	11	10	10	8	18	–	–	–	–	24	43	67	5	5	67
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	19	20	39	–	–	–
6	5	11	3	4	2	2	4	1	–	–	–	45	40	85	4	5	–
1,141	1,214	2,351	829	942	947	737	1,684	4	3	13	1	6,145	7,425	13,570	577	761	

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	16	30	46	12	10	22	6	8
Essex	Branch Asylum for Idiots, Essex Hall, Colchester.	119	58	177	24	18	42	23	18
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	29	32	61	13	18	31	12	11
,,	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	33	20	53	26	12	38	24	12
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	28	31	59	14	16	30	9	13
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital	67	98	165	52	153	205	37	107
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	27	46	73	3	12	15	3	9
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	140	145	285	50	48	98	25	31
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, near Oxford.	26	23	49	8	11	19	5	6
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	–	–	–	48	23	71	–	–
Surrey	Guy's Hospital	–	19	19	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Bethlehem Hospital	176	153	329	110	122	232	44	67
,,	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	46	28	74	2	8	10	2	8
York	York Lunatic Hospital	67	63	130	21	13	34	4	5
,,	Retreat, York	41	63	104	15	6	21	6	1
		815	809	1,624	398	470	868	200	296

Discharges, and Deaths, 1854—*continued.*

\- - - - - - - HOSPITALS.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
8	8	16	6	7	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	17	27	44	–	–	46 $\frac{27}{100}$
10	6	16	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	128	69	197	–	–	176
7	13	20	4	9	3	7	10	–	–	–	–	32	30	62	4	7	59
13	9	22	11	9	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	39	22	61	–	–	58·23
10	13	23	8	4	2	3	5	1	–	–	–	30	31	61	4	3	58
49	125	174	32	82	7	11	18	–	1	–	–	63	115	178	21	67	–
4	7	11	2	7	5	4	9	1	1	–	–	21	47	68	5	8	70
41	50	91	17	23	19	12	31	–	–	–	–	130	130	260	27	29	290
6	6	12	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	26	26	52	5	4	50
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	23	71	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	–	18
92	126	218	45	72	10	11	21	–	1	–	–	184	138	322	58	79	311
6	7	13	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	41	29	70	–	–	73
14	14	28	6	8	6	5	11	–	1	–	–	68	57	125	–	–	127
4	2	6	4	2	4	4	8	–	1	–	–	47	64	111	9	7	102·6
264	386	650	137	227	74	68	142	2	5	–	–	874	825	1,699	133	204	

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - - - -

Houses, and where Situate.		Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Acton - - -	Derwentwater House -	1	11	12	–	–	–	–	–
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House - -	196	257	453	76	62	138	59	38
Bow - - -	Grove Hall - - -	74	171	245	118	125	243	30	63
Brentford - -	Wyke House - -	17	6	23	5	3	8	5	3
Brixton - - -	Effra Hall - - -	–	22	22	–	5	5	–	3
Brompton - -	Clarence Villa - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Earls' Court House -	–	31	31	–	10	10	–	9
Brooke Green -	Montague House -	8	–	8	2	–	2	2	–
Camberwell - -	Camberwell House -	132	181	313	68	100	168	39	56
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House -	25	–	25	12	–	12	8	–
,, - - -	Elm House, 6, Upper Church-street.	–	9	9	–	3	3	–	1
Chiswick - -	Manor House - -	10	9	19	5	4	9	3	1
Clapham - -	Retreat - - -	16	5	21	7	2	9	5	–
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - -	18	23	41	9	4	13	9	2
Fulham - - -	Munster House - -	35	–	35	22	–	22	15	–
,, - - -	Normand House - -	–	11	11	–	1	1	–	–
,, - - -	Otto House, North End	–	28	28	–	6	6	–	2
Hackney - -	London House - -	–	20	20	–	9	9	–	5
,, - - -	Pembroke House -	108	8	116	8	1	9	8	1
Hammersmith -	Upper Mall House -	–	8	8	–	4	4	–	2
,, - - -	Sussex House and Brandenburgh House.	22	14	36	18	9	27	17	8
Hanwell - -	Lawn House - -	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3
,, - - -	- - - - - -	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	–	6	6	–	3	3	–	–
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - -	10	5	15	4	3	7	3	3
,, - - -	Wood End Grove -	–	19	19	–	4	4	–	3
Hendon - -	Hendon House - -	–	8	8	–	2	2	–	2
Hillingdon - -	Moorcroft House -	43	–	43	21	–	21	15	–
Hoxton - - -	Hoxton House - -	99	180	279	56	74	130	29	35
Kensington - -	Kensington House -	33	35	68	16	7	23	10	2
Lewisham - -	Dartmouth House -	13	1	14	3	–	3	2	–
Peckham - -	Peckham House - -	110	165	275	103	132	235	89	113
St. John's Wood -	Grove End Villa - -	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	1
Southall - -	Southall Park - -	19	7	26	1	2	3	1	2
Stoke Newington -	Grove House - -	8	5	13	3	–	3	2	–
,, - - -	Northumberland House	32	30	62	4	9	13	2	6
Sunbury - -	Halliford House - -	5	7	12	3	2	5	2	2
		1,036	1,295	2,331	564	590	1,154	355	366

Discharges, and Deaths, 1854—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	1	–	–
32	46	78	18	24	28	33	61	–	–	–	–	202	250	452	13	27	454
45	64	109	19	35	30	24	54	–	–	–	–	117	208	325	11	26	296
4	2	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	24	–	–	–
–	3	3	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
–	2	2	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	36	36	–	6	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	1	–	9
43	47	90	21	30	36	35	71	–	–	1	–	127	193	320	19	30	–
12	–	12	7	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	22	–	22	–	–	–
–	2	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	2	8·75
4	3	7	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	10	21	1	2	20·5
9	1	10	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	13	6	19	3	1	20
1	5	6	–	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	21	22	43	5	1	41 6/7
12	–	12	12	–	7	–	7	1	–	–	–	38	–	38	8	–	36 1/2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	1	11 1/2
–	2	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	4	–
–	5	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	14	20
4	–	4	4	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	109	9	118	2	–	118
–	3	3	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	8
13	7	20	4	4	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	25	14	39	10	4	37 1/2
–	4	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	1	7
3	3	6	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	5	15	2	1	14
–	3	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	4	–
16	–	16	13	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	46	–	46	11	–	44
32	42	74	9	21	33	21	54	–	–	–	–	90	191	281	6	14	286 22/365
8	12	20	2	4	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	38	27	65	6	2	65
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	–	–	–
51	53	104	9	20	35	30	65	–	–	1	–	126	215	341	–	–	308
–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	6
4	–	4	4	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	15	8	23	3	4	24
1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	3	–	13
3	7	10	2	5	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	29	31	60	2	3	58·84
1	–	1	1	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	3	13
300	320	620	134	166	198	161	359	2	1	2	–	1,093	1,406	2,499	107	153	

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford.	15	12	27	2	6	8	1	4
Devon	Plympton House, Plympton.	18	22	40	12	10	22	11	9
"	West Park House, Ivy Bridge.	3	4	7	1	2	3	1	2
Dorset	Halstock House, Halstock.	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Durham	Bensham, near Gateshead.	89	71	160	50	53	103	43	43
"	Wreckenton, near Gateshead.	27	19	46	23	17	40	17	8
"	Gateshead Fell	47	42	89	27	34	61	14	31
"	Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	67	54	121	44	28	72	32	22
Essex	High Beech	11	12	23	1	2	3	–	2
"	Witham	11	6	17	3	3	6	2	2
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry.	79	67	146	25	31	56	19	24
Gloucester	Fishponds, near Bristol	9	21	30	3	3	6	2	1
"	Northwoods, near Bristol	13	15	28	1	3	4	1	2
"	Fairford House	68	37	105	20	9	29	12	4
"	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	9	8	17	5	4	9	4	2
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	12	8	20	4	7	11	3	5
Hereford	Portland House, Whitchurch, near Monmouth.	11	15	26	6	5	11	3	3
Herts	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	4	2	6	2	–	2	1	–
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadam.	7	3	10	–	1	1	–	–
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	6	3	9	1	–	1	1	–
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst.	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
"	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	11	9	20	1	3	4	1	2
Lancaster	Blakeley House, near Manchester.	12	7	19	2	2	4	2	1
"	Billington Retreat, Whalley, near Blackburn.	12	4	16	5	3	8	5	2
"	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	15	10	25	5	7	12	3	5
"	Haydock Lodge, Winwick.	19	13	32	44	51	95	20	16

Discharges, and Deaths, 1854—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
–	4	4	–	2	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	14	11	25	1	1	27
7	8	15	3	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	20	22	42	5	8	42
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	3
43	44	87	31	27	9	6	15	–	–	–	–	86	75	161	–	–	154·84
13	12	25	10	11	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	31	18	49	–	–	44
22	24	46	14	20	3	7	10	–	–	–	–	49	45	94	27	34	90 $\frac{45}{73}$
30	15	45	19	11	7	6	13	–	–	–	–	74	61	135	12	16	128
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	3	3	–
3	–	3	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	9	8	17	–	–	–
17	18	35	14	17	8	5	13	–	–	–	–	81	73	154	–	–	152
3	1	4	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	8	22	30	–	–	29
1	7	8	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	1	1	25
11	6	17	8	4	9	2	11	–	–	–	–	68	38	106	7	3	107
4	3	7	1	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	9	8	17	2	3	–
3	3	6	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	3	4	–
6	2	8	2	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	10	15	25	–	–	–
3	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	5
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	1	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	5
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	2	1	21
–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	2	1	–
–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	5	19	–	–	–
3	6	9	2	4	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	12	10	22	10	8	24 $\frac{5}{52}$
15	17	32	7	12	4	3	7	–	–	1	–	44	44	88	1	14	49·4

(*continued*)

Appendices (I. and K.)—Provincial Licensed Houses.—

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Lancaster - -	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	20	23	43	13	10	23	12	
„ - - -	Walton Lodge, near Liverpool.	15	10	25	4	1	5	4	1
Lincoln - - -	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford.	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk - -	Infirmary Asylum, Norwich.	34	23	57	22	20	42	12	13
„ - - -	Heigham Retreat, near Norwich.	13	7	20	6	7	13	4	4
„ - - -	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	22	11	33	10	9	19	9	6
„ - - -	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	1
Northampton -	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	14	16	30	3	3	6	2	2
Northumberland -	Belle Grove House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	6	4	10	1	1	2	1	–
Notts - - -	Broom House, Mansfield	–	7	7	–	4	4	–	4
Oxford - - -	Witney - - -	2	4	6	2	9	11	2	1
Shropshire - -	The Reteat, Church Stretton - - -	12	9	21	2	3	5	2	1
„ - - -	Grove House, All Stretton - - -								
Somerset - -	Bowyes House, Kingston, near Taunton.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - -	Brislington House, near Bristol.	47	37	84	4	8	12	3	4
„ - - -	Longwood House, near Bristol.	19	15	34	9	7	16	6	4
„ - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	18	16	34	3	4	7	3	3
„ - - -	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	10	25	35	–	1	1	–	1
Stafford - -	Moat House, Tamworth	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - -	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	5
Suffolk - - -	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - -	The Grove, Ipswich -	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–
„ - - -	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey - - -	Great Foster House, Egham.	7	5	12	3	3	6	3	2
„ - - -	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	6	–	6	1	–	1	–	–
„ - - -	Church street, Epsom -	–	7	7	–	2	2	–	1
Sussex - - -	Ticehurst Asylum -	36	22	58	3	2	5	1	–
Warwick - -	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	5	6	11	3	8	11	1	6

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, 1854—*continued.*

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
7	8	15	3	6	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	21	24	45	5	4	45·72
2	2	4	2	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	15	7	22	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	7
14	6	20	11	2	10	5	15	–	–	–	–	32	32	64	–	–	62
8	4	12	7	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–
7	3	10	2	1	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	19	14	33	7	5	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	–
2	6	8	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	14	13	27	3	6	29
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	10
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	2	–
1	4	5	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	–	–	8 to 9
1	4	5	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	10	9	19	1	3	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
3	4	7	2	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	45	41	86	9	8	86
12	6	18	8	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	15	14	29	–	–	31
1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	19	17	36	3	6	33·807
–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	23	33	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	3	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	10
3	1	4	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	1	12
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	6
–	3	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	1	6
–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	36	22	58	2	2	56
4	7	11	1	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	7	11	–	–	13

(*continued*)

Appendices (I. and K.)—Provincial Licensed Houses.—

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	Number of Patients, 1st January,			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Warwick - -	Burman House, Henley in Arden.	8	8	16	2	1	3	1	–
,, - - -	Hurst House, Henley in Arden.	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1
,, - - -	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham.	21	12	33	5	8	13	3	6
Wilts - - -	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	41	33	74	3	4	7	2	2
,, - - -	Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger.	155	59	214	44	16	60	3	1
,, - - -	Belle Vue House, Devizes.	17	26	43	3	3	6	2	2
,, - - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	14	19	33	5	5	10	3	5
,, - - -	Kingsdown House, Box	7	14	21	9	2	11	5	2
Worcester - -	Droitwich Asylum -	11	11	22	6	4	10	2	4
York—E. R. - -	Weaverthorpe, near Sledmere.	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Marfleet-lane Retreat, Southcoates, Hull.	–	6	6	–	3	3	–	1
,, - - -	1, Albion-Street, Hull.	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
,, - - -	Dunnington House, near York.	17	12	29	16	13	29	7	6
York—W. R. -	Castleton Lodge, near Leeds.	6	7	13	10	5	15	8	5
,, - - -	Rook Nest, Stanley, near Wakefield.	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
York—N. R. -	Fern Hall, Osbaldwick, near York.	6	6	12	1	–	1	–	–
,, - - -	Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York.	20	16	36	8	8	16	4	4
,, - - -	Claxton Grange Retreat, near York.	12	13	25	11	8	19	7	3
,, - - -	Terrace House, Osbaldwick.	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Heworth Asylum, near York.	10	9	19	–	4	4	–	1
York—City and Suburbs.	St. Maurice House, York	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1
,, - - -	Acomb House, York -	6	3	9	2	–	2	1	–
,, - - -	Grove House, Acomb, near York.	11	16	27	6	14	20	5	12
		1,253	1,020	2,273	513	494	1,007	320	312

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, 1854—*continued.*

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	9	8	17	1	–	15
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	–	–
8	6	14	2	3	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	12	13	25	–	–	–
4	6	10	3	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	39	29	68	2	1	71
15	9	24	11	7	18	6	24	–	–	1	–	164	62	226	9	3	226
10	20	30	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–
3	4	7	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	16	16	32	2	1	32
3	–	3	1	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	12	13	25	3	3	22
1	3	4	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	16	11	27	3	2	21
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	1	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
7	5	12	6	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	21	20	41	2	2	–
9	6	15	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	1	1	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	3
3	–	3	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	–	10·2
5	9	14	3	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	19	15	34	3	3	34
10	7	17	4	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	10	12	22	1	1	$24\frac{3}{4}$
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	9
1	4	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18	–	3	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	3
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	1	1	9
4	9	13	1	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	11	20	31	3	5	30
340	328	668	205	200	143	99	242	–	–	2	–	1,278	1,080	2,358	143	163	

Appendices (I. and K.)—*continued.*

COUNTY ASYLUMS.—Admissions,

Counties and United Counties.	Where Situate.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Beds, Herts, & Hunts	Near Bedford	138	159	297	40	57	97	30	37
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	70	97	167	34	38	72	24	30
Chester	Chester	108	146	254	73	52	125	57	41
Cornwall	Bodmin	120	116	236	41	38	79	31	32
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint and Merioneth.	Denbigh	96	109	205	32	25	57	23	14
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	122	113	235	61	72	133	44	42
Devon	Exminster	204	272	476	67	77	144	42	38
Dorset	Forston, near Dorchester	67	86	153	24	23	47	19	14
Essex	Brentwood	124	183	307	61	68	129	48	49
Gloucester	Gloucester	143	233	376	48	43	91	18	26
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	145	154	299	53	62	115	47	50
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	250	310	560	97	92	189	68	58
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	328	336	664	96	88	184	92	81
,,	Rainhill, near Liverpool	179	218	397	51	53	104	43	43
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester.	236	254	490	108	106	214	101	89
Leicester & Rutland	Leicester	127	144	271	52	53	105	38	38
Lincoln	Bracebridge, near Lincoln	120	123	243	32	30	62	11	10
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	515	734	1,249	151	59	210	87	48
,,	Hanwell	434	579	1,013	73	78	151	—	—
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	110	150	260	57	43	100	15	25
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	137	163	300	28	48	76	21	37
Notts	Nottingham	118	117	235	66	50	116	30	20
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	174	235	409	42	60	102	35	45
Salop & Montgomery	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	135	166	301	65	43	108	45	31
Somerset	Wells	159	187	346	78	69	147	56	56
Stafford	Stafford	198	186	384	98	76	174	52	55
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	111	150	261	45	38	83	33	19
Surrey	Springfield, near Wandsworth.	396	525	921	173	135	308	72	69
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	112	108	220	42	37	79	31	32
Wilts	Near Devizes	128	161	289	69	49	118	21	17
Worcester	Worcester	104	114	218	53	48	101	39	38
York, N. and E. Ridings.	Clifton, near York	152	151	303	33	34	67	9	12
,, W. Riding	Wakefield	357	408	765	134	131	265	97	109
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham		133	142	275	56	66	122	45	54
Bristol, St. Peter's Hospital		24	43	67	13	18	31	12	13
Haverfordwest		19	20	39	—	—	—	—	—
Hull		45	40	85	17	20	37	11	13
		6,145	7,425	13,570	2,263	2,079	4,342	1,447	1,465

Appendices (I. and K.)—*continued.*

DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, 1855.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		Daily Average Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
21	31	52	12	19	18	25	43	–	1	3	–	139	160	299	5	11	294
14	16	30	12	14	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	82	113	195	–	–	184
45	42	87	22	30	17	14	31	–	–	–	1	119	142	261	–	–	–
26	23	49	11	15	14	13	27	–	–	–	–	121	118	239	–	–	234
30	26	56	16	21	16	9	25	–	–	–	–	87	106	193	14	11	199
26	37	63	18	29	22	6	28	–	–	–	–	135	142	277	11	24	260
33	54	87	26	48	39	16	55	–	1	–	–	200	278	478	–	–	477 $\frac{332}{365}$
20	21	41	11	11	6	5	11	1	–	–	1	66	82	148	22	23	148$\frac{1}{2}$
26	28	54	22	28	20	28	48	2	–	–	–	139	195	334	14	12	321 $\frac{339}{365}$
30	39	69	26	27	22	15	37	–	–	–	–	139	222	361	11	7	377
19	20	39	17	14	22	17	39	–	–	1	–	157	179	336	13	21	316
50	52	102	37	33	50	34	84	–	–	2	–	247	316	563	22	27	567
32	47	79	19	33	53	26	79	1	–	–	–	339	351	690	–	–	681
28	32	60	20	25	21	21	42	–	–	1	–	181	218	399	20	35	400
57	88	145	43	75	37	21	58	–	–	–	–	250	252	502	157	184	498
28	28	56	18	21	15	10	25	–	–	–	–	135	160	295	11	24	282
15	12	27	13	10	10	13	23	–	–	–	1	127	128	255	13	9	249·52
60	25	85	42	16	92	36	128	–	–	1	–	514	732	1,246	45	52	1,249
23	27	50	16	21	50	45	95	–	1	1	2	434	585	1,019	–	–	1,017
29	35	64	23	26	24	15	39	–	–	–	1	114	143	257	16	23	262
18	33	51	12	22	12	20	32	–	–	–	–	135	158	293	29	23	–
23	24	47	15	8	11	13	24	–	–	1	–	120	110	230	–	–	228·33
25	28	53	19	27	26	19	45	–	1	3	1	165	248	413	7	13	402
34	30	64	29	25	17	13	30	1	–	–	–	149	166	315	24	28	316
52	41	93	33	30	30	22	52	1	–	1	–	155	193	348	34	36	353
47	54	101	41	50	30	21	51	–	–	–	–	220	186	406	–	–	398
12	31	43	10	28	17	15	32	–	–	–	–	125	144	269	20	31	263
84	91	175	71	77	64	53	117	–	1	–	–	421	515	936	–	8	–
16	15	31	13	12	14	17	31	–	–	–	–	124	113	237	11	16	222·9
35	29	64	31	27	21	21	42	–	–	–	–	141	160	301	25	33	286·2
26	24	50	19	19	24	15	39	–	–	–	–	107	123	230	18	17	231
9	24	33	9	22	16	8	24	–	–	–	–	159	153	312	12	7	305$\frac{1}{2}$
73	93	166	66	82	62	35	97	–	–	–	–	356	411	767	43	47	787
43	41	84	31	28	18	10	28	–	–	–	–	128	157	285	28	49	281
5	13	18	5	11	10	8	18	–	–	–	–	22	40	62	6	3	63
–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	18	19	37	–	–	–
11	13	24	11	9	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	46	42	88	4	5	89$\frac{2}{3}$
1,125	1,268	2,393	839	993	934	669	1,603	6	5	14	7	6,316	7,560	13,876	635	779	

HOSPITALS - - - - - - - -

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Devon - - -	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	17	27	44	11	13	24	8	2
Essex - - -	Branch Asylum for Idiots, Essex Hall, Colchester.	128	69	197	14	5	19	14	5
Lancaster - -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	32	30	62	22	15	37	17	11
,, - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	39	22	61	23	25	48	21	21
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	30	31	61	13	12	25	9	7
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital -	63	115	178	60	131	191	36	86
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	21	47	68	10	3	13	3	2
Northampton - -	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	131	129	260	35	29	64	21	20
Oxford - - -	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, near Oxford.	26	26	52	1	10	11	–	2
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	48	23	71	11	10	21	8	7
Surrey - - -	Guy's Hospital - -	–	17	17	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Bethlehem Hospital -	184	138	322	108	143	251	48	90
,, - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate -	41	29	70	39	26	65	39	26
York - - -	York Lunatic Hospital	68	57	125	26	13	39	13	7
,, - - -	Retreat, York - -	47	64	111	7	13	20	3	8
		874	825	1,699	380	448	828	240	294

Discharges, and Deaths, 1855—*continued.*

- - - - - - - HOSPITALS.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
5	9	14	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	22	31	53	1	3	50
51	26	77	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	85	46	131	–	–	184
19	13	32	14	10	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	30	31	61	4	6	60
12	15	27	10	12	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	43	31	74	–	–	69·15
8	9	17	3	6	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	27	31	58	4	3	57
53	114	167	31	71	6	8	14	–	–	1	–	64	124	188	21	68	184
2	1	3	2	1	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	25	48	73	5	6	72
20	16	36	10	10	20	14	34	–	–	–	–	126	128	254	24	26	261
4	6	10	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	23	29	52	2	3	51
8	7	15	4	2	2	2	4	1	–	–	–	49	24	73	4	6	70·6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	17	17
102	123	225	51	85	8	8	16	1	–	–	–	182	150	332	–	–	–
3	4	7	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	75	50	125	–	–	72
13	10	23	8	3	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	76	59	135	–	–	–
6	6	12	4	4	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	44	69	113	7	10	–
306	359	665	143	210	78	45	123	2	–	1	–	871	868	1,739	72	148	–

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - - - -

Houses, and where Situate.		Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Acton - - -	Derwentwater House -	1	10	11	–	1	1	–	1
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House - -	202	250	452	75	94	169	61	67
Bow - - -	Grove Hall - - -	117	208	325	73	130	203	39	63
Brentford - -	Wyke House - -	17	7	24	2	2	4	2	2
Brixton - - -	Effra Hall - - -	–	21	21	–	6	6	–	3
Brompton - -	Clarence Villa - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
„ - - -	Earls' Court House -	–	36	36	–	10	10	–	8
Brooke Green -	Montague House -	10	–	10	1	–	1	–	–
Camberwell - -	Camberwell House -	127	193	320	68	91	159	46	59
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House -	22	–	22	15	–	15	10	–
„ - - -	Elm House, 6 Upper Church-street.	–	8	8	–	4	4	–	–
Chiswick - -	Manor House - -	11	10	21	8	1	9	6	1
Clapham - -	Retreat - - -	13	6	19	1	2	3	1	1
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - -	21	22	43	9	5	14	9	3
Finchley - -	Horse-shoe Hill House	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
Fulham - - -	Munster House - -	38	–	38	11	–	11	9	–
„ - - -	Normand House - -	–	12	12	–	1	1	–	1
„ - - -	Otto House, North End	–	30	30	–	13	13	–	9
Hackney - -	London House - -	–	24	24	–	2	2	–	2
„ - - -	Pembroke House -	109	9	118	14	–	14	14	–
Hammersmith -	Upper Mall House -	–	8	8	–	3	3	–	1
„ - - -	Sussex House and Brandenburgh House.	23	16	39	22	4	26	14	4
Hanwell - -	Lawn House - -	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2
„ - - -	Mrs. Griffin's - -	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	1
„ - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - -	10	5	15	1	1	2	1	–
„ - - -	Wood End Grove -	–	19	19	–	3	3	–	2
Hendon - -	Hendon House - -	–	10	10	–	5	5	–	2
Hillingdon - -	Moorcroft House -	46	–	46	12	–	12	8	–
Hoxton - - -	Hoxton House - -	90	191	281	74	81	155	31	41
Kensington - -	Kensington House -	38	27	65	13	10	23	10	6
Lewisham - -	Dartmouth House -	9	1	10	–	–	–	–	–
Peckham - -	Peckham House - -	126	215	341	76	129	205	72	115
St. John's Wood -	Grove End Villa - -	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–
Southall - -	Southall Park - -	15	8	23	5	1	6	4	1
Stoke Newington -	Grove House - -	10	4	14	2	3	5	–	1
„ - - -	Northumberland House	29	31	60	3	8	11	1	2
Sunbury - -	Halliford House - -	5	8	13	6	4	10	2	3
		1,093	1,406	2,499	492	619	1,111	340	401

Discharges, and Deaths, 1855—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	–	2	–
40	59	99	7	27	34	24	58	–	–	–	–	203	261	464	22	40	452
34	88	122	17	40	21	27	48	–	–	–	–	135	223	358	13	24	347
4	3	7	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	13	6	19	–	–	–
–	4	4	–	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
–	9	9	–	7	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	2	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	1	–	9
28	57	85	14	33	35	34	69	–	–	–	–	132	193	325	16	22	–
12	–	12	5	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	23	–	23	6	–	–
–	3	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	3	8
11	1	12	8	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	6	9	15	–	1	20·7
3	3	6	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	1	1	16
9	3	12	6	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	20	23	43	–	–	43 1/5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
11	–	11	8	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	31	–	31	5	–	34 1/2
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	1	12
–	10	10	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	6	–
–	3	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	22	22	–	12	20
6	–	6	5	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	111	8	119	1	–	117
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	1	9
16	6	22	10	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	25	15	40	8	3	39 1/2
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	6	6	–	–	7
2	2	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	13	1	1	15
–	4	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	5	–
–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	5	–
13	–	13	11	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	40	–	40	8	–	44
30	36	66	19	31	21	21	42	–	–	–	–	113	215	328	8	15	310 30/73
14	7	21	3	3	6	2	3	–	–	–	–	30	30	60	4	6	65
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	–	–	–
49	88	137	18	50	31	30	61	–	–	–	–	138	210	348	–	–	332
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	1	5
2	2	4	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	17	7	24	3	5	23
2	3	5	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	2	–	13
4	4	8	3	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	26	35	61	–	6	60·07
2	3	5	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	3	3	15 1/2
281	416	697	140	220	183	158	341				1	1,121	1,451	2,572	103	167	

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - - -

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	Number of Patients. 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Beds - - -	Springfield House, near Bedford.	14	11	25	2	2	4	2	1
Devon - - -	Plympton House, Plympton.	20	22	42	18	9	27	17	7
,, - - -	West Park House, Ivy Bridge.	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1
Dorset - - -	Halstock House, Halstock.	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–
Durham - -	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	–	–	–	23	14	37	19	12
,, - - -	Bensham, near Gateshead.	86	75	161	68	54	122	49	47
,, - - -	Wreckenton, near Gateshead.	31	18	49	20	22	42	12	10
,, - - -	Gateshead Fell - -	49	45	94	17	20	37	14	14
,, - - -	Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	74	61	135	53	28	81	39	21
Essex - - -	High Beech - -	12	11	23	2	1	3	1	–
,, - - -	Witham - - -	9	8	17	4	1	5	4	1
Glamorgan - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry.	81	73	154	28	19	47	23	15
Gloucester - -	Fishponds, near Bristol	8	22	30	1	3	4	1	3
,, - - -	Northwoods, near Bristol	13	10	23	5	2	7	3	–
,, - - -	Fairford House - -	68	38	106	15	9	24	7	4
,, - - -	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	9	8	17	3	8	11	3	6
Hants - - -	Westbrook House, Alton	12	11	23	11	11	22	7	5
Hereford - -	Portland House, Whitchurch, near Monmouth.	10	15	25	3	6	9	3	3
Herts - - -	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham.	7	3	10	1	1	2	1	–
Kent - - -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	7	3	10	1	1	2	1	1
,, - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst.	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	11	12	23	6	2	8	5	2
Lancaster - -	Blakeley House, near Manchester.	12	7	19	2	1	3	2	–
,, - - -	Billington Retreat, Whalley, near Blackburn.	14	5	19	8	5	13	7	3
,, - - -	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	12	10	22	5	10	15		4
,, - - -	Haydock Lodge Winwick	45	43	88	22	42	64	13	24

Discharges, and Deaths, 1855—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	1	–	23
8	7	15	5	5	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	26	24	50	8	7	50
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	1	5
2	1	3	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	19	13	32	4	3	29
53	49	102	32	29	17	6	23	–	–	–	–	84	74	158	–	–	156·97
16	12	28	16	12	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	30	25	55	–	–	48
13	10	23	8	10	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	49	47	96	17	20	95 $\frac{164}{365}$
25	16	41	13	11	10	6	16	–	–	–	–	92	67	159	17	19	147
3	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	2	4	–
–	1	1	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	1	–	16 or 17
11	13	24	11	13	7	10	17	–	–	–	–	91	69	160	–	–	157
8	3	11	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	1	25
4	1	5	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	14	10	24	1	1	24
10	5	15	7	1	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	65	40	105	6	2	104
2	7	9	2	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	1	3	–
7	7	14	4	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	14	13	27	3	2	–
2	10	12	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	4
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	11	2	–	11
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	2	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	5
5	3	8	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	–	–	22
2	1	3	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	1	1	–
11	4	15	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	1	1	–
5	7	12	4	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	10	8	21
21	27	48	12	17	3	2	5	–	–		–	42	57	99	2	15	87·8

(*continued*)

Appendices (I. and K.)—Provincial Licensed Houses.—

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Lancaster - -	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	21	24	45	4	10	14	4	9
,, - - -	Walton Lodge, near Liverpool.	15	7	22	2	3	5	1	1
Lincoln - -	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford.	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk - -	Infirmary Asylum, Norwich.	32	32	64	16	19	35	6	17
,, - - -	Heigham Retreat, near Norwich.	10	8	18	8	1	9	6	1
,, - - -	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	19	14	33	7	6	13	5	4
,, - - -	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	3	1	4	1	2	3	–	2
Northampton -	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	14	13	27	5	8	13	2	6
Northumberland -	Belle Grove House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	7	3	10	1	–	1	–	–
Notts - - -	Broom House, Mansfield	–	10	10	–	6	6	–	5
Oxford - - -	Witney - - -	1	9	10	–	2	2	–	–
Shropshire - -	The Retreat, Church Stretton - - -	10	9	19	4	5	9	4	4
,, - - -	Grove House, All Stretton - - -								
Somerset - -	Bowyes House, Kingston, near Taunton.	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–
,, - - -	Brislington House, near Bristol.	45	41	86	7	9	16	7	4
,, - - -	Longwood House, near Bristol.	15	14	29	5	8	13	2	6
,, - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	19	17	36	3	2	5	3	1
,, - - -	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	10	23	33	–	3	3	–	2
Stafford - - -	Moat House, Tamworth	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	–	9	9	–	2	2	–	1
Suffolk - - -	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–
,, - - -	The Grove, Ipswich -	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	–
,, - - -	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey - - -	Great Foster House, Egham.	5	7	12	2	1	3	2	1
,, - - -	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	6	–	6	2	–	2	1	–
,, - - -	Church-street, Epsom -	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	4
Sussex - - -	Ticehurst Asylum -	36	22	58	2	2	4	2	2
Warwick - -	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	4	7	11	5	2	7	2	–

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, 1855.—*continued.*

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
7	7	14	3	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	17	24	41	2	7	43·96
4	3	7	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–
11	10	21	7	5	7	5	12	–	1	–	–	30	36	66	–	–	66
3	3	6	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	15	5	20	–	–	19
4	1	5	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	20	18	38	8	6	36 $\frac{3}{13}$
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	2	–
1	8	9	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	18	12	30	5	5	29
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–
–	6	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	2	–
1	6	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	8 to 9
1	3	4	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	4	6	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	3
3	5	8	1	4	7	2	9	1	–	–	–	42	43	85	9	9	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	7	9	1	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	17	14	31	–	–	29
2	4	6	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	18	15	33	4	5	34
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	9	24	33	–	3	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4
–	4	4	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	4	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	10
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	12
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	6	–	–
–	4	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	3	7
–	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	37	21	58	2	2	–
3	2	5	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	13	1	4	12

(*continued*)

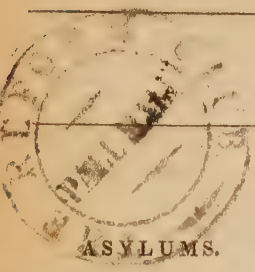
Appendices (I. and K.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Warwick - -	Burman House, Henley in Arden.	9	8	17	1	2	3	–	2
,, - - -	Hurst House, Henley in Arden.	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	1
,, - - -	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham.	12	13	25	7	16	23	2	10
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	39	29	68	1	4	5	1	3
,, - - -	Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger.	164	62	226	54	23	77	1	–
,, - - -	Belle Vue House, Devizes.	10	8	18	3	3	6	2	3
,, - - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	16	16	32	2	7	9	2	7
,, - - -	Kingsdown House, Box	12	13	25	6	5	11	5	5
Worcester - -	Droitwich Asylum -	16	11	27	6	4	10	4	3
York—E.R. - -	Weaverthorpe, near Sledmere.	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Southcoates, Hull.	–	7	7	–	10	10	–	6
,, - - -	1, Albion-street, Hull -	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Dunnington House, near York.	21	20	41	12	13	25	7	8
York—W.R. - -	Castleton Lodge, near Leeds.	7	6	13	10	9	19	5	5
,, - - -	Rook Nest, Stanley, near Wakefield.	3	–	3	2	1	3	–	–
York—N.R. - -	Fern Hall, Osbaldwick, near York.	4	5	9	2	–	2	2	–
,, - - -	Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York.	19	15	34	30	36	66	3	4
,, - - -	Claxton Grange Retreat, near York.	10	12	22	9	9	18	3	3
,, - - -	Terrace House, Osbaldwick.	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–
,, - - -	Heworth Asylum, near York.	9	9	18	1	2	3	–	1
York, City and Suburbs.	St. Maurice House, York	1	2	3	3	–	3	2	–
,, - - -	Acomb House, York -	8	1	9	–	1	1	–	1
,, - - -	Grove House, Acomb, near York.	11	20	31	5	16	21	5	12
		1,278	1,080	2,358	551	534	1,085	333	328

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, 1855—*continued.*

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
2	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	1	–	16
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	1	–
4	8	12	2	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	14	20	34	–	–	–
7	3	10	2	2	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	31	27	58	–	1	64
30	15	45	9	3	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	181	69	250	2	3	248
6	5	11	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	–	–	–
2	7	9	1	5	1	–	1	–	–		–	15	16	31	1	3	33
6	4	10	5	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	12	12	24	4	4	24
5	1	6	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	16	12	28	2	2	27⅘
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
–	6	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	1	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2
8	13	21	2	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	24	20	44	4	6	–
6	0	15	3	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	5	16	2	1	16
2	1	3	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	–	10·25
7	11	18	1	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	38	40	78	2	2	60
7	5	12	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	13	13	26	3	2	21⅓
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	7
–	4	4	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	1	–	18
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	1	5
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	2	–	8
5	15	20	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	12	18	30	5	5	29
358	374	732	190	216	118	82	200	1	2	–	–	1,355	1,157	2,512	158	177	

Appendices (I. and K.)—*continued.*



COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.—

ASYLUMS.	No. of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
				Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	139	160	299	57	54	111	36	35
Bucks	82	113	195	31	33	64	26	29
Chester	119	142	261	70	54	124	50	43
Cornwall	121	118	239	35	37	72	27	31
Denbigh, &c.	87	106	193	31	24	55	11	16
Derby	135	142	277	52	67	119	35	37
Devon	200	278	478	85	71	156	27	31
Dorset	66	82	148	26	38	64	14	32
Essex	139	195	334	70	64	134	55	49
Gloucester	139	222	361	51	53	104	26	34
Hants	157	179	336	83	94	177	79	81
Kent	247	316	563	108	84	192	71	48
Lancaster (Lancaster Moor)	339	351	690	95	91	186	90	83
,, (Rainhill)	181	218	399	42	50	92	37	38
,, (Prestwich)	250	252	502	83	113	196	74	99
Leicester and Rutland	135	160	295	57	50	107	44	33
Lincoln	127	128	255	35	33	68	15	12
Middlesex (Colney Hatch)	514	732	1,246	137	140	277	65	87
,, (Hanwell)	434	585	1,019	80	60	140	–	–
Monmouth, &c. (Abergavenny).	114	143	257	62	50	112	18	27
Norfolk	135	158	293	41	44	85	33	37
Nottingham	120	110	230	86	78	164	41	34
Oxford and Berks	165	248	413	59	60	119	35	43
Salop and Montgomery	149	166	315	52	48	100	37	40
Somerset	155	193	348	73	60	133	51	44
Stafford	220	186	406	93	79	172	60	44
Suffolk	125	144	269	42	47	89	24	21
Surrey	421	515	936	151	92	243	81	53
Warwick	124	113	237	46	48	94	36	41
Wilts	141	160	301	39	61	100	16	28
Worcester	107	123	230	41	39	80	29	31
York (N. and E. Riding)	159	153	312	58	37	95	21	12
,, W. Riding (Wakefield)	356	411	767	141	155	296	105	104
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:								
Birmingham	128	157	285	78	48	126	62	34
Bristol (St. Peter's)	22	40	62	30	29	59	28	19
Haverfordwest	18	19	37	–	1	1	–	1
Hull	46	42	88	15	17	32	12	13
	6,316	7,560	13,876	2,335	2,203	4,538	1,471	1,472

Appendices (I. and K).—*continued.*

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, &c., 1856.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered.		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
22	32	54	16	26	20	24	44	–	–	–	–	153	158	311	9	11	307
17	17	34	11	15	16	14	30	–	–	–	–	79	115	194	15	15	188
39	28	67	31	16	22	10	32	–	–	–	–	128	158	286	20	21	278·48
12	24	36	8	18	24	12	36	–	–	–	–	121	118	239	24	27	238
32	26	58	17	15	7	9	16	–	–	–	–	86	101	187	16	15	189
41	59	100	18	28	12	7	19	–	–	–	–	135	142	277	7	17	267
30	44	74	25	39	21	19	40	–	–	1	–	232	288	520	12	10	489
22	25	47	14	15	4	11	15	–	–	–	–	67	83	150	20	26	153
33	27	60	28	24	20	18	38	–	–	–	–	156	214	370	19	10	353
44	44	88	15	15	13	16	29	–	–	–	–	133	215	348	8	12	354
25	42	67	23	36	23	25	48	–	–	–	–	192	206	398	19	29	363
71	24	95	38	33	40	21	61	–	–	2	1	265	334	599	20	31	577
41	48	89	22	24	49	27	76	–	1	–	1	344	367	711	153	165	710
33	35	68	28	33	16	14	30	1	–	–	–	174	219	393	12	22	397
50	82	132	39	63	32	29	61	1	–	–	–	251	254	505	168	198	509
32	35	67	23	30	17	12	29	–	–	1	1	143	163	306	15	26	302
14	9	23	11	8	12	10	22	–	–	–	–	136	142	278	14	9	274·6
54	41	95	38	26	76	61	137	1	1	–	–	521	770	1,291	27	47	1,257
38	26	64	25	22	37	35	72	–	–	1	–	439	584	1,023	26	34	—
34	23	57	31	18	20	14	34	–	–	–	–	123	155	278	19	25	275
21	20	41	20	19	18	19	37	–	–	–	–	137	163	300	14	22	298
34	45	79	15	15	11	6	17	1	–	–	–	120	103	223	10	7	216
20	31	51	19	28	22	18	40	–	1	–	–	182	259	441	7	9	433
27	31	58	17	20	19	14	33	–	–	–	–	155	169	324	24	30	320
44	42	86	30	35	16	20	36	–	–	–	1	168	191	359	46	49	365
53	48	101	49	48	48	19	67	–	–	1	–	230	180	410	25	20	412
23	23	46	21	18	16	15	31	–	–	–	–	128	153	281	23	26	270
89	58	147	61	37	75	36	111	1	–	–	–	408	513	921	46	7	929
19	22	41	18	16	19	10	29	–	–	–	–	132	129	261	6	12	—
19	40	59	17	35	16	12	28	–	–	–	–	145	169	314	22	33	304
15	14	29	12	14	17	12	29	–	–	–	–	116	135	251	23	26	244
11	10	21	11	9	16	16	32	–	–	–	–	191	163	354	24	17	331
79	96	175	55	67	50	54	104	–	–	–	–	368	416	784	35	44	803
54	32	86	33	24	19	12	31	–	–	–	–	133	161	294	22	41	295
9	9	18	8	7	5	8	13	–	–	–	–	38	52	90	10	13	90
1	–	1	1	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	15	19	34	—	—	—
8	14	22	7	11	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	46	42	88	1	3	—
1,210	1,226	2,436	825	908	861	661	1,522	5	3	6	4	6,590	7,803	14,393	961	1,109	

Appendices (I. and K.)—Admissions,

HOSPITALS.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
				Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
St. Thomas's Hospital, Exeter	22	31	53	11	15	26	6	8
Idiot Asylum, Colchester	85	46	131	8	5	13	–	–
Lunatic Hospital, Liverpool	30	31	61	17	17	34	11	12
,, ,, Cheadle	43	31	74	16	20	36	12	19
,, ,, Lincoln	27	31	58	24	18	42	17	15
St. Luke's Hospital, London	64	124	188	53	122	175	40	90
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	25	48	73	7	6	13	3	5
Lunatic Hospital, Northampton	126	128	254	36	28	64	20	17
Warneford Hospital, Oxford	23	29	52	8	3	11	4	–
Coton Hill Hospital, Stafford	49	24	73	22	13	35	8	6
Guy's Hospital, London	–	17	17	–	–	–	–	–
Bethlehem Hospital, London	182	150	332	97	117	214	78	78
Idiot Asylum, Reigate	75	50	125	35	15	50	35	15
Lunatic Hospital, York	76	59	135	31	19	50	6	2
The Retreat, York	44	69	113	7	7	14	4	3
	871	868	1,739	372	405	777	244	270

Discharges, and Deaths, 1856—*continued.*

HOSPITALS.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
11	13	24	5	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	21	32	53	2	2	–
19	8	27	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	75	33	108	–	–	124
14	15	29	9	8	2	2	4	–	1	–	–	31	31	62	5	7	61
12	22	34	9	16	7	6	13	–	–	–	–	40	23	63	–	–	73
14	10	24	9	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	36	34	70	8	6	63
43	126	169	23	81	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	63	112	175	22	63	183
2	3	5	2	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	29	49	78	4	6	77
14	23	37	9	13	8	8	16	–	–	–	–	140	125	265	20	21	–
3	3	6	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	28	28	56	5	2	54
12	9	21	7	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	57	27	84	6	4	75
–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	–	17
108	123	231	47	71	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	167	136	303	47	80	340
5	7	12	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	101	54	155	–	–	–
16	14	30	7	5	9	3	12	1	–	–	–	82	61	143	10	5	138
5	6	11	2	5	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	44	66	110	7	8	104
278	382	660	132	217	57	45	102	1	1	–	–	914	828	1,742	136	204	

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - - - -

HOUSES.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
				Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Derwentwater House	1	10	11	–	2	2	–	2
Bethnal House	203	261	464	65	77	142	42	44
Grove Hall	135	223	358	79	70	149	34	37
Wyke House	13	6	19	6	12	18	6	3
Effra Hall	–	20	20	–	15	15	–	9
Clarence Villa	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Earls' Court House	–	32	32	–	3	3	–	3
Montague House	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell House	128	197	325	68	83	151	38	44
Blacklands House	23	–	23	19	–	19	9	–
Elm House	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–
Manor House	6	9	15	9	8	17	7	3
Retreat, Clapham	10	4	14	6	3	9	4	3
Brooke House	20	23	43	9	6	15	4	5
Horse Shoe Hill House	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Munster House	31	–	31	10	–	10	10	–
Normand House	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–
Otto House	–	32	32	–	21	21	–	16
London House	–	22	22	–	6	6	–	2
Pembroke House	111	8	119	17	–	17	16	–
Upper Mall House	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses	27	13	40	30	12	42	21	9
Lawn House	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	1
Mrs. Griffin's House	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	2
Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	2
Hayes Park	9	4	13	3	–	3	3	–
Wood End Grove	–	17	17	–	7	7	–	3
Hendon House	–	13	13	–	1	1	–	1
Moorcroft House	40	–	40	10	–	10	6	–
Hoxton House	113	215	328	38	46	84	26	34
Kensington House	30	30	60	15	7	22	9	3
Peckham House	138	210	348	114	114	228	95	101
Grove End Villa	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–
Southall Park	17	7	24	–	3	3	–	2
Grove House	9	3	12	–	2	2	–	–
Northumberland House	26	35	61	7	10	17	6	3
Halliford House	8	9	17	–	2	2	–	1
	1,113	1,450	2,563	505	518	1,023	336	333

Discharges and Deaths, 1856—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number Deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	–	1	–
55	64	119	26	34	19	21	40	–	–	–	–	194	253	447	22	44	457
48	76	124	17	20	16	19	35	–	–	–	–	151	199	350	24	33	356
3	4	7	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	14	14	28	–	2	–
–	11	11	–	6	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	4	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
–	8	8	–	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	2	–
1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	1	–	8
45	57	102	14	23	16	28	44	–	–	1	–	129	201	330	19	34	320
17	–	17	8	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	22	–	22	7	–	25
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	2	7
6	6	12	5	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	13	19	1	2	19
3	1	4	2	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	1	2	15
8	2	10	5	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	19	26	45	5	4	43
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	2
8	–	8	5	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	28	–	28	3	–	29
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	1	11
–	18	18	–	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	34	34	–	4	–
–	7	7	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	12	–
14	–	14	7	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	107	8	115	–	–	116
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	7
23	8	31	14	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	31	18	49	10	6	44
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	1	–
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	1	7
2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	1	1	–
–	4	4	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	6	–
–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	4	–
9	–	9	7	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	38	–	38	10	–	40
37	38	75	23	25	11	19	30	–	–	–	–	118	216	334	15	20	331
14	8	22	8	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	29	60	6	3	–
59	101	160	24	50	28	15	43	–	1	–	–	149	224	373	24	31	369
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	5
2	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	8	23	3	4	–
–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	1	1	–
5	9	14	2	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	29	34	63	2	3	59
4	3	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	1	3	14
363	440	803	195	206	117	114	231	–	1	1	–	1,124	1,454	2,578	156	234	

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Beds	Springfield House	12	11	23	4	1	5	2	1
Devon	Plympton House	26	24	50	7	12	19	6	10
,,	West Park House	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	1
Dorset	Halstock House	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	–
Durham	Dinsdale Park	19	13	32	9	8	17	8	7
,,	Bensham	84	74	158	43	33	76	32	24
,,	Wreckenton	30	25	55	13	12	25	9	7
,,	Gateshead Fell	49	47	96	33	26	59	26	16
,,	Dunston Lodge	92	67	159	35	30	65	27	25
Essex	High Beech	11	12	23	1	–	1	–	–
,,	Witham	11	7	18	2	3	5	1	3
,,	"Harts," Woodford	Licensed in July			1	3	4	1	2
Glamorgan	Vernon House	91	69	160	45	48	93	29	33
Gloucester	Fishponds	–	19	19	–	4	4	–	2
,,	Northwoods	14	10	24	4	5	9	1	1
,,	Fairford	65	40	105	13	11	24	5	3
,,	Sandywell Park	8	9	17	11	9	20	6	6
Hants	Westbrook House	14	13	27	12	7	19	9	4
Hereford	Portland House	10	11	21	4	5	9	2	3
Herts	Harpenden Hall	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hadham Palace	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	North Grove House	7	4	11	2	4	6	2	2
,,	Tattlebury House	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place	11	11	22	4	1	5	4	1
Lancaster	Blakeley House	11	6	17	–	1	1	–	–
,,	Billington Retreat	11	6	17	2	2	4	2	2
,,	Clifton Hall	11	12	23	11	7	18	6	7
,,	Haydock Lodge	42	57	99	50	56	106	24	27
,,	Tue Brook Villa	17	24	41	14	9	23	11	7
,,	Walton Lodge	11	7	18	4	4	8	1	1
Lincoln	Shillingthorpe House	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	Infirmary Asylum	30	36	66	18	13	31	13	12
,,	Heigham Retreat	15	5	20	4	8	12	3	7
,,	Heigham Hall	20	18	38	10	8	18	6	3
,,	The Grove, Catton	3	3	6	5	1	6	2	1
Northampton	Abington Abbey	18	12	30	5	6	11	3	3
Northumberland	Belle Grove House	7	3	10	2	2	4	1	1
Notts	Broom House	–	10	10	–	2	2	–	1
Oxford	Witney	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	1
Shropshire	The Retreat, Church Stretton	13	10	23	6	2	8	6	2
,,	Grove House, All Stretton								
Somerset	Bowyes House	3	–	3	5	–	5	2	–
,,	Brislington House	42	43	85	10	7	17	3	5
,,	Longwood House	17	14	31	21	9	30	13	6
,,	Bailbrook House	18	15	33	1	3	4	1	3
,,	Fairwater House	9	24	33	–	5	5	–	4

Discharges, and Deaths, 1856—*continued.*

- - - - PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
3	1	4	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	1	1	27
14	15	29	4	8	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	18	18	36	5	8	—
–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	—
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	2	5
5	4	9	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	23	16	39	4	6	36
27	30	57	16	13	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	90	75	165	26	18	—
9	14	23	7	12	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	31	19	50	12	8	51
26	23	49	17	18	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	49	48	97	33	26	95
38	24	62	20	14	8	7	15	–	–	–	–	81	66	147	3	12	—
2	2	4	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	10	19	–	2	—
2	2	4	–	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	9	6	15	1	4	—
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	3
11	9	20	10	8	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	118	101	219	37	23	—
–	2	2	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	2	—
4	4	8	4	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	13	11	24	2	2	—
9	8	17	7	4	8	5	13	–	–	–	–	59	40	99	1	1	103
8	4	12	4	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	13	14	27	1	4	23
6	5	11	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	19	14	33	1	1	—
3	5	8	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	2	2	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	4
2	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	10
2	1	3	1	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	2	–	—
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	—
1	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	10	24	–	–	—
–	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	–	1	—
1	4	5	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	11	3	14	3	–	—
6	6	12	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	13	29	10	12	—
33	34	67	5	19	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	53	71	124	15	21	116
9	8	17	8	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	21	22	43	5	7	44
3	4	7	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19	1	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	—
10	7	17	6	3	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	35	38	73	5	8	—
6	4	10	6	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	–	–	18
6	6	12	1	1	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	22	19	41	8	12	—
1	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	3	–	—
3	8	11	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	10	30	5	3	—
1	2	3	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	1	–	10
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	2	—
–	5	5	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	—
5	5	10	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	13	7	20	1	1	23
3	–	3	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	4
7	5	12	1	4	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	40	44	84	10	12	85
14	7	21	7	4	1	3	4	–	1	–	–	23	13	36	6	4	—
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	18	16	34	3	6	33
9	6	15	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23	–	4	31

(Appendices I. and K.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.—

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	Number of Patients, 1st January.			ADMISSIONS.				
					Total.			Cases of First Attack.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Stafford	Moat House	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–
,,	Barr House, Great Barr	–	6	6	–	8	8	–	3
Suffolk	Aspall Hall	2	3	5	–	1	1	–	–
,,	The Grove, Ipswich	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Belle Vue House	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Great Foster House	6	6	12	1	–	1	1	–
,,	Lea Pale House	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Church-street, Epsom	–	7	7	–	1	1	1	–
,,	Timberham House	Patients Removed from Dartmouth House			8	1	9	–	–
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	37	21	58	4	1	5	3	–
Warwick	Driffold House	5	8	13	3	4	7	3	–
,,	Burman House	8	8	16	–	1	1	–	–
,,	Hurst House	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	–
,,	Duddeston Hall	14	20	34	3	14	17	3	10
Wilts	Laverstock House	31	27	58	6	7	13	1	2
,,	Fisherton House	181	69	250	44	41	85	–	2
,,	Belle Vue House	7	6	13	2	3	5	–	3
,,	Fiddington House	15	16	31	3	5	8	3	5
,,	Kingsdown House	12	12	24	9	3	12	5	2
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	16	12	28	11	2	13	8	2
York, E. R.	Marfleet-lane Retreat	–	11	11	–	1	1	–	–
,,	1, Albion-street, Hull	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Dunnington House	24	20	44	10	7	17	5	3
,, W. R.	Castleton Lodge	11	5	16	8	8	16	7	3
,,	Rook Nest	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
,, N. R.	Fern Hall, Osbaldwick	5	5	10	2	1	3	1	1
,,	Gate Helmsley Retreat	38	40	78	10	7	17	6	2
,,	Claxton Grange Retreat	13	14	26	9	2	11	5	2
,,	Terrace House	–	7	7	–	2	2	–	1
,,	Heworth Asylum	10	7	17	2	4	6	–	2
,,	St. Maurice House	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Acomb House	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Grove House	12	18	30	4	15	19	4	9
		1,353	1,157	2,510	551	517	1,068	324	296

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, 1856—*continued.*

DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.							Remaining 31st December.					Daily Average Number.
Total.			Number Recovered		Total.			From Suicide.		From Accidents or Violence.		Total.			Number deemed Curable.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–
–	5	5	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	1	–
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	3	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	10
–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–
2	–	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	5
–	2	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	2	6
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–
3	2	5	2	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	34	20	54	2	2	–
2	5	7	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	3	–
2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	15	–	–	–
1	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	1	–
4	9	13	4	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	14	19	33	3	6	–
4	5	9	3	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	32	27	59	1	2	–
32	13	45	26	6	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	184	94	278	5	4	–
3	3	6	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	2	1	13
1	4	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	15	34	1	1	33
5	2	7	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	14	14	28	5	3	–
5	3	8	2	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	20	10	30	5	1	–
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
5	4	9	3	1	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	27	18	45	6	2	–
9	6	15	4	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	2	3	–
–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
2	1	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	–	–
8	14	22	1	3	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	38	28	66	6	1	–
9	6	15	2	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	11	9	20	3	–	–
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	1	–
3	2	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18	–	4	–
1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	–
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	–	–
5	16	21	3	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	11	15	26	4	7	–
400	388	788	214	216	104	93	197	1	1	–	–	1,400	1,198	2,598	261	266	

Appendices (I and K.)

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING RETURN.

Patients of all Classes in Asylums.

		Deemed Curable.
In County and Borough Asylums	14,393	2,070
Hospitals	1,742	340
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	2,578	390
Provincial Licensed Houses	2,598	527
	21,311	3,327
Deemed Curable	3,327	
Deemed Incurable	17,984	

Appendix (L.)

ABSTRACT of the ANSWERS received to CIRCULAR respecting the use of COLD and WARM BATHS in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES.

THE description of baths alluded to in the replies to the Circular issued by this Board, on the 18th September last, to the various County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, are—

1. The warm or tepid bath.
2. The hot bath.
3. The douche.
4. The cold or plunge bath.
5. The shower bath.

We now propose to give a brief analysis of the answers relative to the employment of these different forms of baths, more especially in reference to the cases in which they are found beneficial, the regulations under which they are administered, and the periods for which used.

Employed simply for ablution, the use of the warm or tepid bath requires little specific notice. Although in general use for this purpose in all large institutions, there is great variation in the construction and number of the baths, the size and arrangements of the bath-rooms, and regulations as to the frequency and mode of their administration; and we take this opportunity of stating generally our opinion that the arrangements for so important a sanitary process are in many instances not sufficiently attended to.

The bath-rooms are frequently too small or badly ventilated, the baths inconveniently placed, the supply and waste-pipes too small, causing great delay in filling the bath and changing the water. The taps are often unprotected, a circumstance that has led to several fatal accidents. The supply of hot water is also frequently deficient, necessitating the very objectionable practice which often exists of using the same water for a number of patients. The temperature of the water is very often unattended to, in some instances no thermometers are supplied, and the attendants judge of the heat of the bath merely by putting their hands into it. The protection of the floor by matting or carpet, the proper means of drying the patient, and the supply of seats and other conveniences, are often much neglected.

The ordinary use of the warm bath for purposes of cleanliness is generally entrusted to the attendants, who have, in some instances, printed or written instructions on the subject, though usually only verbal ones. In some cases it is the duty of the head attendant on the male side, and matron or head attendant on the female side, to superintend the periodic use of the warm bath, an arrangement which we think desirable in all asylums.

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Warm bathing employed medically, whether in the form of the hot, warm, or tepid bath, is generally admitted to be of the greatest utility in various forms of mania, more especially those attended with symptoms of active cerebral disorders with great arterial action, and heat of scalp, and also in cases of melancholia. In the former, it appears to act as a sedative to allay excitement, promote the natural action of the skin, and induce sleep, and in the latter, it is stated to have a soothing effect, and to subdue nervous irritation. In many instances it is used, combined with the application of cold to the head, either in the form of the douche, ice-cap, shower bath, or by applying wet clothes, or pouring cold water slowly from an ordinary jug. The warm bath, with cold thus applied at intervals to the head, has been administered for from 20 minutes to two hours, and is much relied upon in cases of acute mania by many gentlemen of great experience. Thus, in cases of active mania accompanied by symptoms of acute cerebral congestion, Dr. Bucknill, of the Devon Asylum, uses this form of bath for from half an hour to an hour and a half, and in one instance he continued it two hours. Dr. Wood, of Kensington House, has also found it more beneficial in cases of violent excitement than any other remedy. Mr. Cleaton, of the Rainhill County Asylum, says: "The warm bath has, upon a few occasions, been had recourse to as a sedative in acute mania, where there were concurrent symptoms of active cerebral congestion, accompanied by great restlessness and indisposition for sleep. In these cases the patient is placed in the bath up to the neck, and is kept in for periods varying from half an hour to two hours, the temperature being maintained at 100° Fahrenheit, and in some cases cold water has been allowed to trickle over the head at the same time. This treatment, combined with an anodyne, has in some instances been highly successful, by relieving the circulation in the head without permanently depressing the powers of the patient." Similar testimony is borne to the prolonged warm bath, combined or not with cold to the head, by Dr. Parsey, of the Warwick Asylum, Dr. Boyd, of the Somerset Asylum, Mr. Jones, of Denbigh, Dr. Parsons, of Fishponds, Dr. Davey, of Northwoods, Dr. Tuke, of Chiswick, Dr. Williams, of Gloucester Asylum, Mr. Holland, of Prestwich, Dr. Begley, of Hanwell, Dr. Purdie, of Hoxton House, Mr. Kitching, of the Retreat, at York, Dr. Steward, of Southall Park, and others. Dr. Sutherland states that he is in the habit occasionally of ordering the tepid bath, with cold to the head, to be continued for an hour, when sedatives do not agree with the patient; but, as he thinks the administration of sedatives in acute cases is preferable, he for the most part adopts them, "as they allay the paroxysm quite as effectually, and with less subsequent exhaustion; moreover, with less risk, for I have known patients who have endeavoured to drown themselves while in the prolonged tepid bath."

The prolonged warm bath is stated never to be employed without medical authority, and the medical officer himself, in every instance, superintends its use, and records it in the Case-Book.

With reference to the douche, employed without the warm bath, Dr. Tuke, of Manor House, Chiswick, uses it, under his personal superintendence, in the form of a continued stream of cold or iced water poured on the head from a sponge or hand shower-bath, for from

from two to six minutes, as a revulsive in cases of congestion of the brain. He states that the pain attending its application beyond a certain time is severe, and becomes intense if prolonged.

Dr. Sutherland says, "I prescribe the douche, at St. Luke's Hospital, in cases of acute dementia, the effects of which are something marvellous. Before the douche, the patient is like a statue; he never speaks, he is apparently unconscious of all that passes around him, his movements are automatic, the limbs remain fixed as in catalepsy, in the position in which they are placed, the pulse is weak, sometimes scarcely perceptible, the extremities are cold and livid, the respiration is chiefly abdominal, and slower than in health. After the douche, the patient's energies of mind and body are roused into activity, he appears like a person waking out of sleep; he will sometimes talk sensibly for some time, he will move his limbs as in health, and the circulation, respiration, and animal heat, are for a certain time, at least, restored to their normal state. There have been some few instances of the patient's waking up to permanent sanity. The douche requires great caution in its use; the first application should not exceed a quarter of a minute, and it may afterwards gradually be increased to three-quarters of a minute. The modified douche can be continued longer, depending upon the height of the fall, and size of the bore of the pipe."

The cold or plunge bath appears for some years to have been gradually getting into disuse in English asylums, and out of 20 asylums in which it is returned as being still used, in nearly half, it is stated to be employed only in the summer, and at the desire of the patients themselves. At St. Luke's Hospital, Dr. Stevens states that the cold bath is used occasionally as a substitute for the shower bath, when patients have a great dislike to the latter. In reference to the cold plunge bath, he states, that "it has been used but very seldom, not more than half-a-dozen times in the year, and then in cases where the insanity has seemed little more than an aggravation of a naturally violent temper, where the patient has been perfectly cognizant of all that was going on around him, where there was no incoherence or any fixed delusion, or, in fact, any other evidence of insanity than a determined insubordination without any expressed reason, and a tendency to do violence to everybody and all things within reach, all this visibly strengthened by a feeling of entire irresponsibility. To such patients a plunge into a large cold bath, the process being conducted after the fashion of sea-bathing from a machine, has acted most beneficially in assisting to bring them under some slight moral control."

Dr. Sutherland states that he formerly used the plunge-bath in cases where every other remedy had failed, and in some instances with good effect.

At the Lincoln Hospital, Mr. Walsh says, "The cold bath has been given very seldom in this institution. During the 10 years I have been here, I cannot find more than 12 instances. It has had a remarkably good effect in the few cases tried. They were cases of mania, with a hot skin, and most of them had a determination to pull off their clothes, and remain naked. Some of these ceased to have the habit after one bath or sponging, and confessed the benefit, and asked for the bath again, or to be allowed to sponge themselves with cold water. I am under the impression, therefore, that the cold bath is a very

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serviceable remedy, it being continually borne in mind that the insane have generally a more languid circulation than healthy persons, and consequently they cannot endure a cold bath for so long a time without danger, and require some care to be rubbed dry, or to have some slight stimulant to produce reaction."

At Peckham House, Dr. Armstrong states, that the plunge-bath is occasionally used in cases of paroxysmal mania.

At Northumberland House, and Fairwater House, the cold bath is used in the cases of patients who are dirty in their habits; and at Fisherton House, and Gate Helmsley Retreat, to subdue excitement.

In the Birmingham Asylum it has "rarely been used, and will be discontinued." At Brooke House it is stated to have been very rarely used of late years.

The period for which the cold or plunge bath is used appears to vary considerably; in some instances being confined to one or two plunges, and in others extended to from two or three, to 15 or 20 minutes.

The supervision employed in the administration of baths of this kind appears to us, in many instances, to be insufficient to guard against their abuse, and the record of their employment is also often defective.

We are of opinion that, unless used voluntarily by the patient in warm weather, and with the sanction of the Medical Officer, the employment of the cold plunge bath as a means of treatment, or for the purpose of subduing excitement and correcting faulty habits, is open to grave objections; and, in the absence of any evidence showing that the good effects attributed in a few instances to its use, could not have been equally attained by a less severe remedy, we think that an agent which is always regarded by the patient, and admits of being used, as a punishment, should be administered only in the presence of the Medical Officer—a full record of the same being inserted by him in the Case-book.

The shower bath, under various modifications, is more or less in use in most of the Asylums in this country, and the preponderance of evidence is greatly in its favour as a remedy in the treatment of mental disorders.

In the majority of cases its use is advocated purely as a remedial agent in various forms of mania, whether acute or chronic; in mania combined with hysteria or epilepsy, in melancholia and hypochrondriasis, and in acute dementia. In these disorders, it is stated to act, according to the mode of its administration, as a stimulant in cases of cerebral inaction and depressed nervous power, invigorating and giving tone to the system generally, and as a sedative in cases of maniacal excitement, attended with heat of head and quick pulse, promoting natural action of the skin, relieving congestion of the circulation, and producing sleep. When prolonged to a certain extent, it has a depressing effect, lowering the vital powers, and considerably reducing the action of the heart and arteries.

Some difference of opinion exists in reference to the forms of mania in which shower baths are of use. Dr. Diamond (the Medical Officer of the female department of the Surrey Asylum) considers that they are not desirable in cases of acute mania, and decidedly injurious in the generality of puerperal cases. Dr. Hitch, of Sandywell Park, states:

states: "My experience at the Gloucester Asylum led me to the conviction, that the shock of the shower, plunge, and douche baths in chronic cases was not beneficial. Their depressing effects, lowering the tone of a nervous system already below a healthy standard, I found mischievous."

While advocating the use of bathing, judiciously employed, Dr. Monro says: "I would state my belief that, in the matter of calming the excitement of the insane by cold water, this remedy should be valued rather for the local relief it affords, and for its general tonic effects, than viewed as a means of depressing the vital and nervous powers of the constitution; that the treatment founded on the theory that the insane can stand more violent and more depressing remedies than the sane, is a dangerous one; that, while such treatment produces temporary quiet, it retards the hope of permanent recovery. I consider it also to be a well-established fact, in the pathology of insanity, that the excitement of mania is the consequence of the loss of nervous power as much as the depression of melancholia (irritable action being a well-known result of want of nervous tone), and that, if one fact in the treatment of insanity is established more than another, it is that the *maniacal* almost universally require stimulating diet, combined with wine and brandy, and every means which will invigorate the system."

Independent of its action as a medical agent, there is no doubt that to a great extent the utility of the shower bath is to be attributed to the moral effect it has upon the patient; and in many cases it is professed to be used for the purpose of calling into exercise the power of self-control, where there is a tendency to violence or excitement, destructiveness, the use of obscene or threatening language, or uncleanly habits. In the Devon Asylum Dr. Buckland states that the sole object for which it is employed "is the removal or relief of symptoms of mental disease, whether these symptoms display themselves in febrile or hysterical excitement, with heat of head and general irritability of the nervous system, or whether they display themselves in acts of violence and destructiveness."

Mr. Holland, of the Prestwich Asylum, states that he uses the shower-bath for two purposes, viz.: "as a remedial measure in the various forms of insanity, and to produce a moral effect," in such cases as "violence towards others, whether towards patients or attendants, in destructiveness, or in the use of obscene, blasphemous, or abusive language, supposing the patient at the time to be conscious of doing wrong, and quite capable of controlling himself."

With the same view the shower-bath is used at Bethnal House, when other means have failed, in cases of patients "who, with varying intellectual aberration, all present a more or less depraved moral constitution. A few persons of this group will, from pure perversity, and with the intention of giving trouble to the attendants, wet or even dirty their beds."

In cases of patients disposed to commit acts of violence, and with homicidal propensities, the shower-bath is also stated to be used with good effect.

At the Nottingham Asylum Dr. Stiff states, that it is used "as a moral agent or means of repression, to check at the onset the development

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ment of bad habits and evil passions;" also, "that in many instances it becomes a valuable substitute for mechanical and personal restraint."

In reference to its use in the Bucks Asylum, Mr. Millar says: "The only occasions on which the shower bath has been used in this asylum are where its employment as a remedial agent, in its moral character, has been deemed advisable. As a last resource with certain patients of excited, mischievous, destructive, dirty, or immoral habits, I have used the bath for the purpose of stimulating the power of self-control which I believe them to possess, but which, from indolence or perversion of the moral feeling, they are unwilling of their own accord to exert. As other means have for the most part been found successful in attaining this object, the bath has been but seldom used." "Its employment as a means of invigorating the system is regarded with so much aversion by the patients generally, on account of its being known to be used for the above purpose, that sponging the body with cold water has been employed as a substitute."

At the Birmingham, Rainhill, Chester, Lancaster, Bodmin, and Worcester Asylums, and at Peckham House, it is also occasionally used as a means of promoting self-control, checking acts of violence, and correcting faulty habits.

In many asylums the shower bath is seldom, and in some, never used. At the Suffolk Asylum Dr. Kirkman says that it has never been employed on the male side, and not more than a dozen times on the female, during the last 25 years. At the Gloucester Asylum it is rarely used, and at the Lincoln Hospital never. Dr. Finch, of Fisherton house, says: "I have no douche or shower baths, believing that the forcible administration of this kind of bath outweighs the good effect and advantage to be derived." At Hoxton House the use of shower-baths in cases of excitement, attended with violence, or for misconduct, has for a long period been discontinued, as Dr. Purdie considers that "they are looked upon as a punishment, often producing great resistance at the time, and a feeling of resentment afterwards, which more than counterbalances the advantage resulting from them."

Mr. Hill, of the North and East Ridings Asylum, states, that, in the use of the shower bath "the utmost caution is necessary to avoid the semblance of punishment, and great pains are invariably taken to explain the nature of the remedy before its application, so as to prevent the recipient from suspecting any foul play. Care should always be had as much as possible to disabuse an insane patient's mind of the notion (should any doubt exist) that any part of the treatment deemed advisable for adoption is at all intended to be of an intimidating or threatening character."

At Southall Park, Dr. Steward does not employ either the douche or shower bath; of the latter he says, "My experience does not enable me to rank it amongst useful, or even safe curative agents, and the cold plunge bath and surprise bath I consider equally open to objection." Dr. Bodington of Driffold House has long since dispensed with it, having come to the conclusion, that "to use as a punishment and therefore render repugnant to the feelings of the patient, the means which ought rather to be to them pleasant and attractive as conducive to cleanliness, health and comfort, was unsound in principle, difficult to practice, and accompanied by no compensatory results."

Dr.

Dr. Burnett of Westbrook House, has not employed the shower or douche baths for many years. "The use of such baths," he says, "does not apply to the insane; and my impression is, that their application in a cold state to the bodies of the insane, is quite as cruel as the most objectionable form of mechanical restraint."

Most of the gentlemen who advocate the use of the shower bath are careful to restrict it to cases in which the patient has been previously ascertained to be free from symptoms of diseases of the chest, or other affections in which it would be likely to prove injurious. Dr. Sutherland states his opinion, "that baths generally are contra-indicated whenever their reaction is to be feared, as when there is congestion of the vessels of the head, with a tendency to apoplexy and general paralysis, in cases of epilepsy, fatty degeneration, hypertrophy, and diseased valves of the heart, and Bright's disease of the kidneys."

The type also which the disorder assumes at different periods is found in some cases to influence the extent to which the shower bath is used, and Dr. Hitchman states, that during the past year the patients admitted into the Derby Asylum have been so depressed in mind, and of such low vital power, that the shower bath, as a sedative remedy, has not been employed.

With reference to the use of the prolonged shower bath Dr. Sutherland says, "I have never ordered it; but having received some information relative thereto, I wrote the remarks which are printed in the Eighth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, page 163, June 1854, which I will quote: 'I may be allowed to observe, that the abandonment of mechanical restraint is of little avail, unless it be followed by improved methods of medical and moral treatment; nay, what is substituted for it may become prejudicial, and even dangerous to the insane; I allude to the abuse of tartar emetic, shower baths, and manual restraint.'" He further says, "The abuse of a remedy is when the object for which it is prescribed is wrong, and when it is ordered in excess. When prescribed for its moral effect, the excess of a remedy must always be considered punishment; sometimes cruelty."

As regards the period for which the shower bath should be employed there appears to be a great diversity of opinion amongst the medical officers of asylums, and consequently of practice. Many attribute its usefulness to the simple shock, and therefore employ it only for a few seconds or a minute; and others consider that in certain cases this mode of administering it does harm rather than good, and that to obtain its sedative or depressing effects it should be continued without intermission from 5 to 10, 15, and 20 minutes; and in one case the extreme period seems to have been 28 minutes (Surrey Asylum). Of the public institutions and licensed houses in which the shower bath is stated to be employed the usual duration does not appear to exceed one minute in 33 asylums, two minutes in 27 asylums, three minutes in 26 asylums, four minutes in five asylums, and five minutes in 15 asylums. In 24, including several county asylums, shower baths have been used for longer periods of time, varying from seven to 20 minutes; but, nevertheless, in almost every case, with certain intervals, during which the flow of water is suspended.

In the great majority of the above asylums, the prolonged use of the shower bath is the exception to the general rule, and in few does it appear

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appear to be systematically adopted as a means of treatment. Dr. Hitchman, of the Derby Asylum, says that five minutes of continuous shower is the longest period for which he employs it. "But I have known cases," he adds, "heretofore, where mania assumed a more vigorous type than within my observation it now does, in which it has been necessary to repeat the bath three, and even four times, before any visible effect was produced upon the patient."

Dr. Davey, of Northwoods, remarks, that when used as a sedative in cases of mania, "the shower bath must be continued for some time, and until the desired effect manifests itself. If this be not attended to, the acute symptoms are very likely to be aggravated. The shower bath, when employed in a gentle manner, and for a short period, acts as a stimulant, and rouses the nervous action of the brain, and refreshes the patient greatly. The best effects of the shower bath in mania are realised when the patient is nauseated. This fact indicates to the practitioner that the shower bath has done all the good to be anticipated from it. I look upon the shower bath, when kindly and judiciously employed, as among the most certain and efficacious of all remedies advised in the treatment of maniacal disease." He further adds, "in the use of the cold shower bath I have not so much been guided by the period, as by the effects on the patient, but I believe 15 or 20 minutes to have been never exceeded; 10 or 12 minutes, with intermission, may be the average period. I speak rather from my experience at Hanwell and Colney Hatch in this particular, and on the authority of reports handed to me from the under matron, whose duty it was to be present on the occasion of a female patient having a shower bath."

Dr. Oliver, of the Salop Asylum, generally uses the shower bath for not more than 30 seconds, repeating it once or twice after a pause of the same duration. "The longest period," he says, "for which I ever employed it was 10 minutes; that is to say, for five minutes at a time, and then, after an interval of several minutes, for other five minutes; but I cannot say that the practice in this case was in the slightest degree beneficial, and many years have elapsed since I had recourse to it in that way."

In the Essex Asylum, Dr. Campbell says, "In cases of acute mania, and recurrent mania, accompanied with great excitement and violence, heat of head, and strong pulse, I have on several occasions administered the cold shower bath for periods varying from one or two to ten minutes, my object being to diminish the action of the heart and arteries, to check irritation, and to bring on sleep, feeling strongly impressed with the conviction that in such cases the bath is a valuable sedative, and frequently shortens the duration of the maniacal paroxysm." He further states, "the duration of the longest bath ever given by me was 15 minutes, in the case of a powerful, strong female, highly maniacal, with a strong pulse, and in very robust health, subject to attacks of recurrent mania, and which was attended with the best effect. I may mention that the water was discontinued at intervals during that time to communicate with the patient, as is my custom in all cases."

In the Lincolnshire County Asylum, Dr. Palmer (who himself always superintends the administration of the shower bath) states: "One female patient, who was remarkably apathetic, received, in the summer

summer of last year, five successive discharges (1¼ minute each) of the bath, at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit (the natural temperature of the water at that time), before any decided impression was produced on her nervous system. This was the longest bath which, in my recollection, I ever administered, and might probably have been curtailed if means of reducing the temperature of the water were at hand. In the majority of cases I have found one or two showers sufficient; but still, without reference to time, I think they should always be given *ad effectum*, on the same principle as jalap, or opium, or any other therapeutical agent is employed." Appendix (L.)

On the male side of the Hanwell Asylum, Dr. Begley employs the shower bath for periods varying from two to five, occasionally to eight, and even 10 minutes, according to the age and strength of the patient, and the peculiarities of the case. In cases of mania he rarely gives it for a shorter period than 10 minutes, and never longer than 15.

Dr. Sherlock, of the Worcester Asylum, states that during the period he has had the superintendence of it "no cold bath has been extended beyond 10 minutes, and that the greater number of baths do not exceed three minutes. I must, however, state," he adds, "that the cases met with by me up to this time have not been marked by any unusual severity of symptoms, and I can imagine, and have seen cases, in which I would be inclined to adopt a more prolonged bath than what has been stated to have been used here in case a shorter immersion proved ineffectual."

It appears, therefore, that the effect of the shower bath upon the patient is to be measured, not only by the absolute length of time for which he is exposed to it, but also by other circumstances attending its administration.

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

Reports made by Visiting Commissioners upon the State and Condition of the Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, Reigate.

I.—Report of 12 October 1855.

In compliance with a minute of the Board, I have this day visited and inspected the new building now in course of erection at Redhill, and intended to be registered and used as an Asylum for Idiots.

The edifice is distant about one and a half miles from the Reigate Station. The principal front has a southern aspect, and the building is placed on a gentle elevation, from whence a varied and extensive prospect is obtained.

The land belonging to the institution amounts to about 132 acres, the whole being under cultivation—the soil is a stiff clay.

The supply of water is obtained from a neighbouring brook, which bounds

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bounds the property on the north and east; the water is pumped by means of a water-wheel and ram into large tanks placed on elevated portions of the building. These tanks are stated to be sufficiently large to supply the establishment for a considerable time, in the event of the brook becoming altogether or partially dry during the summer months.

No well has been sunk for the use of the house, and a very small portion, if any, of the rain water is secured. The slope of the ground from the building affords the means of securing good drainage.

1. All the smaller drains are, as I am informed, conducted into two 12-inch glazed pipes, which are intended to empty the sewage into large cesspools at some distance from the house; at present, however, these cesspools are not made, and the soil flows into an open hole dug in the ground.

The building is constructed of fine dressed stone, and is of an Elizabethan style of architecture; it is very handsome, and highly decorated, and apparently finished in the best manner.

2. The windows are large, and each compartment is glazed with a single sheet of plate glass, which is not enclosed in a sash, but inserted into the stone mullion. In a very few instances the centre pane has an iron frame made to open; but, generally, the windows cannot be opened, and the only means of admitting fresh air are ventilators placed in the upper part of the window.

A large number of the windows are glazed with rough glass, so that the inhabitants of many of the rooms will never have an opportunity of looking out on the surrounding country.

Large ventilators are placed over the doors, and there are apertures into the smoke-flues in each room; but no other system of ventilation.

The building will be heated by means of open fire-places only

Most of the apartments are large, and they are all 14 feet high. A wide gallery runs the whole length of the building from east to west. In the centre is a large dining hall.

The kitchens and offices are placed to the north.

When completed it is supposed that the edifice will afford accommodation for upwards of 400 patients, with their attendants and domestic servants, at an estimated cost of 30,000 *l.*

3. Only a very small portion of the building is as yet fit for occupation; indeed, it may be said that no part of it is finished. A large number of windows are still unglazed, and there are no grates in any of the fire-places. The eastern portion is not yet plastered, and none of the offices are advanced beyond the walls and the roofing.

The land around, except a portion to the south, is encumbered with building materials and crowded with workmen.

4. The house now contains 70 patients or "pupils"—viz., 43 males and 27 females.

I found, on inquiry, that these patients had all been removed, on the 28th September last, from Park House, Highgate; and it appears that little or no preparation was made for their reception.

5. There

5. There were not bedsteads sufficient for half the patients, and so scanty was the supply of bedding, that it was found necessary to borrow from the neighbouring union workhouse 50 blankets, by means of which beds were made on the floor.

6. No provision was made for a supply of cooking materials, tea-cups, plates, &c., nor was there any kitchen or scullery.

The condition of the patients has been gradually somewhat improved since the date of their removal, but the rooms are still very bare and comfortless, and several of the male dormitories are very much crowded, the bedsteads touching each other.

7. The male day-rooms are almost without furniture, and the tables consist merely of boards laid on tressels. There are no blinds or curtains in any of the rooms. Everything, indeed, is in a rough and unfinished state, and the disorder and confusion which surround them, must, I think, be injurious to the patients.

8. It is, indeed, much to be regretted that they should have been removed whilst the building was so little prepared for their reception; and I am strongly of opinion that no further removals should take place until the asylum is finished and furnished.

(signed) *W. G. Campbell.*

II.—Report of 11 February 1856.

By direction of the Board we, the undersigned, visited the Asylum for Idiots at Earls' Wood, Red Hill on the 9th instant.

The road leading to the entrance is still so defective that a carriage cannot approach within 100 yards of the building, and visitors reach a side door by passing along a line of planks which have been laid down for the purpose.

Although some progress has been made in the interior of the building since the special visit made on the 12th of October last, it is still in a very incomplete state. The kitchen, washhouse, and other offices are yet unfinished, and the whole of the eastern portion unfit for habitation.

The system of drainage is still imperfect, and all the sewage matter is discharged into open pits at a short distance from the eastern extremity of the building.

The gasometer is not yet completed, and the gas-fittings are not finished.

Owing to the absence of the clerk of the works we could not fully ascertain the nature of the contrivances adopted for the purpose of ventilation.

Nearly all the rooms have open fire-places, and near the ceiling are two apertures, one of which evidently opens directly into the chimney-flue. In most of the rooms where fires have been lighted smoke passed through these apertures into the apartment, and in consequence they have in many instances been blocked up.

Air is admitted by means of glass louvers fixed over the upper part of the windows, and over the doors, and these are so arranged as to direct the current upwards.

In

Appendix (M.)

In many of the rooms the external air can only enter at one point near the ceiling, and not opposite to, or distant from, the fire-place or the apertures for the escape of foul air.

Although by these means a current of fresh air would doubtless pass through certain portions of the rooms, yet it appears to us that a general and satisfactory change of the atmosphere cannot be effected unless additional apertures are made near the floors, and at a distance from the fire-places.

In some of the rooms the lower part of the window is made to open by means of a casement, and in all the dormitories on the third story ventilating apertures have been provided in the ceilings; but, in the upper rooms of those portions of the building, which are only two stories high, no apertures have been made in the ceiling.

It appears that no means have been provided for warming the dining hall, and some of the internal waterclosets have no direct communication with the open air.

The wells of the staircases are not bricked up, and the bannisters generally, as well as the ballustrades, between the upper gallery and the dining-hall, are dangerously low.

Two washhouses are in course of completion, one in the basement of the main building, the other detached, and adjacent to the brook. The former, which is of moderate dimensions, is intended for ordinary washing; and in the latter, which is stated to be very spacious, the foul linen and bedding will be cleansed.

The arrangements for carrying off the steam from the smaller washhouse in the basement appear to be very defective, and the fittings are adapted only for the use of adults.

The lavatories, baths, and water-closets are of dimensions adapted for grown-up persons; accordingly the lavatories can only be used by a portion of the inmates.

The water-closets are constructed on a self-acting principle, the flow of water being produced by depression of the seat. The seat is, however, placed at such an elevation from the floor, that a large proportion of the inmates cannot reach it; and further, the weight necessary to cause its descent is greater than that of many of the younger patients.

The baths are of the ordinary size, and they are inconvenient, as they cannot be approached on both sides.

The general form of the building, and the arrangement of its several departments appear to be very good.

It is well situate, and of a handsome and attractive style of architecture. The apartments are lofty and spacious, the dining-hall and kitchen are well placed, and the staircases are numerous and convenient. All the rooms are warmed by open fire places, and in the larger apartments two are placed.

Gas will be used throughout.

We found 123 patients in the house, viz., 79 males, and 44 females; 53 having been admitted since the last visit, on the 12th of October. The accommodation provided for these patients is still very defective. There is a great want of furniture and suitable conveniences. The supply of crockery is very deficient. In one ward, where 31 girls take their meals, only seven drinking cups were provided.

The

The bedding was in many instances wet with urine, and a considerable number of the mattresses stained with urine and iron mould.

The new painted bedsteads have lath bottoms, which are necessarily very hard and uncomfortable.

The majority of the girls were engaged in needle-work in a spacious and cheerful room; they were neat and clean in their persons, and appeared to be comfortable and contented.

The boys, however, presented a less satisfactory appearance, being entirely without employment, and having very few means of amusement.

On inquiry, we learned that since Christmas the patients have very rarely had an opportunity of taking exercise in the open air. The alleged reason being the state of the road in front of the building, which is, in a great measure, impassable, and cuts off all access to the garden. For the same reason, none of the boys have been able to reach the kitchen garden for the purpose of occupation therein. With the exception of two, who are employed in mat-making, and one who assists the joiner, none of the boys have been employed.

It appears also that during the whole time of their residence at Earls' Wood, the boys have not had the benefit of school exercises.

Many of the inmates, both patients, officers, and attendants, have been affected with bowel complaints since their residence at Earls' Wood.

At the time of our visit catarrh was prevalent amongst them, and several of the patients were confined to bed with chilblains.

We saw the patients at breakfast and dinner, and examined the food, which was abundant and well cooked.

After a careful consideration of the present condition of this establishment we recommend,—

1. That the necessary steps should be taken without delay to cause the institution to be duly registered as a hospital, pursuant to the 43d section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100.

2. That the powers and duties of the officials and servants should be clearly defined, and rules drawn up for their guidance.

3. That the several books and registers required, be provided and duly kept.

4. That a road of approach be made to the north of the building, thus affording facilities for receiving all stores, &c. on that side.

5. That the roads to the south be made good without delay, and that good foot-paths be formed. Some of the boys might advantageously be employed in breaking and riddling stones for that purpose.

6. That every effort be made to complete and furnish the building with the least possible delay; and for this purpose that the constant attendance of the clerk of the works be enforced.

We learned on inquiry that the clerk of the works is frequently absent for several successive days, although his constant services are engaged at a liberal salary.

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7. That a larger number of fires should be kept constantly burning, and every means adopted to promote dryness in the building; that thermometers should be placed in the wards; that before washing the floors good fires should be lighted, and that, as far as practicable, dry rubbing should be substituted for washing.

8. That means be adopted more completely to ventilate the rooms by the admission of air near the floor.

9. That convenient storerooms be fitted up, and proper cupboards and presses placed in the wards; that the bedsteads about to be supplied be made of hard polished wood, and furnished with sacking bottoms; that additional washstands, seats, and tables, of a smaller size be provided, and that looking-glasses be fixed in each room, and in the lavatories.

That small moveable baths be procured, together with a sufficient supply of crockery.

10. That a diet-table be drawn up, and an extra list kept.

11. That the defects, mental and bodily, of each patient be carefully noted in the case-book, together with the means employed to improve their condition; and further, that at stated periods a list of the patients who are not employed be made out, showing the supposed causes of their incapacity for occupation.

12. That a night-watch be appointed immediately, whose chief duty shall be to endeavour to correct the dirty habits of the patients.

13. That means be adopted for filtering the water, and that an accurate analysis be made of it, with a view of ascertaining the cause of its turbid appearance and bad taste. And also, that indicators should be placed in the tanks to show the quantity of water they contain.

14. That the system of drainage be completed without delay, and the soil tank covered over.

15. That the patients be regularly taken out for exercise in the open air; that a room be appropriated wherein they can change their shoes before entering the wards; and that greatly increased means of occupation and amusement be provided.

We are also strongly of opinion that no more patients should be admitted until the establishment is fully provided with the means for their proper care and treatment.

Without wishing to make undue reference to the precipitate removal of the patients from Highgate into a building so utterly unprepared to receive them, or to dwell on their subsequent condition, we cannot avoid expressing our conviction that a grave error has been committed, and that it is now imperatively necessary that well considered and vigorous steps should be immediately taken by those who are responsible for the condition of the establishment, in order to bring it with the least possible delay into a more complete and effective state.

(signed) *S. Gaskell.*
W. G. Campbell.

III. Report of 23 June 1856.

We have officially visited this Institution, and have seen all the patients, namely, 71 boys and 42 girls; they were generally quiet, but two of the boys were restrained by a species of straitwaistcoat; one of them is stated to be violent, and occasionally dangerous; the other is restrained, because he swallows stones and filth, and has other bad habits.

The patients, especially the girls, were clean in their persons and dress.

We found several of the boys working in the mat shop, and a number of girls were engaged in needle-work, &c. A large proportion of the inmates were out of doors during our visit, and we are informed that they now pass much of their time in the open air.

The patients appear to be generally in fair bodily health, and they are not now subject to the bowel complaints which were prevalent at the date of our last visit.

We were not able to ascertain with precision, the number of patients who have died since the opening of the institution at Redhill, in consequence of the register not having been kept; for the same reason, we are ignorant of the number of admissions and discharges within the same period.

Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the building. The eastern portion and the kitchens are now finished, and the boys have been removed to the former. The rooms are clean, but there is still a great deficiency of furniture, and the bedding, although much improved, still requires attention, and the ticks should be more frequently changed; we think also, that the use of day coverlets is objectionable. The ventilation of some of the apartments appears to be defective. The washhouses and gas works are still unfinished.

With reference to the recommendations made by us on the occasion of our special visit on the 8th February last, we find:

1. That the hospital is not registered.

2. That no rules have been drawn up defining the duties of the officers and servants.

3. That the statutory books are provided, but are not kept.

4. That the northern approach has not been commenced.

5. That the southern roads are completed.

6 and 7. That the building is now nearly completed, and apparently dry.

8. That the ventilation has not been improved in the manner recommended, and is evidently defective.

9. That store-rooms and presses are not yet provided; and generally, the recommendations as to bedsteads, washstands, seats, and tables, looking glasses, and baths, have not been complied with.

10. That a diet table has not yet been drawn up.

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11. That the case-book is still very imperfectly kept, and the recommendation to keep a list of the unemployed patients, has not been attended to.

12. That no night-watch has been appointed.

13. That the qualities of the water are undergoing investigation. (The water is still turbid, and has a bad taste.)

14. That the system of drainage has been completed, and the soil tank covered.

15. That the patients are now taken out more frequently, and the means of occupation are somewhat increased, but are still very deficient.

With respect to the recommendation, that no more patients should be received; we think, that although far from complete, the institution is now prepared to receive an increased number of patients if more furniture be provided for their use.

We are of opinion that many of the recommendations already made by the Commissioners in their reports, both at Highgate and Colchester, are also specially applicable to this institution; we have, therefore, now appended to this entry, extracts from those reports.

We were unable to ascertain the exact number of servants employed; but it appears to us that if the more capable inmates were regularly employed in household work, they would themselves derive great benefit from it, and also be the means of diminishing the expenditure of the establishment.

We think also, that much more should be immediately done to provide for the boys a variety of light occupations, which might be carried on in one of the large rooms now appropriated as school rooms, and generally, that more attention should be devoted to the physical improvement of the patients, and to instruction in active occupations, and less time be spent in school exercise.

We accordingly recommend that a considerable portion of the space attached as school rooms and accommodation for teachers, be appropriated to industrial pursuits, and as residences for those engaged in conducting the various occupations about to be introduced into the establishment.

In conclusion, we recommend that, as far as practicable, attempts be made to ascertain the condition of the patients after their discharge, with a view of determining to what extent the training to which they have been subjected has proved beneficial.

(signed) *S. Gaskell.*
W. G. Campbell.

EXTRACTS from the REPORTS referred to in the preceding Report of the 23d June 1856. Appendix (M.)

6 JUNE 1850.

"AMONG the more striking wants, we may instance the imperfect provision for instruction in useful employments; and it is desirable to provide additional means for promoting the voluntary exercise of various muscles of the body, with a view of imparting power and control over the limbs, preparatory to instruction in suitable occupation. An assortment of small garden implements should be forthwith provided, and disposed in an orderly manner in one of the outbuildings, which is well adapted to the purpose. Practical lessons in the use of them should be regularly given, and as the pupils advance in intelligence, it might be advisable to allot small plots of land as gardens for such as may be able to take care of them. Several in-door occupations might be introduced with advantage, such as making straw hats and bonnets, mats, netting, knitting, &c.

"Various animals, calculated to attract attention, should be procured, and tended by the pupils, who should be made to comprehend their habits and wants.

"The means of amusement might be enlarged with advantage, and we think that the introduction of such games as give exercise to both body and mind, and at the same time excite feelings of fellowship or competition, would be especially useful, and we therefore recommend the following: viz., bowls, skittles, nine-pins, football, trap bat and ball, la grace, marbles, bagatelle or chinese billiards, pendulum ball and ring.

"Increased attention should be bestowed on the worst and apparently most unpromising cases. Several methods of regulating their movements, and of exercising their organs of sense, should be brought into operation. Objects themselves, rather than representations, should be employed, so as to impart a knowledge of their properties, and afterwards arranged so as to exercise the faculties of comparison The simplest kind of letters should be used when beginning instruction in the alphabet, and we think clearer ideas of geography would be communicated by using, in the earlier lessons, a good plan of the grounds, and several portions of the establishment or the neighbouring district with which the pupils are familiar. An assortment of engravings should be procured, and suspended with the maps which are now hung on the walls. Some improvement might be made in the method adopted to practise the pupils together in various simultaneous movements, or in succession where the more advanced take precedence of the others: and further, when conducting those class exercises which are designed to correct wayward and listless propensities, as well as to promote obedience among the youths, by subjecting them to the command of a leader; such, for instance, as when they are required to move in concert at drill, it appears especially important that they should be led with more spirit and decision, so as to produce among the assembled body regularity and precision.

"Every domestic arrangement should be made subservient to the interests of the pupils, and should be so ordered as to promote their advancement."

Appendix (M.)

4 October 1852.

"Other suggestions, however, made by them for the purpose of better developing the faculties of the pupils, have not yet been brought into use; amongst other things, dancing has not yet been taught, nor mat or basket-making, no bowling or skittle-ground has been formed, nor have dumb-bells been provided.

"We beg to draw the attention of the committee once more to these points, and to repeat that a more systematic and practical method of instruction in useful occupations is extremely desirable, for the purpose of carrying into full effect the peculiar objects of the institution."

5 September 1853.

"Sustained and energetic efforts should be made to train all the patients systematically in a variety of simple handicraft employments, suitable to their respective ages and conditions, and especially calculated to develop and exercise their physical powers, and their faculties of observation and comparison".

8 January 1854.

"1. Although a considerable step has recently been made in training the idiotic patients at Essex Hall in industrial pursuits, we think that further measures might be attempted with success. With a view, therefore, of forwarding this desirable object, we suggest that every teacher should, if possible, reside on the premises, and should be able to give instruction in some useful occupation, and should train a class in some industrial pursuit during a considerable portion of each day. That for this purpose the length of time spent in ordinary school lessons be diminished, and the inmates divided into smaller communities in the separate day-rooms, or by screening off portions of the larger rooms.

"2. That the peculiarities and defects of each individual inmate be carefully observed and accurately noted in the case-book, and that increased efforts be made to bring into operation the means best suited to remove defects, and to impart power, both of body and mind, in each separate case.

"3. That various classes of workers be formed, suiting the occupation in each class to the respective mental and bodily capacities of the patient; and that in each class the more competent be induced to assist those of inferior capacity.

"4. That once a month a list of the names of the unemployed inmates be made out, stating the supposed impediments to occupation in each case, and that persevering efforts be made to overcome such impediments.

"5. That a larger portion of land be cultivated by the patients, and that the grounds and walks be kept by them in good order, and that a more extensive and suitable assortment of light gardening tools be provided, and placed in a room accessible to patients who work in the garden.

"6. That in addition to the industrial pursuits suggested to be taught in classes, all the patients, both boys and girls, be taught some branch of household work.

"7. That

"7. That arrangements be adopted with a view of ultimately enabling the patients to manufacture the various articles needed in the establishment, and to cultivate the vegetables grown in the garden."

29 July 1854.

"It appeared to us that it would be well to surround the boys' day-room with pictures of simple objects, such as are suspended on the walls of the girls' day-room. The bowling green should be kept in order, and a set of bowls provided; and in conducting the amusements generally, the pupils engaged in them should be directed to the object of the game, so as to exercise and keep alive the faculty of attention, and also to excite a spirit of emulation and interest in the pursuit."

IV. Report of 11 December 1856.

There are now 146 patients in this Institution, namely, 95 boys and 51 girls.

Of these 39 have been admitted since our last visit on the 23d June. Within the same period three deaths have occurred, and one patient has been discharged.

The patients appeared to be in fair bodily health, and the girls were generally clean and well-clad; some of the boys were dirty, untidy, and offensive in their persons and dress. No patient was in restraint at the time of our visit; but one girl, who was admitted a fortnight ago, has had her hands restrained whilst being fed. On making inquiries in reference to the treatment of this patient, we learnt that, although in good bodily health, she had never been taken out of the house since her admission.

The weather was unusually fine and warm for the season, but the whole of the patients were confined to the house.

Five of the boys were engaged in mat-making, but we did not observe any other of the male patients engaged in useful occupations. A number of the girls were employed in various kinds of needle work, two or three were platting straw, and a few of the elder ones were assisting the nurses.

We made special inquiries in reference to the employment of the inmates in useful trades and occupations, and we learnt that, of the boys, 10 are regularly engaged in mat making; but only six can be employed at the same time, as there are only three double mat frames, and the room used as a mat shop is very small.

Three boys are employed occasionally in the carpenter's shop, and six are learning tailoring; at present, however, these last are not employed, in consequence of the illness of the tailor.

No pupil works on the land; but, it is stated, that about eight were sometimes employed during the past summer in wheeling and breaking stones, but it appears that none have ever been instructed in digging or other general garden work.

There are no shoemakers, nor are any of the boys taught basket making, straw platting, netting, knitting, &c.

Beyond needlework and straw platting, there are no occupations for the girls; very few assist in domestic work, and none are employed in the washhouse or laundry.

"The

Appendix (M.)

The general condition of the asylum is neither clean nor orderly. The girls' rooms were in fair condition; but the boys' wards and the offices, with the exception of the kitchen, were in a very unsatisfactory state. In many of the rooms the floors are sanded and very dirty, the walls are stained, and the grates uncleaned.

The boys' bath room is very dirty, and a dangerous practice exists of lighting the fire in the grate without protecting the floor with a fender. This practice also exists in several other rooms. There are no seats or other furniture in the boys' bath-room and dressing-room, but the necessary articles are said to be brought into them when in use.

The galleries in the basement leading to the workshops, and store-rooms, are dirty and encumbered with various useless articles.

The dining-hall, which was used during the summer months, cannot now be occupied, because there are no means provided for heating it.

The back yards are unfinished, very wet and muddy, and almost impassable; it is however necessary to pass through them in order to reach the washhouse and laundry, which are situated in a sunk basement at the rear of the building. These rooms are very low, without any proper means for the escape of steam and quite unfitted for their purpose. We found the washhouse in a very dirty and offensive condition. As many as 10 laundry maids are employed in this department, and a steam-engine is kept constantly at work solely for the purpose of turning the wringing machine.

We minutely inspected the bedding, which is composed of excellent materials, but many of the ticks are much stained, one was rotten and in holes, and several were wet; all the mattresses are enclosed in white linen covers, and these were clean, although concealing ticks which were in a very soiled condition.

A practice still exists, to which we have alluded in former reports, of placing a cleaner and better coverlet upon the beds during the day, than the one actually used by the patients at night.

This practice can only have the effect of conveying a false impression upon the minds of the friends of patients and of visitors, as to the actual bedding in use, and we think it should no longer be permitted.

We are of opinion that the only effectual mode of diminishing the very large number of wet beds will be, the establishment of a regular night-watch on both sides of the house, whose duty it should be to attend specially to all those patients who are in the habit of wetting their beds.

The atmosphere of one of the dormitories was very offensive. In several of the bedrooms washstands have been introduced, as the lavatories have been found inoperative.

We think that the number of washstands should be increased, and that they should be lower, so as to encourage the practice of making some of the younger children wash themselves.

The condition of the water calls for immediate attention; it is of a dark brown colour, thick and turbid, and quite unfit for drinking purposes.

Whilst so little progress has been made in improving the internal condition

condition of the establishment, the general appearance of the exterior has been attended to, and, from without, the building presents a finished appearance, and the paths at the front have been laid out; these, however, are so soft that they can rarely be used during the winter months. The boys' play-ground is still unfit for use, and there is no path leading to the cultivated fields.

Three labourers are at present engaged in removing a number of apple trees in order that the ground may be more ornamentally laid out; but no one is employed in the improvement of the back yards, which, though more used, are less exposed to public observation, nor are any steps being taken to burn clay to form a firm foundation for the paths and roads. In consequence of the clayey nature of the soil, and the bad materials of which the paths are made, the patients, more especially the girls, are very much confined to the house during the winter months.

With the view of enabling the patients to take regular exercise in the open air, and to diminish the quantity of mud now brought into the wards, we recommend that all the patients be made to change their shoes before returning to their wards.

We are informed that on an average, 12 labourers are employed on the farm, and we have received a list of the attendants and servants employed in the establishment, together with the amount of their wages.

We have to report that the statutory records are still entirely neglected. No entry whatever has been made in the Medical Visitation Book, nor are any cases or particulars of medical treatment recorded in the Case-Book. We must again direct the attention of the medical superintendent to the provisions contained in the 59th and 60th sections of the 8 and 9 Vict. c. 100. He will perceive that, besides neglecting a most obvious and important duty, he has subjected himself to very heavy penalties.

We repeat the recommendations which we have already made in two special reports, dated respectively the 12th October 1855, and the 11th February 1856, copies of which are before the Committee.

We beg also again to refer to the numerous suggestions for the improvement of the institution contained in the last entry, and extracts from former reports copied into this book.

We think that active and persevering steps should be taken forthwith to improve the management and internal condition of this institution, which, as at present conducted, does not, in our opinion, properly carry out the benevolent intentions of the founders and subscribers, and with this view we take leave to suggest that a sub-committee of the governors be appointed, who should have full power to issue whatever directions they may deem necessary, in order to bring the establishment into full and efficient operation."

(signed) *W. G. Campbell.*
S. Gaskell.

Appendix (N.)

Appendix (N).

FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

26 June 1856.

We, this day, visited Fort Pitt, Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting the building which has recently been erected there for the temporary accommodation of insane soldiers.

The building is detached, and two stories in height, and is calculated to accommodate between 40 and 50 patients, with the proper officer and attendants. The rooms are of good size, but the means of ventilation are, in our opinion, insufficient. The windows do not open sufficiently, and the only means of ventilating the galleries, is by opening the windows of the waterclosets, through which the air must pass before reaching the interior.

The building is detached from other parts of the fort, and is situate so as to command uninterrupted views of the river. A portion of ground has also been appropriated for the use of the patients.

The premises are still unoccupied; but we learn that the patients will shortly be removed thither from the casemates which they at present occupy. These wards are in the same state as on the occasion of the Commissioners' last visit. The waterclosets and dustholes are in an extremely offensive condition.

(signed) *W. G. Campbell.*
S. Gaskell.

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

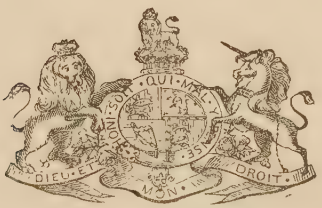
GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1856;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1857.

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICTS, . FELTON F. W. HERVEY. SOUTH DISTRICT, . . . J. CORRY CONNELLAN.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
March, 1857.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General*
Felton F. W. Hervey, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable
Edward Horsman, M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
&c., &c.

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Thirty-fifth Report.

THE decrease in crime was so great in 1855, that we scarcely expected to be able to report a continuance of such progressive improvement in 1856, especially since the embodiment of the militia was believed to have largely contributed to thin the gaols, and consequently its disbandment was naturally considered likely to produce a contrary effect. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that we are again enabled to report that the reduction in crime steadily progresses, and that, on the whole, the criminal statistics for the past year may be taken as indicating great moral and social improvement. An examination of the subjoined tables will show that felony and vagrancy, the result of pauperism, have wonderfully declined; but it is to be observed with regret, that amongst females misdemeanors and drunkenness have increased.

No. 1.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in GAOLS.

On 1st January,	1850,	.	10,967	On 1st January,	1854,	.	5,755
Do. do.	1851,	.	10,084	Do. do.	1855,	.	5,080
Do. do.	1852,	.	8,803	Do. do.	1856,	.	3,561
Do. do.	1853,	.	7,604	Do do.	1857,	.	3,419

No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Month.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
January, .	10,967	10,084	8,803	7,604	5,755	5,080	3,561
February, .	11,904	11,032	9,187	8,154	6,186	5,273	3,866
March, . .	13,102	11,444	9,971	8,141	6,423	4,788	4,022
April, . .	11,423	10,689	8,944	7,510	5,978	4,768	3,665
May, . .	12,273	11,066	8,890	7,681	5,886	4,560	3,595
June, . .	13,267	12,217	9,527	7,924	5,977	4,837	3,686
July, . .	12,659	12,233	8,854	7,084	5,816	4,582	3,492
August, . .	11,746	10,669	7,621	6,243	5,686	4,285	3,599
September, .	12,012	9,405	7,589	6,039	5,487	4,148	3,495
October, .	10,166	8,435	7,403	5,823	5,230	3,753	3,337
November, .	9,508	8,247	7,104	5,471	4,930	3,747	3,454
December, .	10,163	8,461	7,592	5,781	5,100	3,844	3,516

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No. 3.—COMMITTALS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Four Years.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1853, .	73,019	6,841·5	1855, .	48,446	4,418·3
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1856, .	43,713	3,580·6

No. 4.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each COUNTY and TOWN GAOL on the 31st December, 1855.

Gaols.	No.	Gaols.	No.	Gaols.	No.
Antrim, . .	184	Galway Town, .	20	Meath, . .	40
Armagh, . .	63	Kerry, . .	76	Monaghan, . .	58
Carlow, . .	43	Kildare, Naas, .	60	Queen's, . .	52
Cavan, . . .	57	,, Athy, .	34	Roscommon, .	75
Clare, . . .	99	Kilkenny County,	71	Sligo, . . .	46
Cork County, .	235	,, City, .	28	Tipperary, Nenagh,	104
,, City, . .	143	King's, . .	65	,, Clonmel	183
Donegal, . .	81	Leitrim, . .	48	Tyrone, . .	85
Down, . . .	90	Limerick County,	70	Waterford County,	52
Dublin County, .	98	,, City, .	117	,, City, .	51
Dublin City:		Londonderry, .	73	Westmeath, .	54
Richmond B., .	236	Longford, . .	44	Wexford, . .	122
GrangegormanP.,	276	Louth, . .	61	Wicklow, . .	18
Fermanagh, . .	42	,, Drogheda, .	34		
Galway, . .	48	Mayo, . . .	122	Total, .	3,558

Tables, Nos. 1 and 2, show that the numbers in custody on the first days of each month in 1856 were, in every instance, less than on the corresponding days in 1855, the reduction being much greater in the earlier than in the later months.

Table 3 shows the progressive decrease in the number of committals in the last four years, the committals of 1856 being less than those of 1855 by 4,733, or 9·769 per cent.; it also gives satisfactory proof that the decline in crime is greater even than at first appears—for the daily average of prisoners in 1856 was less than that in 1855 by 838, or 18·967 per cent., the decrease in the daily average being double that in the committals, and thus indicating that the periods of imprisonment must have been much shorter, as well as the number of prisoners much fewer, in 1856 than in 1855. Again, if we add the total of Table 4 to the number of committals of criminals shown in Table 3, and of debtors in Table 6, we find that the total confined in 1856 was 48,060, against 54,531 in 1855, being a decrease of 6,471, or 11·87 per cent.

No. 5.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Committals to the Gaols of Ireland, and the Number of Deaths in 1855 and 1856, with the Amount of Accommodation on the 31st of December, 1856.

County and Town Gaols.	Total Committals, exclusive of Debtors.		Daily Average No. of Prisoners Confined.		Highest No. of Prisoners at any one time.		Deaths.		No. for which Accommodation was provided on 31st December, 1856.					
	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	Debtors.		Criminals.		No. of Beds.	
									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2,365	2,341	219	160	275	221	6	4	41	1	287	107	328	108
Armagh,	1,121	960	85	77	120	110	.	1	14	2	93	73	107	75
Carlow,	647	471	45·5	33·3	67	58	.	2	7	.	53	41	53	46
Cavan,	675	528	67	55	91	90	1	1	24	12	216	72	77	26
Clare,	682	420	116	88	155	123	3	3	12	.	115	12	157	.
Cork County,	1,599	1,438	302	253	408	308	13	3	17	3	320	107	174	102
,, City,	1,568	1,574	170	168	230	223	2	3	24	2	162	116	141	56
Donegal,	502	522	85·3	71·2	129	131	2	1	12	1	99	25	111	26
Down,	871	638	129	72	195	136	11	1	16	8	106	69	120	67
Dublin County,	1,767	1,550	146 6	111·8	205	176	5	1	10	1	72	36	80	45
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.	4,953	3,735	365	245	508	310	8	3	.	.	563	.	563	.
Grangegorman P.	8,114	7,363	322	292	473	396	5	7	.	.	.	400	.	267
Fermanagh,	352	418	56	53	73	84	1	4	8	4	66	36	81	45
Galway County,	443	411	73	63	97	78	3	3	14	.	82	29	89	29
,, Town,	587	508	39·6	28	66	57	.	.	6	.	40	25	40	28
Kerry,	887	678	104	68·4	144	94	.	.	12	6	84	24	96	30
Kildare, Naas,	593	619	61	55	100	83	2	.	3	2	57	15	52	20
,, Athy,	345	487	42·4	39·2	62	67	.	.	2	2	20	12	27	20
Kilkenny County,	433	395	80	61	97	75	2	2	12	6	151	88	179	58
,, City,	833	1,086	38	30	65	54	.	.	12	2	30	30	21	14
King's,	444	409	74	54	161	101	1	.	10	.	80	50	90	50
Leitrim,	318	296	46·9	36	75	69	1	1	21	2	72	29	76	22
Limerick County,	767	633	124	90	179	113	3	2	10	6	111	48	133	66
,, City,	4,375	4,009	118	111·8	160	156	1	.	17	4	109	48	126	52
Londonderry,	1,006	824	73	87	111	114	1	.	12	2	72	54	84	56
Longford,	510	581	49·8	39·9	69	55	1	.	16	4	76	31	70	29
Louth, Dundalk,	551	548	59·7	48	75	62	.	.	5	2	87	31	87	35
,, Drogheda,	583	310	25·6	21·6	45	36	.	.	2	1	42	24	24	12
Mayo,	974	1,113	113	113	150	150	2	.	8	4	140	36	148	40
Meath,	353	347	60·8	39	88	52	1	1	18	1	114	32	110	50
Monaghan,	659	551	65	57	96	75	1	2	32	4	59	23	91	27
Queen's,	540	529	79	61	105	76	1	1	20	4	106	54	126	58
Roscommon,	440	335	77·2	61	95	82	1	.	8	.	106	30	76	24
Sligo,	362	404	58·2	55·7	87	78	.	.	36	6	82	49	119	28
Tipperary, Nenagh,	937	976	120·3	120·1	178	232	5	3	18	6	215	54	166	58
Tipperary, Clonmel	2,199	1,877	238·7	159·5	336	211	3	1	10	.	212	44	196	52
Tyrone,	729	681	94	73·4	141	104	1	1	10	2	56	38	56	29
Waterford County,	355	349	72·9	59·6	118	84	.	1	8	2	87	30	87	24
,, City,	1,033	1,059	62·5	51	97	78	.	1	18	.	28	30	43	30
Westmeath,	731	723	70	69	96	90	.	1	10	4	105	49	105	29
Wexford,	909	697	157·7	115·6	212	147	7	5	16	.	108	86	113	84
Wicklow,	334	320	31·6	33·5	43	51	4	2	8	2	50	23	64	26
Total,	48,446	43,713	4,418·3	3,580·6	6,277	5,084	98	61	559	108	4,733	2,210	4,691	1,943
									667		6,943		6,634	

Thirty-fifth Report.

No. 6.—Showing by Sexes the Number of Debtors Committed to each County and Town Gaol in 1856.

County or Town Gaol.	Number.		County or Town Gaol.	Number.		County or Town Gaol.	Number.	
	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.
Antrim, . .	169	17	Kildare, Naas, .	2	–	Sligo, . .	11	–
Armagh, . .	13	2	,, Athy, .	4	1	Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	–
Carlow, . .	4	–	Kilkenny County,	7	–	,, Clonmel,	17	1
Cavan, . .	12	–	,, City, .	9	–	Tyrone, . .	15	–
Clare, . .	9	–	King's County, .	3	–	Waterford County,	3	2
Cork County, .	23	6	Leitrim, . .	5	–	,, City,	12	0
,, City, .	44	3	Limerick County,	12	1	Westmeath, .	9	–
Donegal, . .	12	1	,, City, .	33	6	Wexford, . .	7	1
Down, . .	35	–	Londonderry, .	16	1	Wicklow, . .	5	2
Dublin County, .	53	7	Longford, . .	7	–			
Dublin City:			Louth, Dundalk,	10	3	Total, . .	729	66
Richmond B. .	–	–	,, Drogheda,	8	–			
Grangegorman P.	–	–	Mayo, . .	4	1		789	
Fermanagh, .	21	1	Meath, . .	8	–			
Galway County,	11	–	Monaghan, .	18	–	Total in 1855, .	944	
,, Town, .	8	2	Queen's County, .	12	1			
Kerry, . .	19	–	Roscommon, .	5	1	Decrease in 1856,	155	

No. 7.—Average Daily Number of Prisoners in County Gaols for the Seven Years ending 1846, for the Four Years ending 1850, and for the Six Years ending 1856, with the Increase and Decrease per Cent.

County Gaols. Localities.	Average Daily No. for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily No. for 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily No. for 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856.	Decrease per Cent.
Leitrim, Carrick-on-Shannon	94·35	183·6	94·59	64·66	64·78
Sligo, ...	93·02	224·19	141·01	80·17	64·24
Galway, ...	138·85	452·5	225·89	168	62·87
Roscommon, . . .	105·28	249·39	136·88	95·37	62·16
Longford, . . .	100·14	183·72	83 46	69·62	62·11
Fermanagh, Enniskillen, .	97·42	229·25	135·32	90	60·74
Limerick, . . .	130·05	520·48	300·21	238	54·27
Armagh, ...	126	227	80·16	105	53·74
Mayo, Castlebar, . .	172·49	394·15	128·51	183·5	53·56
Monaghan, . . .	98·14	203·5	107·36	94·83	53·4
Cavan, ...	116·52	207·25	77·87	99·67	51·91
Kerry, Tralee, . . .	123·5	425·31	244·38	210·03	50·59
Tyrone, Omagh, . .	107·18	247·5	130·92	122·43	50·54
Cork, ...	242 85	1,117·74	360·26	570·5	48·96
Carlow, ...	79·71	167·68	110·36	81·97	48 88
Queen's, Maryborough, .	110·19	239·5	117·35	122·5	48·85
King's, Tullamore, . .	113·76	233	104·82	120·17	48·42
Westmeath, Mullingar, .	116·28	211·75	82·1	112·33	46·95
Clare, Ennis, . . .	117·43	425	261·92	231·17	45·61
Meath, Trim, . . .	85·48	175·49	105·3	96·3	45·13
Wicklow, ...	75·78	140·5	85·4	77·35	44 95
Kilkenny, ...	97·36	286·5	142·91	132·5	43·97
Londonderry, . . .	90·26	182·78	102·44	108·67	40·55
Down, Downpatrick, . .	168·9	255	50·98	152	40·4
Donegal, Lifford, . .	81·07	170·67	110·52	104·42	38·82
Tipperary, Nenagh & Clonmel	310·8	949·06	205·36	625·97	34 04
Waterford, . . .	80·14	242·25	202·28	160·42	33·78
Louth, Dundalk, . .	65·80	113·47	72 45	77 80	31·45
Kildare, Naas and Athy, .	83·05	179 91	116·63	124·3	29·79
Wexford, ...	96·57	227·37	135·44	195·54	13·95
Dublin, Kilmainham, .	125·26	222·62	77·73	201·88	9·32
Antrim, Belfast, . . .	215·91	292·83	35·62	268·17	8·08

No. 8.—Comparative Table showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1855 and 1856, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

Class of Offences.	1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted.						
Felony, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	1,580	1,465	3,045	1,097	895	1,992
Misdemeanor, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	890	233	1,123	932	154	1,086
Criminal Lunatics, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	10	3	13	8	1	9
Offences under Larceny Act (Summary)	2,743	2,108	4,851	2,736	2,286	5,022
Misdemeanor, (Summary)	6,424	5,426	11,850	5,572	6,056	11,628
Dangerous Lunatics, (Summary)	294	190	484	361	246	607
Under Revenue Laws,	344	114	458	213	74	287
Under Poor Law Act,	619	305	924	352	245	597
By Courts Martial,	386	–	386	400	–	400
Deserters,	800	–	800	712	–	712
Under Vagrant Act,	3,001	4,593	7,599	1,935	2,791	4,726
Drunkards,	4,797	4,243	9,040	4,449	5,148	9,597
	21,888	18,685	40,573	18,767	17,896	36,663
Not Convicted.						
Felony (Acquitted),	409	351	760	262	305	567
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	272	198	470	153	140	293
Misdemeanor (Acquitted),	305	136	441	206	79	285
„ (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	199	66	265	333	87	420
Further Examination and for Trial,	3,580	2,357	5,937	3,408	2,077	5,485
Totals,	26,653	21,793	48,446	23,129	20,584	43,713
Average daily number Confined,	2,528·6	1,889·7	4,418·3	2,052·7	1,527·9	3,580·6
Highest number at any one time,	3,645	2,632	6,277	2,935	2,149	5,084
Lowest ditto ditto,	1,615	1,276	2,891	1,355	1,119	2,474
Average daily number in Hospital,	125·9	108·9	234·8	96·9	97·6	194·5

No. 9.—Number of Individuals Committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

Number of Persons Committed.	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and Summarily.		Vagrants Convicted.		Not Convicted, Untried, &c.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only within the year,	13,310	7,233	1,095	982	3,792	2,182	18,197	10,397
Twice „	940	1,137	145	145	218	161	1,303	1,443
Three times „	262	454	54	69	22	23	358	546
Four times „	115	262	25	41	7	17	147	320
Five times, and upwards „	49	432	45	137	5	7	99	576
Total number of individuals,	14,696	9,518	1,364	1,374	4,044	2,390	20,104	13,282
Total of Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1856,	16,832	15,105	1,935	2,791	4,362	2,688	23,129	20,584
	31,937		4,726		7,050		43,713	

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Table No. 5 demonstrates that the decrease in crime has been very generally distributed throughout the country. The gaols in which there was an increase in the number of committals in 1856 were those of Cork city, Donegal, Fermanagh, Kildare (at Athy and Naas), Kilkenny city, Longford, Mayo, North Riding of Tipperary, and Waterford city.

The daily average in 1856 was less than in 1855 in all the gaols except in those of Londonderry and Wicklow, where it was higher; and in those of Mayo and North Tipperary, where it was the same in the two years. The decrease in the number of debtors, as shown in Table 6, is very considerable.

From Table 8 it appears that, in 1856, the decrease in the total of committals was 4,733, or 9·767 per cent., being 3,524, or 13·22 per cent. in the male, and only 1,209, or 5·96 per cent. in the female. The female committals were 47·08 per cent. of the whole, against 44·98 per cent. in 1855. It is to be noted that there was an *increase* of female misdemeanants of 630, and of female drunkards of 905, there having been a large *decrease* in the males under both headings; whilst in vagrancy there was a decrease of 1,066 in the males, and of 1,807 in the females; and in felony, of 483 in the males, and of 570 in the females. Dangerous lunatics of both sexes have increased—the males by 67 and the females by 56. With regard to the evils resulting from the detention of lunatics in gaols, we beg to refer to our reports upon the several gaols given in the Appendix, and particularly to those of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, and of Grangegorman Penitentiary; but as the Royal Commission appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the general condition and treatment of lunacy have fully investigated this subject, we anticipate a beneficial change in the law in this respect, at no distant period.

We invite special attention to Table No. 9, which shows, in a clearer form than has hitherto been presented, the relative proportions of *individuals committed*, and of *committals*. The total number of individuals was 33,386, representing 43,713 *committals*. In the males, 20,104 individuals represented 23,129 committals. In the females, 13,282 individuals represented 20,584 committals; it being thus apparent that the re-committals of females have much exceeded those of the other sex; but

if we examine the different headings of this table, this fact becomes still more striking. Among the criminals, in the males, 14,696 individuals gave 16,832, or were 87·3 per cent. of the committals; in the females, 9,518 individuals gave 15,105, or were only 63·01 per cent. of the committals. Among the vagrants, in the males, 1,364 individuals gave 1,935, or were 70·48 per cent. of the committals; in the females, 1,374 individuals gave 2,791, or were only 49·23 per cent. of the committals; and lastly, 576 *females* were committed *five times and upwards*, against only 99 *males*.

These calculations prove that the females are much more prone to recur to the gaols than the males; in other words, that a greater proportion of them are habitual offenders, hardened in vice, criminals by profession, and undeterred by frequent imprisonment.

We have elsewhere shown that the female portions of the gaols under our inspection are, with a few exceptions, lamentably defective; that their want of accommodation precludes due classification, whilst the inadequacy of the staff of female officers render the maintenance of stringent discipline impossible; and the absence, in but too many instances, of efficient educational instruction permits the prisoner to leave the gaol as ignorant as she entered it.

May not this want of deterrent and reformatory action account, in great measure, for the preponderance of female re-committals? We think so; and would therefore call attention to the foregoing statistics, as the strongest proof that immediate improvement in our female prisons is required.

No. 10.—Sentences of Death, Transportation, and of Penal Servitude of Prisoners of all Ages, 1856.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1855.
Death,	6	1	7	2
Transportation for Life,	14	–	14	9
„ 15 years,	19	–	19	13
„ other periods,	23	2	25	9
Penal Servitude for Life,	–	1	1	2
„ 14 years,	1	–	1	–
„ 10 years,	4	1	5	1
„ 6 years,	45	6	51	48
„ 4 years,	159	108	267	363
„ other periods,	6	4	10	22
Total,	277	123	400	469

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No. 11.—Sentences of Fine only, and of Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, 1856.

	Males.	Females.
Fine only, . . .	42	5
Unlimited, . . .	1,271*	290
	1,313	295
Total, . .	1,608	
Total in 1855, .	1,609	

No. 12.—Summary of Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Terms of Imprisonment, 1856.

			Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1855.
3 years	and above	2 years, .	7	1	8	6
2 „		18 months, .	67	18	85	45
18 months		12 „ .	53	17	70	73
12 „		9 „ .	264	144	408	430
9 „		6 „ .	138	42	180	183
6 „		3 „ .	614	429	1,043	1,025
3 „		2 „ .	1,215	851	2,066	2,128
2 „		1 month, .	1,777	941	2,718	2,927
1 month		14 days, .	3,713	3,115	6,828	8,829
14 days		7 „ .	2,602	3,069	5,671	7,358
7 „		48 hours, .	2,106	2,999	5,105	4,638
48 hours,		. . .	2,635	3,096	5,731	5,420
24 „		. . .	2,191	2,894	5,085	5,433
	Total,	.	17,382	17,616	34,998	38,495

The above Table shows that, out of the 34,998 sentences in 1856, only 4,135 males and 2,443 females—in all 6,578, *or less than one-fifth of the whole*—were sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment than one month; whereas no less than 13,247 males and 15,173 females—in all 28,420—were under sentences ranging *from twenty-four hours to one month*; and Table No. 13 shows that the average length of imprisonment, under sentence, for each of these 28,420 prisoners, was only *eleven days and eight hours*. Comparing the last two years, we find very little difference, in either sex, as to the number under sentences exceeding one month; but in the sentences of one month and under there is a decrease, in 1856, of 2,842 in the males, and of only 416 in the females; whilst the average length of imprisonment, under sentence, of each of such prisoners, was less by one day and six hours in 1856 than in 1855.

* Includes 712 deserters awaiting escort.

No. 13.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment, 1856. *Thirty-fifth Report.*

	Males.	Females.	Number of days of 24 hours represented.	
1 month and above 14 days,	3,713	3,115 =	103,964 and	87,220
14 days „ 7 „	2,602	3,069 =	36,428 and	42,966
7 days „ 48 hours,	2,106	2,999 =	14,742 and	20,993
48 hours, ...	2,635	3,096 =	5,270 and	6,192
24 hours, ...	2,191	2,894 =	2,191 and	2,894
Total, . .	13,247	15,173 =	162,595 and	160,265
	28,420		322,860	
Total in 1855,	31,678		398,963	

No. 14.—Summary of Ages, Education, and Religious Profession of the Number of Prisoners committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

Ages.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1855.
10 years and under, .	169	98	267	534
11 to 16 years, . .	3,864	1,196	5,060	6,554
17 to 20 „ . .	4,047	2,894	6,941	7,148
21 to 30 „ . .	7,708	9,818	17,526	18,907
31 to 40 „ . .	3,281	3,505	6,786	7,703
41 and upwards, . .	3,436	2,702	6,138	7,501
Not ascertained, . .	624	371	995	99
Total, . .	23,129	20,584	43,713	48,446

Education on Committal.

Read and Wrote, . .	7,426	3,377	10,803	11,156
Read imperfectly, . .	3,701	4,619	8,320	9,556
Knew Spelling, . .	1,587	892	2,479	3,173
Knew Alphabet, . .	893	567	1,460	2,347
Wholly illiterate, . .	8,863	10,666	19,529	22,115
Not ascertained, . .	659	463	1,122	99
Total, . .	23,129	20,584	43,713	48,446

Religious Profession.

Protestant, . . .	2,338	2,213	4,551	4,589
Presbyterian, . .	522	232	754	944
Roman Catholic, . .	19,591	17,760	37,351	42,814
Not ascertained, . .	678	379	1,057	99
Total, . .	23,129	20,584	43,713	48,446

As to the ages of the prisoners committed, there is a decrease under every heading in 1856; the largest proportionate reduction being amongst those of ten years and under, and the smallest in those of from seventeen to twenty years. Again we have to remark, that the

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ages of those committed for drunkenness to the county of Tyrone gaol have not been registered.

In the state of education on committal there is a slight improvement, the proportion of those who could read and write well being rather greater, and that of the wholly illiterate somewhat smaller, in 1856 than in 1855. As to the progress of education in gaol schools, the remarks made in last year still apply; but we confidently anticipate a decided improvement in this respect, inasmuch as adequate registries of progress have been very generally established, and as increased attention has been directed to this department; but we must repeat, that the shortness of the vast majority of the terms of imprisonment will always be a serious obstacle to the efficiency of prison schools.

Dietary.

Prison Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.*

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.*

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. of meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

* *One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk, at dinner only, on two days with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction in all cases requiring a relaxation of the rule.*

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions :—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast, . .	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner, . .	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper, . .	„	„	1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

Health.

The gaols have been remarkably free from epidemic disease, and there has been a large reduction in the number of deaths.

Deaths.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average.	No. of Deaths.
1850, . . .	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851, . . .	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852, . . .	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853, . .	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854, . .	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855, . .	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856, . .	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788

Expenditure.

In this respect there has not been much change. The expenses of gaols have decreased, during the past year, by £2,567 13*s.* 4*d.*, whilst those of bridewells have increased by £697 16*s.* 4½*d.*

The total cost of each prisoner, in 1856, exceeds that in 1855 by £3 4*s.* 7*d.*; but the great reduction in the aggregate confined, together with the continuance of high prices, naturally increases the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is the larger in proportion as the numbers in gaols are smaller; for it is evident that, if due discipline and supervision are to be maintained, the officers cannot be reduced in proportion to the decrease in the prisoners, and that therefore the establishment charges are very little diminished, although the individuals amongst whom such charges are to be distributed are much fewer.

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE of GAOLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0				
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease, 1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease, 1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease, 1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease, 1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase, 1854 .	3,324	18	7
1855 .	82,736	1	2	decrease, 1855 .	7,155	18	0
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease, 1856 .	2,567	13	4

	£	s.	d.
The net expenditure in 1855, deducting Profit on Works, ...	79,805	7	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Do. do. in 1856, . . .	77,152	8	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Decrease in 1856, . .	2,652	18	5
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1855, . .	18	6	4·95
Do. do. 1856, . .	21	10	11·62
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1855, . .	4	13	3·97
Do. do. 1856, . .	4	9	3·99

TOTAL EXPENDITURE of BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850 . . .	88,899	1854 . . .	48,356
1851 . . .	85,080	1855 . . .	38,002
1852 . . .	69,860	1856 . . .	33,534
1853 . . .	58,563		

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 .	10,634	4	10				
1850 .	8,173	13	1	decrease, 1850 .	2,460	11	9
1851 .	7,399	16	0	decrease, 1851 .	773	17	1
1852 .	6,589	6	6	decrease, 1852 .	810	9	6
1853 .	6,109	9	10	decrease, 1853 .	479	16	7
1854 .	6,133	7	1	increase, 1854 .	23	17	2
1855 .	5,644	11	0	decrease, 1855 .	488	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$
1856 .	6,342	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	increase, 1856 .	697	16	$4\frac{1}{2}$

ESCAPES from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856, from the several County and Town Gaols.

Four males—two convicted of larceny, one for bullock stealing, and one for burglary. Of these, two were confined "separately," and two with others: only one of the four was retaken.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the year 1856.

	Males.	Females.
Dark Cells, . . .	1,042	316
Stoppage of Diet, . .	1,336	516
Whipping (Boys), . .	20	—
Other Punishments, . .	141	95
Total, . .	2,539	927
	3,466	

Legislation.

Since the publication of our last Report important changes in gaol administration have been effected by the passing of the Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68; and although it presents some imperfections which, however, can be easily corrected whenever a codification of all the statutes relating to prisons shall take place, it has established not only improvements in detail, but principles of action, from which we anticipate the most beneficial results.

We propose, therefore, to enumerate the leading features of the Act, and to subjoin a brief commentary upon, and explanation of, those sections, which appear to demand special observation. The capital ameliorations are eleven in number.

Firstly.—The transfer of jurisdiction over the county and borough prisons from the Court of Queen's Bench to the Executive.

Secondly.—The conferring upon the Lord Lieutenant the power of altering or adding to existing by-laws, and of making them *de novo* in the event of refusal or neglect on the part of the Board of Superintendence to prepare them, when required to do so by the Inspectors-General.

Thirdly.—The establishment of stringent regulations as to the clothing, food, and employment of *convicted* prisoners.

Fourthly.—The vesting in the Board of Superintendence the power of nominating all officers, subject to probation and to the sanction of the Executive, and of removing them; provision being made for obtaining due security from the Governors, in order to indemnify the High Sheriffs.

Fifthly.—The extension of the powers of the local fiscal bodies, enabling them to provide for the superannuation of *all* officers.

Sixthly.—The consolidation of common gaols and houses of correction.

Seventhly.—The placing of bridewells under the supervision of the Local Inspector of the county gaol, and the establishment of local auxiliary Boards of Superintendence for those minor prisons.

Eighthly.—The legalization of short sentences of im-

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prisonment in *ordinary* bridewells, under certain conditions.

Ninthly.—The substitution of compensation by the Treasury for payment of the Inspectors-General for their county and borough Reports by the local Grand Juries.

Tenthly.—The empowering the Lord Lieutenant to remove prisoners from one gaol to another.

Eleventhly.—The enabling the Grand Juries of coterminous counties and boroughs to provide joint prisons, and to grant compensation to the officers of the gaol which shall be discontinued.

Commentary upon the Sections of the Amended Prisons Bill.

Section III.—The power of making regulations for gaols on the principle of "Association" was vested by the Irish Prisons Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, in the Board of Superintendence, such regulations to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench; and for prisons under the "separate system," by 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 44, in the same body, the approval, however, being in the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

These powers have now been transferred to the Lord Lieutenant, as representing the Executive, a similar transfer from the Judicial Body to the Secretary of State having taken place in England, under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., cap. 38, sec. 1; and in Scotland, under the 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 42, sec. 7;—the subject-matter being obviously fitter for the supervision of the Executive than for that of the Queen's Bench, to say nothing of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining an attendance and conference of all the Judges, no time being prescribed for such functions; a difficulty equally applicable to Committees of the Privy Council.

The duty of making similar regulations for the Four Courts' Marshalsea was vested *directly* in the Queen's Bench, there being no Board of Superintendence for this prison, which is placed under the immediate administration of the Executive. This duty has also been assigned to the Lord Lieutenant, following the analogy of the 5th Vict. (sess. 2), cap. 52, sec. 16, in relation to the Queen's prisons in England, and reserving to the Judges of

all the courts the power hitherto exercised by them with regard to the custody and appearance of prisoners committed by them.

Section IV.—This section gives to the Lord Lieutenant the same power, which is vested in the Secretary of State in Great Britain by the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., cap. 38, namely, that of altering or adding to by-laws already sanctioned, and of framing new ones whenever the Boards of Superintendence refuse or neglect to comply with the requisition of the Inspectors-General in this behalf.

Section V.—These alterations almost explain themselves. In the 14th and 43rd sections of the Prisons Act, there being no direction that the matters therein provided for should be communicated to the *Inspectors-General*, this section supplies the want, and further enables the Lord Lieutenant to alter the form, if he shall think fit, of the return prescribed by the 57th section, which before this extension must have been rigidly adhered to, though there are many modern prison statistics which it would be desirable to introduce.

Section VI.—The number of Commissioners is hereby reduced, as being more convenient.

Section VII.—This section is introduced to obviate the doubts which some Grand Juries have raised as to their power of presenting for gas-pipes.

Section VIII.—This clause dispenses with the necessity of submitting *contracts* to the Lord Lieutenant, at the *same time* as *plans* for building or altering gaols. Hitherto, in the event of some change in the plans being required, which is almost invariably the case, such contract became useless, and delay inevitably arose, as a new one adapted to the alteration must have been approved by a succeeding Grand Jury, and agreed to by the Lord Lieutenant, before the works were commenced. The Commissioners appointed by the Grand Jury would appear to be fully competent to enter into such contract, without further intervention, as soon as the plans have been approved.

There being no such office in Ireland as that of Surveyor-General of Prisons (which exists in England), it has been thought proper to empower the Lord Lieute-

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nant to require any reports or certificates, which he may deem expedient, in relation to all architectural details, reserving to the Inspectors-General the power of considering the fitness of the proposed plans for carrying out discipline and the moral requirements.

Section IX.—This section confines the building of bridewells in Quarter Sessions towns to those in which *Criminal Sessions* are held, excluding those in which civil business *only* is transacted. This would appear to be the intention of the Prisons Act, and, consequently, section 91 was often evaded.* It was, therefore, desirable, as it sometimes gave rise to difficulty, that the matter should be defined.

Section X.—With regard to sec. 65, Prisons Act, see afterwards Section XVII. of this Bill, which gives to the Board of Superintendence the appointment of the office of Local Inspector.

With regard to sec. 75, great inconvenience has been experienced from the union of the office of Local Inspector with that of Chaplain, which involves an anomaly, inasmuch as the Local Inspector, in the event of any difference arising between the Chaplains of the respective persuasions, would be the proper officer to appeal to. Further, the duties of a Local Inspector, as they are of an administrative character, and concern the economy and discipline of the prison, are not such as to require the services of an ecclesiastic, to say nothing of sectarian disputes being likely to arise, and to become mixed up with the general management.

* Towns in which Civil Quarter Sessions are held, but in which there *is no Bridewell* :—

Antrim, . . .	Carrickfergus.
Carlow, . . .	Tullow and Bagenalstown.
Down, . . .	Hillsborough.
Kildare, . . .	Kildare and Maynooth.
Kilkenny, . . .	Castlecomer and Piltown.
King's, . . .	Philipstown.
Longford, . . .	Ballymahon and Granard.
Mayo, . . .	Claremorris.
Meath, . . .	Duleek and Dunshaughlin.
Queen's, . . .	Graigue.
Sligo, . . .	Easky.
Waterford, . .	Carrickbeg.
Wicklow, . . .	Arklow and Bray.

Total, 18 towns.

Section XI.—This clause gives the power which exists in England to Chaplains to appoint substitutes, subject to the approval of the gaol authorities (4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 28). The want of it here was frequently productive of inconvenience, as the position of those who acted in the sometimes inevitable absence of the regular Chaplains, was unascertained, for there appears to be little doubt that such unauthorized substitutes were not under legal control.

Section XII.—This section explains itself. Cots and hammocks, which are provided for in the English gaols (4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, rule 18), are not specified in the Prisons Act, and some Grand Juries have found a difficulty in making the necessary presentments for them. Sheets also are not specified in the above Act, but are obviously desirable in point of cleanliness and economy, the wear and tear of blankets being thereby greatly diminished.

Section XIII.—No statutable regulations in Ireland *compelling* prisoners to wear the prison dress had previously existed, the Prisons Act merely prescribing that *poor* prisoners should be supplied with such dress, for purposes of health and decency.—(Vide Rule 17, 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, page 52, English Prisons Act.) It has, therefore, been deemed right to give some *discretionary* power to the Board as to cases of exemption, reserving, however, the ultimate control and decision to the Executive.

Section XIV.—This is a transcript of the power given in England by the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, rule 6, "the Board of Superintendence" being substituted for the corresponding body, viz., "The Visiting Justices."

Sections XV., XVI.—No regulations having been in force in Ireland for defining the food of prisoners who *are able* to maintain themselves, these sections are necessary, as the Prisons Act provides only for the supply of food to *poor* prisoners. Formerly a prisoner convicted of any offence, however grave, could procure for himself any *cooked* food which he desired, thus destroying the equality of punishment. In England, by the 15th Rule, 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, "No prisoner who is confined under "the sentence of any court, nor any prisoner confined "in pursuance of a conviction before a Justice, shall re-

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"ceive any food, clothing, or necessaries, other than the "gaol allowance, except under such regulations and re- "strictions as to the Justices in general or quarter ses- "sions assembled may appear expedient, with reference "to the several classes of prisoners, or under special cir- "cumstances, to be judged by one or more of the Visiting "Justices." But here it has been considered more expedient to require the certificate of the medical officer in all exceptional cases which may appear to him to demand some relaxation of this salutary rule.

Section XVII.—This section repeals a portion of the 123rd section of the Prisons Act; and enacts, that the Marshal and all other officers of the Four Courts' Marshalsea shall be appointed and be removable by the Lord Lieutenant, and shall be paid such salaries out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom as the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury shall appoint. The inconvenience and anomaly of the appointment of a certain number of the officers by the Marshal are thus obviated, and the Marshal is relieved of the payment of the salaries of such officers.

Sections XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI.—In Ireland, the offices of Local Inspector, Governor of House of Correction, Chaplain, Physician, Apothecary, and Matrons were, previously to the passing of this Act, in the appointment of the Grand Jury; while those of the Keeper of the Common Gaol, the Turnkeys, and other assistants, were in that of the Sheriff; except in the city of Dublin, where the Lord Lieutenant is invested with such patronage. In England all officers of prisons, except the Keeper of the Common Gaol, are appointed by the Justices; the Visiting Justices corresponding to the Irish Board of Superintendence.—(See 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 25.)

This patronage (except in the city of Dublin prisons)* is now transferred to the Boards of Superintendence, powers being given to them of appointing, in all cases subject to probation and to approval on the part of the

* It is right to observe that of late years the practice has been to allow to the Board of Superintendence of the City Gaols of Dublin the privilege of nomination, subject to probation and approval by the Lord Lieutenant. It was thought prudent, however, to retain the right *now existing* in the hands of the Executive, as, in the event of any public disturbance, such a controlling power would be of great importance.

Lord Lieutenant, as well as of removing; and in order to prevent, as much as possible, the exercise of undue or partial influence, it is required that no probationary appointment shall be ratified unless *two-thirds* of the members of the Board shall be present, and unless the Local Inspector and Governor, or one of them, as is otherwise specified, shall have certified the fitness and efficiency of the officer so to be appointed.

This requirement points out to the Grand Jury not only the policy but the necessity of placing on the Board those only who will undertake to discharge these important duties diligently and conscientiously.

It is to be borne in mind that the Board of Superintendence is named by the Grand Jury (the fiscal body of the county), and is to be considered as *their* Committee for the administration of the prisons. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to vest the appointment of officers in the Board, which is of a more permanent character (*the Grand Jury being only embodied for a few days in the course of the year*), and necessarily better acquainted with the requirements of goal discipline, as well as charged with carrying it out. The Board always comprises several of those who ordinarily serve on the Grand Jury, and *are* in a position to be chosen as Sheriffs.

It is impossible to overrate the want of discrimination generally exhibited in the selection of prison officers, especially those of a lower grade, by those who heretofore enjoyed the right of nomination; and we consequently look upon this new provision as the turning point in the most vital principle of gaol management.

There is a further proviso, that in the event of neglect on the part of the Board to appoint any such officer for two months after they shall have been called upon to do so by the Inspectors-General, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to fill the vacancy.

The Sheriff being deprived of the power of appointing the Governor of the Common Gaol, while his responsibility remains, it has been thought right to indemnify him, in case of actions for escape, &c., by requiring the Governor to give adequate security, to be measured by the Board of Superintendence; such recognizance to be in force during the time the Governor shall hold his office—a provision by which he is relieved from the hardship and annual expense of giving fresh security to each succeeding Sheriff, in the event of his being con-

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tinued in office. The Board is also empowered to require the Governor to give additional security, in the cases specified in the section.

Section XXII.—This section, although somewhat imperfect in the *form* of the inquiry which it prescribes, contains a very valuable and important principle of action.

It gives to the Board the power of *removing* all officers *proprio motu;* but it further enacts, that on the certificate of the Inspectors-General of misconduct or incapacity in any officer, the Lord Lieutenant shall direct the Board to hold an inquiry (at which the Inspectors-General, or one of them, may be present, and take part therein), and to furnish a report, together with a copy of the minutes of the evidence; that upon the receipt of these latter his Excellency shall be enabled to *direct* the Board to dismiss the officer in question, and if *they* should refuse to comply, to dismiss him or her by writing under the hand of the Chief Secretary; and that finally, after notice of such removal and requisition to fill the vacancy so created, the Board shall proceed, within *one month*, to make the required appointment.

Section XXIII. extends the power of Grand Juries to grant superannuation to other officers besides the Keepers, Turnkeys, and Matrons, for whom alone provision was made by former statutes. The exercise of this power is, of course, optional.

Section XXIV.—This section gets rid of the expense of *two* Governors—one of the Common Gaol, and the other of the House of Correction—by consolidating the two offices. This has for a long period been virtually done by appointing the same individual to them; the two institutions being, in every case but one—that of *Waterford City*—under the one roof.

Section XXV.—The Prisons Act, sec. 93, constituted the Protestant clergyman the Local Inspector of the Bridewell; but as the office was merely voluntary, and without any remuneration, it followed, as a matter of course, that it was occasionally not undertaken at all; nor was there any legal responsibility in the event of malfeasance of duty. Under these circumstances, it has been ruled that the Local Inspector of the *parent* gaol should inspect the bridewells once at least in each quarter, so as to secure

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an uniformity of action and a common control as to management—a result which is further promoted by constituting the magistrates who attend the Petty Sessions a Local Board of Superintendence, to be auxiliary only, and without prejudice to the authority of the Central Board, to which they are bound to report upon all matters affecting repairs, expenditure, registration, health, and discipline. With regard to reimbursement of the Local Inspectors for their expenses incurred in visiting the bridewells, the opinion of the law officers has been obtained, to the effect that Grand Juries are, under the 66th section of the Prisons Act, bound to present a reasonable sum in recompense of this and the other duties imposed upon these officers.

Section XXVI.—An attempt is here made to strike a mean between the disadvantages of detaining prisoners for a long period in places of confinement wholly unfitted for proper classification on the one hand, and, on the other, the hardship and expense of transmitting prisoners under short sentences to the County Gaol, when the distance is considerable. The power, therefore, of carrying out sentences in ordinary bridewells is limited to those for the term of *one week;* such bridewells to be distant more than *fifteen* miles from the County Gaol, and to be *certified* as to their various requirements by the Inspectors-General. It is to be observed, that, by the 92nd section of the Prisons Act, imprisonment in "district bridewells" is legalized. There are but two such bridewells in Ireland—namely, those of *Parsonstown*, in the King's County, and *Baltinglass*, in the county of Wicklow.

Section XXVII.—The expense of transmitting bridewell returns to and from the office of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in each quarter was formerly very great; the documents being often of considerable weight, and it being frequently necessary to transmit and re-transmit them many times for explanation and correction. There appears to be no valid reason why the Board of Superintendence, which administers all the funds of the gaol, should not also take charge of the dietary accounts of the bridewells—the more so as it already takes cognizance of all other expenditure, bedding, furniture, &c. The examination of the returns by the Inspectors-General, when on their tour of inspection, of course remains

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unaltered, this being a subject to which they give their special attention.

Section XXVIII.—This clause is designed to prevent prisoners from carrying on professional work. Attorneys and attorneys' clerks have hitherto been enabled to hold interviews with their clients, under pretence of receiving friendly visits; and newspaper editors, before now, when under sentence for *libel* or *treason*, continued to write and exercise their functions.

Section XXIX.—This is intended to mulct sturdy beggars, who frequently have money concealed about them, and has already been, since the Act came into operation, found to supply an useful check and deterrent.

Section XXX.—This section directs a complete system of reports to be furnished by the Local Inspector to the Inspectors-General, and bearing upon the whole administration of prisons and bridewells; the latter of which are to be personally inspected once, at least, in each quarter by the Local Inspector, in furtherance and fulfilment of the duties imposed upon this officer by the 25th section.

Section XXXI.—The jurisdiction being transferred from the Queen's Bench to the Lord Lieutenant, this clause repeals the 112th and 113th clauses of the Prisons Act—there being power given to the Lord Lieutenant to *remove* any officer who should be guilty of such a dereliction of duty as to refuse to attend, &c. With regard to the 117th section of the Prisons Act, the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons now have charge of convicts' clothing.—(Vide the 17th and 18th Vict., cap. 76, sec. 25.)

Sections XXXII., XXXIII., XXXIV.—These sections are transcripts of powers given by the English Acts, 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 43, 44; and 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 56, sec. 22. They affix certain penalties to the introduction of prohibited articles into gaols, and to the aiding in the escape of prisoners; and they prescribe the mode of bringing to trial offenders who escape, break prison, or are rescued.

Section XXXV.—This section relieves the local authorities of the contributive sum which they were here-

tofore bound, under the 56th section of the Prisons Act, to pay to the Inspectors-General for making their several Reports, and substitutes compensation out of the Consolidated Fund.

Section XXXVI.—The object of this section is twofold—1st, to give to the Lord Lieutenant the power conferred in Great Britain upon the Secretary of State, by the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., cap. 38, sec. 11, of ordering prisoners to be removed from one prison to another; and 2nd, to enable the authorities of gaols to pay for the transmission of prisoners *directly* without the intervention of the constabulary.

The Board thus deals with their own officers, and has the power of checking and fixing the charges over which the constabulary have now no control. The pre-existing system led to complication, gave additional and unnecessary trouble, and was ineffective. This portion of the clause was inserted not only with the concurrence, but at the desire, of the constabulary authorities.

Section XXXVII. to LIV., inclusive.—These clauses are designed to give facility to the amalgamation of prisons in localities where such is desirable, and to prescribe the best means of carrying out the agreement which may be entered into by the parties representing the respective jurisdictions proposed to be united.

The principle of such union, as well as of the maintenance of the prisoners committed from two or more jurisdictions, is already established by the 51st, 96th, and 99th sections of the Prisons Act, and by the 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 109; but something more definite with regard to the mode of bringing the parties together appeared to be required, as well as the creation of a power to reconcile the otherwise conflicting authority of the High Sheriffs, and to present compensation for the officers of the gaol about to be discontinued. Similar principles are found in the English Acts.—(See 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 53, and 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 98.)

TABLES SHOWING THE

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim, . .	Ample.	Ample.	*Rather small.*	*Barely adequate.*
Armagh, . .	Ample.	Generally adequate.	*Inconveniently situated.*	Good: *but not partitioned.*
Carlow, . .	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan, . . .	Sufficient.	*Very limited.*	*Very defective.*	*Small.*
Clare, . . .	Sufficient.	*Insufficient.*	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but requiring partitions.*
Cork County, .	*Insufficient.*	*Insufficient.*	Adequate.	*Defective.*
„ City, . .	*Very defective.*	*Very defective.*	Adequate: *but without water-closets.*	*Defective.*
Donegal, . .	Adequate.	*Very limited.*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Down, . . .	Ample.	Ample.	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*
Dublin County, .	Adequate.	*Miserably defective.*	*Very defective.*	Tolerable.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Fermanagh, . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Galway County, .	Generally sufficient.	*Wholly inadequate.*	Sufficient: *but without a water-closet.*	*Very defective.*
„ Town, .	Generally sufficient.	*Very defective.*	*Inconveniently placed and defective.*	*None.*
Kerry, . . .	Adequate.	*Very defective.*	*Limited and defective.*	Adequate.
Kildare:				
Naas, . .	*Inadequate.*	*Very defective.*	*Defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*Defective.*
Athy, . .	*Inadequate.*	*Defective.*	*None.*	*Small.*
Kilkenny County,	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
„ City, .	*Very defective.*	*Wretchedly defective.*	*None.*	*None.*
King's, . . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	*Small.*
Leitrim, . .	Ample.	*Defective.*	Adequate.	*Small.*
Limerick County, .	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Very limited: inconvenient.*	*Small.*
„ City, .	*Barely adequate.*	*Inadequate.*	Fair.	*Small.*
Londonderry, .	Ample.	At present *inadequate*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Longford, . .	Adequate.	*Very inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*
Louth:				
Dundalk, . .	Ample.	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda, . .	*Inadequate.*	*Wholly inadequate.*	*Very inadequate.*	*None.*
Mayo, . . .	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*
Meath, . . .	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate: but *defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*None.*
Monaghan, . .	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Small.*
Queen's, . .	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Commodious.
Roscommon, . .	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Small and inconvenient.*
Sligo, . . .	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, . .	Ample.	*Barely adequate.*	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Commodious: *but not divided.*
Clonmel, . .	*Insufficient.*	*Insufficient.*	Good.	Sufficient.
Tyrone, . .	Ample.	Will be adequate.	*Defective.*	Will be adequate.
Waterford County,	Ample.	*Very inadequate.*	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
„ City, .	*Imperfect.*	*Insufficient.*	Sufficient.	*None.*
Westmeath, . .	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wexford, . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without baths or water-closets.*	Good: *but undivided.*
Wicklow, . .	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Good.

CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1856.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.	Gaols.
Barely adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Antrim.
Good.	None.	Entrance hall in course of alteration, and offices of erection.	Effective.	Armagh.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Carlow.
None.	None.	None.	Effective.	Cavan.
Ineffective.	None.	None.	Effective	Clare.
Defective.	None.	None.	Effective.	Cork County.
Defective.	A reception ward, bath, and a water-closet for males, have been completed.	None.	Effective.	,, City.
Small.	Two partitioned work-sheds erected.	None.	*Defective.*	Donegal.
Sufficient.	One block of the female prison, containing 48 cells, adapted to separation.	None.	Effective.	Down.
Tolerable.	None.	None.	Effective.	Dublin County.
Adequate.	52 additional cells adapted to separation.	None.	Effective.	Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Grangegorman P.
Incomplete.	Female prison enlarged.	None.	Effective.	Fermanagh.
Very defective.	None.	None.	Effective.	Galway County.
None.	None.	None.	Good.	,, Town.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Kerry.
None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*	Kildare: Naas.
None.	None.	None.	Effective.	Athy.
Adequate.	Laundry and wheel force-pump so altered as to carry out the separate system.	None.	Effective.	Kilkenny County.
None.	None.	None.	Fair.	,, City.
Inadequate.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*	King's.
Defective.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*	Leitrim.
Adequate.	Sewerage improved.	None.	*Imperfect:* but much improved.	Limerick County.
None.	None.	None.	Effective.	,, City.
None.	None.	The female prison being enlarged and adapted to separation.	*Imperfect.*	Londonderry.
Inadequate.	None.	None.	*Defective.*	Longford.
Defective	None.	None.	Effective.	Louth: Dundalk.
None.	None.	None.	*None.*	Drogheda.
None.	None.	None.	Effective.	Mayo.
None.	Iron entrance gate removed.	None.	Effective.	Meath.
None.	None.	None.	*Indifferent.*	Monaghan.
Sufficient.	Ten new sheds erected in the treadmill yard for separation, a store-house, three water-closets, and a bath completed.	None.	Effective.	Queen's.
None.	None.	None.	*Defective.*	Roscommon.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Sligo.
Good.	None.	None.	Sufficient.	Tipperary: Nenagh.
Sufficient.	None.	None.	Effective.	Clonmel.
Will be adequate	None.	New female prison, containing 39 cells adapted to separation, nearly completed.	Effective.	Tyrone.
Sufficient.	None.	None.	*Ineffective.*	Waterford County.
None.	None.	None.	*Ineffective.*	,, City.
Adequate.	Eleven cells in female prison adapted to separation.	None.	Effective.	Westmeath.
Sufficient.	None.	Male prison in progress of adaptation to separation.	*Very imperfect.*	Wexford.
Good.	An addition to the female prison of 2 day-rooms, 2 cells, a laundry, and a drying-room completed.	None.	Effective.	Wicklow.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing.
Antrim,	Improvable.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Armagh,	Excellent.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Carlow,	Improvable.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Cavan,	Good.	Abundant.	*Rather defective.*	Sufficient.
Clare,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Cork County,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
,, City,	*Imperfect.*	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal,	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Down,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	Sufficient.
Fermanagh,	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	*Very defective.*
Galway County,	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
,, Town,	Good.	Ample.	*Inadequate in quality.*	*Very defective.*
Kerry,	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	In good condition, *but not universally issued.*
Kildare:				
Naas,	Sufficient.	*Insufficient.*	*In bad order.*	*Scanty.*
Athy,	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient: *but partially worn.*	Adequate.
Kilkenny County,	*Very imperfect in the new prison.*	Good, *but not abundant.*	Ample.	Sufficient.
,, City,	*Very defective in some quarters.*	Ample.	*Much worn.*	*Quite inadequate.*
King's,	Good.	*Insufficient for flushing.*	Ample.	In good condition.
Leitrim,	Good.	Sufficient.	*Barely adequate.*	*Inadequate.*
Limerick County,	Good.	Sufficient.	Ample.	In good condition.
,, City,	Good.	Abundant.	*Scanty and worn.*	*Very defective.*
Londonderry,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Longford,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	*Very defective.*
Louth:				
Dundalk,	*Very defective.*	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda,	*Defective in some cells.*	*Occasionally inadequate.*	Sufficient.	*None supplied to females.*
Mayo,	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	*Defective.*
Meath,	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	Adequate.
Monaghan,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Defective.
Sligo,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Adequate.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Tyrone,	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County,	*Very imperfect in the female department.*	Sufficient.	Ample.	Ample.
,, City,	*Imperfect.*	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Westmeath,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Wexford,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prison Act.
Antrim, . .	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Armagh, . .	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Carlow, . .	None.	Carried out in 15 cells for females.	None.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan, . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Clare, . .	None.	None.	Carried out with all the males and one class of females.	Correct as to both sexes.
Cork County, .	None.	None.	Carried out with all the males and most of the females.	Correct as to both sexes.
„ City, . .	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Donegal, . .	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Down, . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with both sexes.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Dublin County, .	None.	None.	Carried out at night with males.	*Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.*
Dublin City:		[cells.		
Richmond Bw.	None.	Carried out in 145	Carried out with all classes.	Correct.
Grangegorman P.	None.	None.	Carried out to a considerable extent.	*Imperfect.*
Fermanagh, .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Galway County,	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
„ Town, .	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.*
Kerry, . .	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent.	*Imperfectly carried out.*
Kildare County:				
Naas, . .	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.*
Athy, . .	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.*
Kilkenny County,	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
„ City, .	None.	None.	None.	*Most defective, especially as to females.*
King's, . .	None.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Leitrim, . .	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent as to the males.	Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.*
Limerick County,	None.	Carried out in 17 cells for m. juveniles.	Carried out at meals and at night with both sexes.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
„ City, .	None.	None.	Occasionally applied to worst class of male juveniles.	*Very imperfect.*
Londonderry, .	None.	None.	Carried out to a considerable extent with males.	Correct as to both sexes.
Longford, . .	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect with males: very defective with females.*
Louth:	[minal classes.			
Dundalk, .	With all cri-	—	—	—
Drogheda, .	None.	None.	None.	*Miserably defective with both sexes.*
Mayo, . .	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Meath, . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
Monaghan, .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with all males and a portion of the females.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Queen's, . .	None.	Carried out strictly with all the females.	Carried out with regard to the males.	—
Roscommon, .	None.	Carried out in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Sligo, . .	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh, .	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to both sexes.
Clonmel, .	None.	None.	Carried out with regard to the males.	Correct as to females.
Tyrone, . .	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Waterford Co., .	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
„ City,	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Westmeath, .	None.	Carried out in 11 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Wexford, . .	None.	About to be enforced with regard to males.	Carried out at present with regard to the males.	Correct.
Wicklow, . .	None.	None.	Carried out as to the males.	*Imperfect as to females.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Punitive.	Industrial.
Antrim,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-pump.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None.	Actively maintained.
Carlow,	*None.*	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands
Cavan,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	*Very limited for both sexes.*
Clare,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	Reduced from paucity of hands.
Cork County,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
„ City,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, crank, and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Donegal,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None.	*Insufficient for males.*
Down,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Shot-drill.	Actively maintained with males.
Dublin City: Richmond Bw.	Very satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and capstan-mill.	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Satisfactory.	—	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Crank-pump.	Fairly maintained.
Galway County,	Fairly maintained as to males: *as to females none.*	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands, and shortness of sentences.
„ Town,	Imperfect as to males: *as to females none.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*None for males:* sprigging for females.
Kerry,	Fairly maintained.	Tread-wheel, capstan, and pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Kildare: Naas,	Fair as to males: *defective as to females.*	Shot-drill and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Athy,	*Very defective.*	Shot-drill and crank-pump.	Fairly maintained.
Kilkenny County,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and force-wheel pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
„ City,	*None.*	Stone-breaking.	*None.*
King's,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Crank-mill, stone and bone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Leitrim,	Fair as to males: *very defective as to females.*	Tread-wheel and pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Limerick County,	*Defective.*	Tread-wheel.	*Very limited.*
„ City,	Fairly maintained.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Very limited.*
Londonderry,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None.	Fairly maintained.
Longford,	Fair for males: *very defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	Limited for males from paucity of hands: *neglected for females.*
Louth: Dundalk,	*Defective.*	Crank-pump: quarrying stone.	Actively maintained.
Drogheda,	Satisfactory for males: *none for females.*	Shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Mayo,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Meath,	Satisfactorily conducted: *defective in inspection.*	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Monaghan,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	*Limited for males.*
Queen's,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Roscommon,	*Defective for males: none for females.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Sligo,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Tipperary: Nenagh,	Tolerable.	Grinding corn, force-pump, tread-wheel, and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel,	*Insufficient.*	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone,	Satisfactory for males: *none, as yet, for females.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
„ City,	*Defective.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Tolerably maintained.
Westmeath,	Satisfactorily conducted: *defective in inspection.*	Tread-wheel and crank-mill.	Actively maintained.
Wexford,	Fairly maintained.	Shot-drill and carding machine.	Actively maintained.
Wicklow,	*Defective.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Limited from paucity of hands.

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Daily average Number of Criminal Prisoners.		Male Intern Officers (exclusive of Governor).					Female Intern Officers.			
	Males.	Fem.	Deputy Governor or Clerk, &c.	Turnkeys and Sub-Officers.	Watchmen, or Messenger, or Porter.	Turnkeys who are Tradesmen.	Schoolmaster, not a Turnkey.	Matron.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses and Servants.
Antrim,	103	57	1	13	1	4	1	1	–	3	1
Armagh,	37	39	–	8	–	5	–	1	–	1	1
Carlow,	17	15	1	5	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Cavan,	36	19	1	5	–	2	–	1	–	1	1
Clare,	48	40	1	6	2	2	1	1	–	2	1
Cork County,	146	107	1	16	2	5	1	1	–	5	2
,, City,	90	78	1	10	–	4	1	1	1	2	1
Donegal,	55	16	–	6	–	1	1	1	–	1	1
Down,	45	27	1	10	–	5	1	1	–	1	1
Dublin County,	65	46	1	9	–	4	–	1	–	1	1
Dublin City:											
Richmond Bridewell,	245	–	5	22	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman Peniten.	–	292	3	–	4	–	–	1	1	16	
Fermanagh,	34	19	–	6	–	3	1	1	–	–	1
Galway County,	42	21	1	6	–	1	1	1	–	1	1
,, Town,	15	12	1	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Kerry,	39	24	1	14	1	7	1	1	1	2	2
Kildare:											
Naas,	36	18	1	5	–	3	1	1	–	1	–
Athy,	19	19	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Kilkenny County,	39	22	–	7	–	5	1	1	–	1	–
,, City,	12	18	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
King's,	34	20	1	6	1	4	1	1	–	1	1
Leitrim,	22	13	1	6	–	2	–	1	–	1	1
Limerick County,	58	32	–	10	–	7	1	1	–	2	1
,, City,	71	40	1	6	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Londonderry,	49	37	1	5	–	3	1	1	–	1	1
Longford,	20	19	1	6	–	3	1	1	–	1	–
Louth:											
Dundalk,	24	24	–	6	–	2	1	1	–	1	–
Drogheda,	11	9	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mayo,	71	42	1	10	–	–	–	1	–	2	1
Meath,	16	22	1	6	2	4	1	1	–	1	1
Monaghan,	31	26	–	7	–	4	–	1	–	1	–
Queen's,	38	23	1	9	2	7	–	1	–	1	1
Roscommon,	30	31	1	8	1	2	1	1	–	–	1
Sligo,	33	22	1	10	–	3	–	1	–	–	1
Tipperary:											
Nenagh,	84	35	1	11	–	7	–	1	–	2	1
Clonmel,	105	54	3	12	–	4	–	1	–	2	1
Tyrone,	44	29	1	8	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Waterford County,	30	29	1	7	1	3	–	1	–	1	1
,, City,	11	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, House of Correction,	12	28	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Westmeath,	40	28	1	8	–	4	1	1	–	1	1
Wexford,	68	47	1	8	–	4	1	1	–	2	1
Wicklow,	18	15	–	6	–	4	–	1	–	1	1

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Visits of Extern Officers in 1856.					Inspection of Provisions.
	Local Inspector.	Protestant Chaplain.	Presbyterian Chaplain.	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	Medical Officers.	
Antrim,	120	148	159	150	166	Very careful.
Armagh,	142	149	161	111	114	*Irregular.*
Carlow,	110	150	–	129	63	Regular.
Cavan,	209	176	176	169	87	Regular, but *not complete.*
Clare,	251	203	–	189	201	Regular.
Cork County,	192	159	–	294	365	Regular.
„ City,	149	159	–	159	367	Regular, but *incomplete.*
Donegal,	275	104	113	74	147	Regular, but *not complete.*
Down,	120	98	182	131	145	Careful
Dublin County,	105	147	158	114	142	*Irregular.*
Dublin City :						
Richmond Bridewell,	182	153	154	445	P. 227 / S. 167	Careful.
Grangegorman Peniten.	152	192	163	424	P. 243 / S. 165	Careful.
Fermanagh,	234	294	243	209	259	Regular, *but not complete.*
Galway County,	132	187	–	221	140	Regular.
„ Town,	89	191	–	226	129	Regular.
Kerry,	102	99	–	196	79	Regular.
Kildare :						
Naas,	123	188	–	102	258	*Irregular.*
Athy,	142	133	–	215	164	Regular, *but incomplete.*
Kilkenny County,	280	165	–	185	162	Regular.
„ City,	304	131	–	104	148	Regular, *but incomplete.*
King's,	209	173	–	203	206	Regular, *but incomplete.*
Leitrim,	214	122	–	38	178	*Very irregular.*
Limerick County,	240	133	–	99	205	Regular.
„ City,	295	195	–	273	160	Regular.
Londonderry,	233	147	208	130	215	Careful.
Longford,	281	199	205	227	177	Careful.
Louth :						
Dundalk,	268	*	166	187	364	Regular.
Drogheda,	70	120	–	129	104	Regular, *but incomplete.*
Mayo,	144	148	192	127	298	Regular.
Meath,	106	219	–	160	293	*Irregular.*
Monaghan,	200	200	108	128	228	*Very irregular.*
Queen's,	105	148	–	63	54	*Irregular.*
Roscommon,	126	132	–	165	345	Regular.
Sligo,	255	137	160	96	234	*Irregular.*
Tipperary :						
Nenagh,	339	96	–	119	298	Careful.
Clonmel,	243	169	–	195	320	Careful.
Tyrone,	128	126	136	109	90	Regular, *but incomplete.*
Waterford County,	147	177	–	185	211	Regular, *but incomplete.*
„ City,	125	74	–	151	165	Regular, *but incomplete.*
„ House of Correction,	108	183	–	146	146	Regular, but *incomplete.*
Westmeath,	80	109	182	165	159	Tolerably regular, *but incomplete.*
Wexford,	187	156	–	193	217	Regular.
Wicklow,	116	281	–	260	179	Regular, but *incomplete.*

* See Local Inspector.

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We have hitherto, in our annual Reports, confined ourselves to submitting an abstract of the general condition of the gaols under our supervision, leaving the details to be gathered from the special reports furnished upon each prison individually; but we now present a group of tables, in order to put forward synoptically the grave defects, material and moral, which obstruct and nullify all attempts to apply deterrent and reformatory principles to offenders in the great majority of our places of confinement.

A very strong feeling of interest has been awakened, as well with regard to the final disposition of our mature malefactors, as to the adoption of preventive measures for arresting youth in the noviciate of delinquency, and this interest is already bearing fruits in legislation; but public fears and sympathies appear to be concentrated in dealing with the *beginning* and with the *close* of a criminal career, while the *intermediate* stages are *wholly* omitted from consideration. If the establishment of reformatory schools, for the twofold object of training those who have actually committed offences, and those who, from their circumstances, are likely to be drawn into a breach of the laws, were universal throughout the empire, and if, on the other hand, the veterans of crime, whether corrigible or incorrigible, were withdrawn by transportation or perpetual imprisonment, from the community, an immense improvement in public morality, and in the security of life and property, would doubtless be effected; but it seems to be forgotten that probably *three-fourths of those* who pass through our prisons, enter them for the *first time at an age beyond the scope of juvenile institutions*, and do not advance to the higher scale of offences, to which the heavier sentences of penal servitude and transportation are attached. For this class, no effective provision, either deterrent or reformatory, appears to be contemplated, abandoned as it is to the casual and voluntary administration of the local authorities, who in some *few* instances are, as we have recorded with sincere pleasure, actuated by a due sense of their important functions; but in the greatly preponderant number of cases, a short-sighted, and therefore pernicious policy prevails—little regard being had to the requirements of educational and industrial teaching, and, above all, to the amount and to the nature of accommodation, upon which the enforcement of proper discipline finally depends. Again, it is to

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be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the higher criminals have been gradually brought to maturity during their progress through the intermediate grade to which we have referred, and thus the inconsistency results that, *firstly*, there exists a tacit acquiescence in permitting the growth and full development of the "dangerous classes" within the very walls of institutions designed for their repression and correction, and, *secondly*, that, when the evil has gained such formidable strength as to become intolerable, an outcry of alarm is raised, and an enormous expenditure is lavished in the doubtful attempt to retrieve that which is almost irremediable. Surely, if we follow the analogy of physical disease, this is to found a costly hospital for advanced cases of consumption, but to withhold a small outlay and timely aid from the earlier symptoms of a comparatively trifling ailment. We would, therefore, point to the foregoing tables as evidence of the depth to which this lamentable neglect has been allowed to take root, and we would especially summon attention to the headings, "complete," "partial," "approximative separation," and "classification," according to the Prisons Act (7 Geo. IV., cap. 74). By "complete" we understand the maintenance of it throughout all the criminal classes in its integrity, according to the prescriptions of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap., 44; by "partial," the establishment of it under similar regulations in one or more sections; the remainder of the gaol being administered on the plan of "association;" and by "approximative," we signify that measures are adopted to prevent intermixture and undue communication, such as keeping each prisoner apart, not only at night in a single cell, but during meals, and at the periods allocated to punitive and industrial labour, by attaching separate compartments to the tread-wheel, and by constructing stalls in the yards, workshops, laundries, and lavatories. Of the forty-two gaols, therefore, under our supervision, it appears that there are only *four*, in which "complete separation" is enforced—viz., those of the counties Antrim, Armagh Kilkenny, and Louth.

"Partial separation," is carried out in *seven*—viz., those of Carlow, Richmond Bridewell, in the County of Dublin, King's County, Limerick County, Queen's County, Roscommon, and Westmeath; but a reference to the column in which it is recorded will show to what a small minority of the inmates it is extended. We

would further observe that this category, as well as that of "approximative separation," is found to co-exist with a very imperfect observance of the classification prescribed by the Prisons Act; no less than *thirty* gaols being defective in this particular with regard to either males or females, but especially as to the latter, although prisoners of this sex are peculiarly susceptible of the evils derived from almost unrestricted intercourse.

Now this form of classification, even when carried out stringently, founded as it is exclusively upon the character of the offences, for which prisoners are *actually* under committal or sentence, has long been felt by those who have devoted their attention to prison administration, to be wholly unequal in its operation, and inadequate to prevent intercommunication, despite the most active and careful supervision; indeed, it is a matter of admitted experience that *all gaols designed on the principle of association* become necessarily more or less schools of corruption, and tend to the propagation rather than to the diminution of criminality; gross injustice being thus done as well to the prisoners themselves, as to the community at large, when they are turned loose, after the expiration of their sentences, in a more debased and dangerous condition than before. Such being the case, what, we would ask, must necessarily be the state at the present moment of these prisons where even this form of discipline, however insufficient, can hardly be said to exist; and to what results are we to look forward, if, as public opinion and consequent legislation point to the sanctioning a longer detention under sentence, prisoners shall hereafter be exposed to the operation of these polluting influences and to this noxious moral atmosphere for more protracted periods?

On the other hand, the simplicity of the separate system, and its certainty in protecting the less depraved from further contamination, and in debarring the more guilty from spreading their own taint, have never failed to secure the advocacy of those who have tested its application, even if we do not take into calculation the opportunities of self-examination and of receiving uninterruptedly moral and religious instruction, which it alone affords.

We speak of *opportunities only* of self-improvement, without hazarding the assertion, that in the majority, or that even in a large proportion of instances, such opportu-

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nities are fully turned to account: blameless conduct during confinement being, we fear, too frequently the result of long experience, which teaches the habitual inmate of a prison that insubordination inevitably leads to an abridgement of the small amount of comparative indulgence incident to his condition, and that the assumption of a penitent tone and demeanour is likely to produce a mitigation of punishment; for the sole test of sincere and practical repentance and reformation is his persistence in a course of honesty and virtue, when a restoration to freedom again exposes him to the temptations and trials under which he formerly succumbed; but this test it is impossible to apply to every case, from the absence of an universal and systematized supervision, which hitherto, at least, has been deemed to be repugnant to our principles of domestic polity.

"Separation," however, at least ensures the establishment of that primary and permanent principle, which we hold it to be the duty of the State to enforce, namely, *that none shall leave a gaol worse members of the community than they enter it;* and it thus tends, as a necessary consequence, to the reduction of offenders by severing all communion between master and pupil, and by checking the succession of *instructed* adepts in the various branches of skilful crime pursued by professional law-breakers. This desirable result we believe to be fully attainable, without incurring the evils, which are frequently attributed to "separation," inasmuch as the observance of it, when fully carried out, is found to be compatible with a considerable amount of punitive and industrial labour, and with the maintenance of health both bodily and mental—nor is this opinion speculative; for we fearlessly appeal to the experience of the working of this system at Belfast gaol, where alone in this kingdom it has been in operation sufficiently long to afford a just estimate of its efficiency, and where the moral advantages have been obtained without infringement of the rule of seclusion, of hard work, and of low diet; the sanitary condition of the prisoners *who are universally subjected to this form of discipline*, being such as to render any material relaxation unnecessary.

We therefore again put forward an extract from the Report of the Inspector-General, upon this prison for the year 1855, which is fully sustained and confirmed in every particular by the returns for the past year, as to

the decrease of crime and its presumed causes in that locality.

"When it is taken into consideration that this decline "has steadily progressed in the face of the rapid, but "normal, increase of the population of Belfast, it becomes "necessary to look deeper than the ordinary causes which "have favourably affected the criminal status of other "localities, such as enlistment and employment; emigra- "tion having almost ceased to supply the means of deple- "tion. Employment, moreover, can scarcely be admitted "to have exercised a paramount influence, inasmuch as "the enormous rise in the prices of all necessaries of life "fully counterbalances the advantages of high wages; "and we must, therefore, seek another solution; *that* "solution, I firmly believe, and my belief is corroborated "by the opinion of those who have attentively and "anxiously considered the contrast, is to be found in the "establishment and in the maintenance of the separate "system, strictly and humanely administered throughout "*several years*—for it is idle to expect *immediate* results "of great magnitude from any system of discipline, how- "ever rigid. Time was required to exhaust the capital "stock, or rather the standing force of offenders, who "were already in existence at the commencement of the "experiment; and there being, in consequence of the "isolation observed here, no opportunity given for the "propagation of crime, as in gaols conducted upon the "associated principle, the supply of recruits has been cut "off; and thus the local authorities, who founded and "have supported this excellent institution, are now reap- "ing the benefit of their provident philanthropy in the "improvement of public morality."

In briefly reviewing and recapitulating, therefore, the prominent features of the whole subject, we would remark *firstly* that, having already, in a series of successive Reports, advocated the establishment of reformatories, we see nothing to alter or to add to the opinions which we have submitted—*secondly*, that the administration of Convict Depots does not fall within our cognizance, being entrusted to a very able Directory, specially constituted for dealing with those under the highest penal terms of imprisonment and of transportation; and, *lastly*, we would urge, in reference to the intermediate category, which exclusively appertains to the gaols under our inspection, that the intervention of the legislature is indispensable, in

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order to provide an uniform and comprehensive scheme, which should embrace the various gradations, beginning with the first evidences of guilt or even the probabilities of a moral lapse, and following the progress of deterioration through the less heinous offences, which are expiable by such periods of detention as are fulfilled in the local gaols, up to the culminating point of mature and incurable wickedness.

Many of the evils, which we have recorded in the foregoing tabular synopsis, especially such as arise from inefficiency or neglect on the part of the officers, with regard to general discipline and to educational and industrial instruction, will, doubtless, be remedied—the amended Prisons Act, so frequently adverted to, having vested in the Board of Superintendence the immediate power of nomination and removal; and we trust that our next Report will contain a more favourable return than the present in the two latter branches, particularly in that of education, for in *four* of our gaols no school exists, and in only *three* are regularly trained schoolmistresses appointed, while in no less than *twenty, or nearly one-half of the whole number*, the duty of teaching the male prisoners is abandoned to turnkeys, who are selected without consideration of their aptitude for tuition.

These defects and omissions, we repeat, may be rectified under the direction of existing local authority, but we entertain no hope that, without legislative prescription, the great majority of the county and borough gaols will ever be relieved from the anomalous position which they occupy at present; for an unjust inequality exists in their mode of administration, whether we regard the forms of discipline in their various modifications as retributive treatment for past offences, or as a means of reforming and preparing those who are subjected to confinement, so that they shall become, on their discharge, safe or at least less dangerous members of the community.

Juvenile Offenders.

We have adhered to the plan adopted in our last Report, of separating the juvenile from the general criminal statistics, and of including under the heading "*Juvenile*" only those who were under seventeen years of age. It is to be recollected that the persons treated of in the subjoined tables have already been taken into account in the previous statistical tables, and are now considered separately, as composing that portion of the criminal population about whom the greatest solicitude is felt; for it is universally admitted that it is far easier to make an impression upon a juvenile than an adult, and it is moreover notorious that a large proportion of our criminals have graduated in gaols, and therefore every thing calculated to throw additional light upon the habits and condition of juvenile prisoners is peculiarly interesting; because upon the right or wrong method of dealing with those incipient law breakers, both as to sentences and treatment in prison, depends in great measure the rise and fall of crime.

No. 15.—Offences of Juveniles, 1856.

Classes of Offences.	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years old.		Total.			Total in 1855.
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Felons, ...	3	2	190	68	193	70	263	485
Misdemeanants, . . .	2	.	49	1	51	1	52	92
Summary Convictions.								
Misdemeanants, . . .	64	15	2,120	645	2,184	660	2,844	3,361
Vagrants, ...	72	67	945	286	1,017	353	1,370	2,424
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	13	.	13	.	13	.
Acquitted.								
Felons, ...	1	5	107	36	108	41	149	138
Misdemeanants, . . .	1	.	49	16	50	16	66	113
Further Examination, Untried, &c., . . .	26	9	391	144	417	153	570	475
Total, . .	169	98	3,864	1,196	4,033	1,294	.	.
	267		5,060		.	.	5,327	7,088

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Workhouse Offenders, 1856, included in foregoing.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years old.		Total.			Total in 1855.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Workhouse Offenders, .	5	.	185	45	190	45	235	442
On leaving Workhouse, .	2	.	110	5	112	5	117	148
Total, . .	7	.	295	50	302	50	352	590
	7		345		352			

No. 16.—Re-committals of Juveniles in 1856.

How often Re-committed in 1856.	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Total.				Gross Total in	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		1856.	1855.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Once, ...	5	3	6	7	273	72	64	29	278	75	70	36	459	594
Twice, ...	3	.	.	2	67	26	31	9	70	26	31	11	138	291
Three times, . . .	.	.	1	.	33	14	12	7	33	14	13	7	67	140
Four times and upwards,	.	.	1	1	13	5	29	4	13	5	30	5	53	351
Totals, Males, .	8	.	8	.	386	.	136	.	394	.	144	.		
Totals, Females, .	.	3	.	10	.	117	.	49	.	120	.	59		
Totals, Criminals,	.	11	.	.	.	503	.	.	.	514	.	.		
Totals, Vagrants, .	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	185	.	.	.	203	717	1,376
Total No. of *individuals* committed in 1856—compiled from Table, No. XVI., . .	86	29	57	48	2,355	714	604	199	2,441	743	661	247		
	115		105		3,069		803		3,184		908			
	220				3,872				4,092					

No. 17.—Committals of Individual Juveniles in 1856.

Ages.	In Prison once in 1856.				In Prison twice in 1856.				In Prison three times in 1856.				In Prison four times in 1856.				In Prison five times and upwards in 1856.				Total No. of individual Juveniles committed in 1856.			
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	78	26	49	38	5	3	6	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	86	29	57	48
Above 10 and under 17 years, . . .	1,969	597	468	150	273	72	64	29	67	26	31	9	33	14	12	7	13	5	29	4	2,355	714	604	199
Total Males, .	2,047	.	517	.	278	.	70	.	70	.	31	.	33	.	13	.	13	.	30	.	2,441	.	661	.
Total Females,	.	623	.	188	.	75	.	36	.	26	.	11	.	14	.	7	.	5	.	5	.	743	.	247
Total Males & Females,	2,670		705		253		106		96		42		47		20		18		35		3,184		908	
	3,375				459				138				67				53				4,092			

In the committals the females were 24·29 per cent., or nearly *one-fourth* of the whole; whereas in 1855 they were only 20·41 per cent., or *one-fifth;* it thus appearing that amongst juveniles, as well as in the total number of prisoners, the proportion of females has increased. In the subjoined classes of ages and offences the proportion of females was—ten years and under, 36·7 per cent.; above ten, and under seventeen years, 23·63 per cent.; vagrants, 25·76 per cent.; criminals, 23·78 per cent.

In 1856, as compared with 1855, there was a decrease in *male* offences of 1,608, or 28·5 per cent.; in *female*, of 153, or 10·57 per cent.; and in the total of both sexes, of 1,761, or 24·84 per cent. As has been shown before, the greatest proportionate reduction was in the ages of ten years and under.

In vagrancy and workhouse offences the reduction has been very remarkable, especially as regards the former offence, for in 1856 the vagrants were only 25·77 per cent. of the whole, against 34·09 per cent. in 1855, having numerically decreased by nearly one-half.

The re-committals of prisoners under seventeen years of age, in 1856, amounted to but 717—viz., 514 males and 203 females; in 1855 they numbered 814 males and 562 females—in all 1,376. A reference to Table XV. shows that the number of committals at ten years and under, in 1856, was 267, including 139 vagrants; and between ten and seventeen years of age, 5,060, including 1,231 vagrants; but Table XVI., which exhibits the number of *individuals* committed in the same period, shows that the 267 committals under ten years of age, owing to the fact of the re-committal within the year of the same parties, include but 220 persons; and the 5,060 between ten and seventeen, only 3.872 individuals. Thus it appears that the 5,327 committals under seventeen years of age included but 4,092 persons, of whom 3,375 were but once committed in 1856, and 717 individuals twice and upwards.

We would also draw attention to the following table, showing how many times each of the prisoners under twenty-one years of age, committed in 1856, had been in gaol from the time of their first committal in *any* year; but owing to the nature of this table having been somewhat misunderstood by some of the local authorities, and the records on the subject being defective in many gaols, we cannot vouch for its accuracy.

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No. 18.—Special Return, showing the Total Number of Times each of the Juveniles committed to this Gaol, in the Year 1856, has been in any Gaol from their first committal *in any year* to the present time, so far as can be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

How many Times Committed to Gaol.	Criminals.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once,	4,416	1,646	536	184
Twice,	624	394	108	118
Three times,	274	188	45	63
Four times,	164	88	49	58
Five times,	103	71	18	38
Six times,	65	51	9	26
Seven to Eleven times,	106	41	26	30
Twelve to Sixteen times,	40	20	18	12
Seventeen to Twenty times,	19	3	11	6
Twenty-one to Twenty-six times and upwards,	14	1	34	5
Total individuals committed in 1856,	5,825	2,503	854	540

No. 19.—Sentences of Transportation and Penal Servitude of Juveniles in 1856.

	Above 10 and under 17 Years of Age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1855.
Transportation for 15 years,	3	1	4	–
Penal Servitude for 14 years,	1	–	1	–
„ for 6 years,	5	–	5	12
„ for 4 years,	30	2	32	58
	39	3	42	70
Total,	42			

No. 20.—Sentences of Juveniles to Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment in 1856.

	Males.	Females.
10 years old and under,	2	1
Above 10 and under 17 years of Age,	9	2
Total,	11	3
Total in 1856,	14	
Total in 1855,	56	

No. 21.—Sentences of Juveniles for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1856.

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Terms of Imprisonment.	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Total.			Total in 1855.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals and Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
3 Years and above 2,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
2 Years and above 18 months,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	7
18 Months and above 12,	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	14	.	14	16
12 Months and above 9,	1	.	.	.	41	6	.	.	42	6	48	70
9 Months and above 6,	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	13	1	14	25
6 Months and above 3,	1	2	.	.	85	27	.	.	86	29	115	135
3 Months and above 2,	11	1	.	.	283	91	1	1	295	93	388	408
2 Months and above 1,	2	4	.	.	239	74	5	1	246	79	325	543
1 Month and above 14 days,	11	6	11	18	690	193	280	118	992	335	1,327	2,030
14 Days and above 7,	16	1	43	29	388	140	523	127	970	297	1,267	1,797
7 Days and above 48 hours,	12	2	15	13	366	113	102	28	495	156	651	747
48 Hours,	6	.	1	5	142	24	14	8	163	37	200	245
24 Hours,	7	.	2	2	80	42	20	2	109	46	155	219
Total Males,	67	.	72	.	2,345	.	945	.	3,429	.		
Total Females,	.	16	.	67	.	711	.	285	.	1,079		
Total Males and Females,	83		139		3,056		1,230		4,508		4,508	6,242

No. 22.—Sentences of Juveniles for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1856.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Days of 24 hours, represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	992	335	1,327	37,156
14 Days and above 7,	970	297	1,267	17,738
7 Days and above 48 hours,	495	156	651	4,557
48 Hours,	163	37	200	400
24 Hours,	109	46	155	155
	2,729	871	3,600	60,006

It is to be observed that there were four juveniles sentenced to transportation, and one to penal servitude for fourteen years, during 1856, but none in 1855; and that, on the other hand, the number of sentences to penal servitude for shorter periods was only 32 in 1856, against 58 in 1855. Of the 4,508 sentences to ordinary terms of imprisonment, *i.e.*, in county and borough gaols, only 700 of males and 208 of females—in all 908—were for longer *periods than one month;* whereas 2,729 males and 871 females, in all 3,600, four-fifths, or 79·85 per cent. of the whole 4,508, were under sentences varying *from twenty-four hours to one month;* and the average length of imprisonment under sentence for *each* of these 3,600 juveniles, taking the maximum of time mentioned under each heading, was only sixteen days and sixteen hours, or less even than in 1855 by eighteen hours.

Thirty-fifth Report.

town or county in which the gaol to which they were committed is situated; 37·2 per cent., or more than *one-third,* were strangers to the locality.

In the state of education on committal there has been a decided improvement, those who could read and write having been 3 per cent. *more*, and the wholly illiterate 5 per cent. *less* in 1856 than in 1855. Under the other headings there has been no material change, and therefore we conclude this Report with a recapitulation of the statement which we made last year, the figures merely being changed.—"In previous Reports the question of the expediency of establishing juvenile reformatories was so fully discussed that we do not consider it necessary to re-state the arguments in favour of such establishments. We would merely point to the figures and analyses which we have given, as showing, that although the numbers are diminished, yet that no less than 5,327 children were committed to prison during the last year; that a large proportion of them were wholly illiterate, whilst many others had barely acquired the first rudiments of education; that the terms of imprisonment were too short to render it possible to impart any real educational instruction to the great majority of them; that many, especially vagrants, continue to use the gaol as their home, and to return to it in the evening of the very day on which they have been set at liberty; and that unless youthful offenders can be kept under restraint sufficiently long to enable instruction and reformation to take deep root, it is idle to expect much—if any—improvement in this class of the criminal population."

JAMES CORRY CONNELLAN.
FELTON F. W. HERVEY.

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TABLE I.—NUMBER of COMMITTALS to the several County and Town Gaols from

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED.																					
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	25	14	32	7	.	.	148	158	453	365	7	3	12	3	13	3	48	55	67	71	202	505
Armagh,	18	26	7	2	.	.	34	40	135	149	4	3	.	.	2	.	18	20	17	5	148	174
Carlow,	21	17	8	1	1	.	14	33	31	29	1	2	1	.	4	3	36	21	41	15	97	13
Cavan,	11	14	17	2	.	.	13	18	109	17	11	6	2	.	3	2	11	4	1	3	88	66
Clare,	9	9	27	22	.	.	22	21	59	37	12	8	5	.	12	2	2	2	9	18	15	15
Cork County,	131	77	37	2	2	.	120	112	304	168	9	9	7	9	51	41	47	2	118	8	35	14
,, City,	75	117	6	11	.	.	159	52	242	601	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	35	157	31	.	.
Donegal,	8	10	29	2	.	.	3	8	152	28	11	14	51	19	1	.	1	3	8	8	45	44
Down,	36	19	57	2	.	.	25	20	114	82	18	7	.	.	6	3	4	2	7	8	55	41
Dublin County,	19	12	6	3	1	.	69	55	294	317	9	19	1	.	1	.	6	30	140	183	105	179
Dublin City :																						
Richmond B.,	129	.	60	.	1	.	773	.	909	.	38	.	10	.	7	.	43	138	778	.	492	.
Grangegorman P.	.	127	.	9	.	.	.	632	.	2,617	.	49	.	.	.	76	.	.	.	1,630	.	1,926
Fermanagh,	10	10	41	4	.	.	12	12	73	28	11	2	3	.	.	4	10	.	2	2	49	36
Galway County,	29	6	16	13	.	.	48	18	104	37	9	6	3	3	4	4	5	.	9	16	7	15
,, Town,	1	1	4	.	.	.	39	31	93	90	3	1	.	1	7	1	.	4	7	12	49	89
Kerry,	29	25	13	1	.	.	38	30	179	80	.	3	2	2	22	7	.	5	26	16	72	19
Kildare, Naas,	23	16	21	.	1	.	32	32	45	122	2	3	1	.	2	.	19	79	9	2	50	68
,, Athy,	15	21	3	.	.	.	21	22	69	96	4	.	.	.	.	1	14	12	10	1	59	51
Kilkenny County,	19	10	11	3	.	.	38	27	54	12	20	8	2	.	4	5	22	6	38	12	40	2
,, City,	23	11	12	1	.	.	92	110	1	.	3	1	.	1	8	2	.	14	33	213	76	201
King's County,	21	11	23	.	.	.	25	39	83	20	16	6	.	.	7	8	.	6	12	3	46	12
Leitrim,	9	9	16	.	.	.	5	2	98	20	2	3	3	1	1	.	.	1	5	4	40	12
Limerick County,	7	1	31	21	.	.	47	52	109	66	11	15	2	.	15	13	10	.	51	13	35	3
,, City,	20	21	5	4	.	.	459	266	216	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	86	46	701	427
Londonderry,	28	30	18	1	.	.	25	40	76	81	9	3	10	2	1	.	9	16	4	9	122	202
Longford,	13	12	6	.	.	.	8	21	77	20	6	1	1	.	10	7	5	20	4	57	102	26
Louth,	16	9	1	6	.	.	15	9	39	102	15	5	.	1	2	.	31	13	2	.	86	126
Drogheda,	11	11	3	1	.	.	19	13	13	16	3	6	.	.	.	.	2	16	1	17	42	64
Mayo,	41	23	160	9	.	.	.	1	234	41	22	19	32	11	3	5	1	3	4	8	52	20
Meath,	16	14	3	1	.	.	19	18	46	41	12	7	.	2	6	4	.	22	13	3	28	10
Monaghan,	21	13	10	3	.	.	4	11	69	54	10	4	2	1	14	.	8	1	10	1	175	71
Queen's County,	26	19	48	7	.	.	28	30	81	25	7	.	.	.	2	8	5	28	1	3	73	17
Roscommon,	10	15	27	1	.	.	12	8	72	51	13	3	1	.	1	6	6	4	.	12	33	12
Sligo,	7	14	14	2	1	.	5	7	77	16	8	6	14	3	2	2	17	4	10	20	46	16
Tip., Nenagh,	28	8	49	.	1	1	60	40	86	42	.	.	3	.	32	5	10	.	64	21	230	81
Tip., Clonmel,	54	30	30	2	.	.	170	109	210	181	15	8	4	.	68	9	2	15	92	26	389	40
Tyrone,	25	19	.	4	.	.	13	19	197	67	2	1	32	12	3	1	3	11	11	60	66	46
Waterford County,	36	32	15	.	.	.	30	39	41	37	4	.	4	.	6	2	.	6	26	22	6	15
,, City,	10	6	3	2	.	.	24	13	40	93	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	24	41	250	433
Westmeath,	21	11	33	1	.	.	10	13	140	39	8	1	.	.	18	12	.	23	13	122	120	38
Wexford,	23	32	24	1	.	.	36	79	91	30	14	8	5	3	6	6	1	26	19	47	63	12
Wicklow,	23	13	6	3	.	.	22	26	57	40	8	6	.	.	8	3	.	5	6	2	60	7
Total Males,	1,097	.	932	.	8	.	2,736	.	5,572	.	361	.	213	.	352	.	400	712	1,935	.	4,449	.
Total Females,	.	895	.	154	.	1	.	2,286	.	6,056	.	246	.	74	.	245	.	.	.	2,791	.	5,148
Total M. and F.	1,992		1,086		9		5,022		11,628		607		287		597		1,112		4,726		9,597	

the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Not Convicted, Untried, &c.												Total Committals, exclusive of Debtors.		Average daily Number of Criminal Prisoners confined.		Highest Number confined at any one time.		Lowest Number confined at any one time.		Average daily Number in Hospital.	
Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For further Examination.		Untried Prisoners on 31st Dec., 1856.											
Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	72	49	13	9	1,151	1,190	103	57	138	83	57	38	1	1·3
7	5	1	3	2	.	.	.	66	61	9	4	488	472	37	40	54	56	25	26	2·2	3·4
3	5	1	1	1	.	3	1	30	23	9	5	323	148	17·8	15·5	31	27	14	10	0·1	1·1
1	5	3	7	1	2	7	.	55	24	14	11	351	177	36	19	59	31	21	11	1	1
.	.	1	.	11	9	6	3	46	29	8	1	246	174	48	40	71	52	20	30	1	1
14	15	8	5	1	.	.	.	27	14	36	15	949	489	146	107	187	121	104	94	8	7
16	26	5	12	.	1	.	.	2	.	15	7	716	858	90	78	118	105	65	60	3	3
11	13	.	1	3	.	2	1	11	5	29	1	368	154	55	16·2	80	51	43	6	1	.
9	5	5	6	1	1	1	2	51	42	6	3	397	241	45	27	90	46	30	18	3	3·5
4	7	3	3	4	4	5	1	38	19	11	2	746	804	65·7	46·1	95	81	45	26	5·5	7·9
62	.	22	.	39	.	22	.	183	.	29	.	3,735	.	245	.	310	.	185	.	25	.
.	46	.	35	.	21	.	11	.	172	.	14	.	7,363	.	292	.	390	.	240	.	15
1	5	1	3	5	1	3	.	57	25	5	3	283	135	34	19	53	31	21	12	5	6
.	.	7	.	.	.	4	5	9	11	18	5	272	139	42	21	47	31	22	26	2	2
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	46	21	6	1	259	249	15·4	12·6	38	19	6	9	.	.
3	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	46	31	13	7	449	229	39·9	28·4	56	38	32	23	2	3
6	8	6	6	12	.	2	1	22	18	8	3	340	279	36·7	18·3	39	44	22	6	0·4	0·1
3	3	4	3	1	.	2	15	23	24	6	4	246	241	19·9	19·3	43	24	8	6	.	.
4	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	25	12	6	6	291	104	39	22	44	31	28	16	1	0·5
4	3	.	4	4	.	.	.	177	82	5	5	452	634	12	18	34	20	17	6	.	.
2	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	28	13	18	2	295	114	34	20	64	37	19	7	1	1
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	7	8	4	234	62	22·8	13·2	49	20	11	7	2	1·1
.	.	1	.	3	2	6	4	54	36	18	7	400	233	58	32	72	41	41	28	1	3
5	11	11	4	6	.	4	.	901	661	11	4	2,467	1,542	71·1	40·7	96	60	47	36	3	2
1	4	3	1	.	.	5	1	64	51	2	6	393	431	49·9	37·1	57	57	31	26	0·5	0·5
7	5	5	1	1	.	.	.	137	28	1	.	403	178	20·4	19·5	31	24	10	13	3·4	4·3
2	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	42	16	4	1	269	279	24	24	25	37	14	15	.	.
3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	16	5	.	162	148	11·6	10	24	12	9	6	0·5	1·8
7	13	11	16	51	14	93	25	61	103	14	16	789	324	71	42	101	49	40	38	2·3	2·7
4	14	3	1	1	1	2	3	28	13	8	4	211	136	16·5	22·5	27	25	6	20	1·3	4·8
5	4	.	.	3	1	2	1	25	12	11	5	370	181	31	26	43	32	20	21	4	3
12	11	10	6	17	6	19	4	18	6	10	2	385	144	38	23	44	32	28	12	1	1
4	2	3	.	3	.	2	.	20	.	10	4	221	114	30	31	44	38	14	22	.	.
4	4	3	3	5	.	25	.	31	22	12	4	285	119	33·2	22 5	56	22	25	18	4	4
4	3	12	2	8	1	108	4	41	12	15	4	751	225	84·6	35·6	181	51	55	24	3·8	3·4
16	6	.	3	1	.	.	.	217	133	33	14	1,316	561	105	54·5	131	80	82	39	2·3	2·2
8	4	7	2	1	.	7	1	26	17	11	5	423	253	44	29·4	68	36	23	24	0·8	0·7
9	3	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	190	159	30·4	29·2	34	50	17	19	1·8	1·4
2	34	3	.	2	6	.	.	36	.	10	5	426	633	23	28	38	40	7	16	.	.
1	4	.	1	.	.	.	2	46	26	17	3	450	273	40·8	28·2	45	45	29	22	0·8	1·3
4	10	2	3	6	5	.	2	78	25	20	16	418	279	68	47·6	85	62	54	33	2·2	2·8
5	6	1	3	4	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	209	111	18	15·5	33	18	8	10	.	0·8
262	.	153	.	206	.	333	.	2,922	.	486	.	23,129	.	2052·7	.	2,935	.	1,355	.	96·9	.
.	305	.	140	.	79	.	87	.	1,859	.	218	.	20,584	.	1527·9	.	2,149	.	1,119	.	97·6
567		293		285		420		4,781		704		43,713		3580·6		5,084		2,474		194·5	

	M.	F.	Total.
Convicted, . . .	18,767	17,396	36,663
Not Convicted and Untried, .	4,362	2,688	7,050
Total, . . .	23,129	20,584	43,713

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED (EXCLUSIVE OF VAGRANTS.)															
	Committed in 1856.										Number of				Committed	
	Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times and upwards		Individuals.		Committals.		Once.		Twice.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	761	512	69	100	11	36	8	15	6	22	855	685	995	1,058	53	57	7	2
Armagh,	337	325	7	15	4	5	2	1	3	4	353	350	386	394	12	5	.	.
Carlow,	183	92	14	3	3	.	2	.	1	.	203	95	235	98	41	15	.	.
Cavan,	226	113	13	6	4	.	.	.	1	.	244	119	269	125	1	3	.	.
Clare,	48	18	14	8	11	8	9	4	4	8	86	46	165	114	5	7	2	1
Cork County,	623	289	21	28	21	14	3	5	1	5	669	341	745	432	29	6	13	1
„ City,	377	586	24	38	19	17	6	9	3	6	429	658	521	731	36	24	10	2
Donegal,	260	78	16	10	.	3	1	1	1	2	278	94	304	125	8	8	.	.
Down,	293	149	12	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	305	160	317	174	5	6	1	1
Dublin County,	476	291	21	26	4	16	1	9	1	19	503	361	541	585	106	119	6	14
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,†	1,947	.	196	.	42	.	14	.	7	.	2,207	.	2,600	.	284	.	63	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,585	.	463	.	215	.	124	.	255	.	2,642	.	5,436	.	276	.	50
Fermanagh,	193	84	5	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	200	89	209	96	2	2	.	.
Galway County,	147	57	10	8	6	6	5	4	4	3	172	58	225	102	.	.	3	2
„ Town,	144	94	13	9	4	5	1	7	2	6	164	121	200	214	7	10	.	1
Kerry,	288	111	17	10	8	9	1	1	2	1	316	132	360	167	24	11	1	1
Kildare, Naas,	262	134	5	33	1	4	.	1	.	5	268	177	275	241	7	2	1	.
„ Athy,	170	85	9	18	3	14	.	4	.	2	182	123	197	191	6	1	2	.
Kilkenny County,	206	59	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	211	63	216	67	36	10	1	1
„ City,	206	275	3	3	3	8	2	6	.	.	214	290	229	327	29	128	.	10
King's,	209	70	6	3	2	4	.	2	.	.	217	79	227	96	10	3	1	.
Leitrim,	147	19	9	3	2	2	1	4	.	.	159	28	175	47	5	4	.	.
Limerick County,	255	169	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	261	170	267	171	44	11	2	1
„ City,	668	390	210	120	65	39	34	16	4	1	931	566	1,443	816	40	21	14	8
Londonderry,	232	141	21	42	7	9	2	6	2	12	264	210	314	359	4	7	.	1
Longford,	193	57	16	13	5	.	2	1	.	.	216	71	248	87	4	16	.	5
Louth,	171	42	18	11	2	5	.	9	1	15	192	82	218	258	2	.	.	.
Drogheda,	84	34	6	12	3	3	1	.	.	5	94	54	109	111	1	13	.	2
Mayo,	465	57	22	9	9	6	3	4	.	3	499	79	548	129	4	8	.	.
Meath,	134	56	9	7	.	2	.	3	.	.	143	68	152	97	13	3	.	.
Monaghan,	270	93	9	5	3	.	1	3	1	6	284	112	314	157	10	1	.	.
Queen's,	250	70	18	12	4	4	.	.	.	.	272	86	298	106	1	3	.	.
Roscommon,	165	62	7	12	.	2	.	1	.	.	172	77	179	96	.	12	.	.
Sligo,	181	50	7	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	188	57	195	66	10	18	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	421	105	18	9	3	2	4	.	2	4	448	120	499	178	43	15	9	3
Tipperary, Clonmel,	883	268	12	24	10	1	5	15	.	.	910	308	957	379	80	22	6	2
Tyrone,	332	144	10	9	.	1	.	1	.	.	342	155	352	169	7	35	.	5
Waterford County,	49	71	28	17	5	4	7	2	.	.	89	94	148	125	18	14	1	1
„ City,	244	91	15	4	14	2	.	3	3	47	276	147	349	547	24	34	.	2
Westmeath,	362	109	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	368	112	373	115	11	40	1	16
Wexford,	262	136	12	13	1	2	.	.	.	1	275	152	289	171	17	10	1	12
Wicklow,	185	77	2	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	187	87	189	93	6	2	.	.
Total Males,	13,310	.	940	.	282	.	115	.	49	.	14,696	.	16,832	.	1,095	.	145	.
Total Females,	.	7,233	.	1,137	.	454	.	262	.	432	.	9,518	.	15,105	.	982	.	145
Total Males & Females,	20,543		2,077		736		377		481		24,214		31,937		2,077		290	

* The total "not convicted" returned from Belfast Gaol, viz., 89 males and 61 females, includes 15 males and 12 females

† The number returned as committed "once only" to Richmond Bridewell, City of Dublin, includes 138 deserters and

1856, and the number of times each of them was committed within the year, &c., by Sexes

VAGRANTS.										NOT CONVICTED, UNTRIED, &c.													
in 1856.						Number of				Committed in 1856.										Number of			
Three times.		Four times.		Five times and upwards		Individuals.		Committals.		Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times and upwards		Individuals.		Committals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	2	.	1	.	.	60	62	67	71	74	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	49	*89	61
.	.	.	.	1	.	13	5	17	5	75	62	2	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	79	67	85	73
.	.	.	.	.	.	41	15	41	15	47	33	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	34	47	35
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	71	43	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	46	81	49
.	3	.	.	.	.	7	11	9	18	21	12	13	6	5	.	.	2	2	2	41	22	72	42
13	.	6	.	.	.	61	7	118	8	67	38	4	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	74	41	86	49
4	1	3	.	6	.	109	27	157	31	31	34	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	34	39	38	46
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	8	56	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	21	56	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	7	8	71	59	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	59	73	59
4	3	1	2	1	2	118	140	140	183	65	32	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	34	65	36
22	.	13	.	37	.	419	.	778	.	353	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	355	.	357	.
.	31	.	24	.	123	.	504	.	1,630	.	204	.	20	.	11	.	5	.	.	.	240	.	297
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	70	33	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	35	72	37
1	4	.	.	.	.	4	6	9	16	38	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	21	38	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	11	7	12	52	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	23	52	23
.	1	.	.	.	.	25	13	26	16	23	22	8	8	2	1	2	.	2	1	37	32	63	46
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	9	2	44	20	6	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	50	25	56	36
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	10	1	36	43	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	37	46	39	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	37	11	38	12	29	23	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	24	37	25
.	7	1	6	.	4	30	155	33	213	177	58	2	1	.	.	1	6	1	2	181	67	190	94
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	12	3	56	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	15	56	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	5	4	50	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	11	54	11
1	.	.	.	.	.	47	12	51	13	82	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	49	82	49
6	3	.	.	.	.	60	32	86	46	680	526	129	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	809	603	938	680
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	4	9	46	42	8	6	3	3	1	.	.	.	58	51	75	63
.	.	.	3	.	3	4	27	4	57	133	32	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	33	151	34
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	42	21	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	45	21	49	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	1	17	48	18	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	19	52	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	4	8	221	173	5	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	228	179	237	187
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	13	3	42	31	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	43	32	46	36
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	10	1	46	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	23	46	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	83	32	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	84	33	86	35
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	42	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	6	42	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	19	10	20	73	33	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	76	33	80	33
1	.	.	.	.	.	53	18	64	21	186	22	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	187	24	188	26
.	.	.	.	.	.	86	24	92	26	263	152	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	265	154	267	156
.	2	1	1	.	1	8	44	11	60	58	25	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	27	60	29
2	2	.	.	.	.	21	17	26	22	16	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	12	16	12
.	1	.	.	.	.	24	37	24	41	53	41	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	43	53	45
.	6	.	3	.	4	12	69	13	122	60	36	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	36	64	36
.	3	.	1	.	.	18	26	19	47	98	41	3	8	2	.	.	1	.	.	103	50	110	61
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	14	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	11	14	11
54	.	25	.	45	.	1,364	.	1,935	.	3,792	.	218	.	22	.	7	.	5	.	4,044	.	4,362	.
.	69	.	41	.	137	.	1,374	.	2,791	.	2,182	.	161	.	23	.	17	.	7	.	2,390	.	2,688
123		66		182		2,738		4726		5,974		379		45		24		12		6,434		7,050	

not convicted under committals in 1856 for certain offences, but who were subsequently found guilty under other committals.
492 drunkards, whose re-committals were not recorded.

TABLE III.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried*

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES — FELONS. Transportation for: Death	Life	15 Years	Other Periods	Penal Servitude for: Life	14 Years	10 Years	6 Years	4 Years	Other Periods
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Antrim,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	1 4	. .
Armagh,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Carlow,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 3	. .
Cavan,	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. 1	. .
Clare,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Cork County,	1 .	1 .	1 .	7 .	. .	. .	. .	11 3	17 12	3 1
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	4 1	. .	. .	. .	1 .	5 2	. .
Donegal,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .
Down,	. 1	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 .	6 1	. .
Dublin County,	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 .	6 1	. .
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	. .	1 .	3 .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	2 .	28 .	. .
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 15	. .
Fermanagh,	. .	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 4	. .
Galway County,	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 1	. .
„ Town,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kerry,	. .	2 .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	4 10	. .
Kildare, Naas,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 1	. .
„ Athy,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 1	. .
Kilkenny County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	3 1	1 .
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 1	. .
King's,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	3 1	1 1
Leitrim,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 4	. .
Limerick County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. 1	. .
„ City,	. .	. .	2 .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 2	. .
Londonderry,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 .	1 .	. .
Longford,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 1	. .
Louth, Dundalk,	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 1	. .
„ Drogheda,	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 2	. .
Mayo,	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 3	. .
Meath,	. .	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	1 2	3 3	. .
Monaghan,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 1	. .
Queen's,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .
Roscommon,	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 2	. .
Sligo,	1 .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2 .	. .	5 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 3	. .
Tipperary, Clonmel,	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7 1	. .
Tyrone,	. .	1 .	. .	1 1	. .	. .	. .	2 .	5 .	. .
Waterford County,	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10 2	1 6	. .
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 1	. .
Westmeath,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 .	. .
Wexford,	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 8	. .
Wicklow,	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	4 1	1 2
Total Males,	6 .	9 .	19 .	23 .	. .	1 .	. .	41 .	141 .	6 .
Total Females,	1 .	. .	. .	2 .	1 .	. .	1 .	6 .	101 .	4 .
Total Males and Females,	7	9	19	25	1	1	1	47	242	10
		53			302					

&c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and also of those in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

FELONS.

| Imprisonment for | | |

TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES — MISDEMEANANTS. Penal Servitude for: Transportation for Life		6 Years.		4 Years.		Other Periods.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	4	2	1
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	20	.	1	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	5	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	4	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	2	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	16	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	2	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
Total Males,	5	.	2	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	4	.	75	.	54	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	12	.	7
Total Males and Females,	5		2		21						17		7		87		61	
	5		23															

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.																		CRIMINAL LUNATICS.	
Imprisonment for																			
6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.		Imprisonment Unlimited.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	.	5	1	2	2	3	3	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	8	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.
3	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	1	1	.
7	.	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	21	2	.	.
7	7	2	3	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	27	22	.	.
4	.	7	.	9	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	37	2	2	.
.	1	.	.	1	6	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	11	.	.
6	1	3	.	4	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	2	.	.
4	2	2	.	28	.	22	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	58	2	.	.
1	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	1	.
16	.	10	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	1	.
.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.
9	3	2	1	10	.	5	.	4	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	4	.	.
2	1	7	7	6	5	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	16	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	14	1	.	.
1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	21	.	1	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	4	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.
8	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	1	.	.
14	3	8	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	3	.	.
6	.	3	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
5	3	6	6	4	2	5	4	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	21	.	.
1	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.
5	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
8	1	16	3	12	1	36	.	.	.	6	3	8	.	11	1	62	.	161	10	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
4	3	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.
5	.	.	1	6	1	7	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	25	4	48	7	.	.
7	1	1	.	10	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.
4	.	2	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	1	.
8	.	9	.	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	57	.	2	1
8	.	9	.	3	1	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	2	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	5	.	.
1	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
1	1	3	.	6	.	7	.	10	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	40	1	.	.
4	.	3	.	4	1	5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	3	.	.
169	.	126	.	144	.	169	.	33	.	39	.	17	.	14	.	107	.	985	.	9	.
.	33	.	28	.	25	.	25	.	4	.	7	.	1	.	2	.	10	.	168	.	1
202		154		169		194		37		46		18		16		117		1,153		10	
1,125																					

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but

SUMMARY

OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Imprisonment for: 2 Years and above 18 Months.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.	TOTAL.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Antrim,	. .	2 .	. .	11 7	61 42	20 17	33 58	17 26	3 6	. .	1 .	. 2	148 158
Armagh,	. .	. .	1 .	2 5	3 11	5 6	11 10	4 2	2 3	. .	. .	. .	34 40
Carlow,	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 .	2 2	4 14	2 11	3 5	. 1	1 .	. .	14 33
Cavan,	. .	. .	. .	. 2	4 5	1 3	5 4	1 3	2 1	. .	. .	. .	13 18
Clare,	. .	. .	. .	1 2	5 1	3 .	6 13	3 3	3 1	1 1	. .	. .	22 21
Cork County,	. .	. .	. .	5 1	22 17	25 23	46 39	11 22	9 10	1 .	1 .	. .	120 112
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. .	49 16	31 9	33 22	20 5	24 .	1 .	1 .	. .	159 52
Donegal,	. .	. .	. .	. 1	2 2	. 2	1 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 8
Down,	. .	. .	. .	1 .	5 3	3 2	7 7	5 4	4 4	. .	. .	. .	25 20
Dublin County,	. .	. .	. .	5 5	16 13	20 15	17 8	9 6	2 7	. 1	. .	. .	69 55
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	. .	. .	2 .	17 .	83 .	168 .	216 .	129 .	87 .	60 .	11 .	. .	773 .
Grangegorman P.,	. .	. .	. .	. 27	. 49	. 145	. 161	. 117	. 87	. 36	. 10	. .	. 632
Fermanagh,	2 .	. .	. .	1 1	1 2	2 2	3 4	3 .	. 3	. .	. .	. .	12 12
Galway County,	. .	. .	. 1	2 1	12 3	16 5	10 6	4 2	4 .	. .	. .	. .	48 18
„ Town,	. .	. .	. .	3 4	13 6	4 7	12 8	4 2	3 5	. .	. .	. .	39 32
Kerry,	. .	. .	. .	2 1	9 10	10 5	11 6	4 7	2 1	. .	. .	. .	38 30
Kildare, Naas,	. .	. .	. .	. .	9 6	6 9	11 9	6 6	2 2	. .	. .	. 1	34 33
„ Athy,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	1 2	9 9	5 5	6 4	. .	. .	. .	21 22
Kilkenny County,	. .	. .	. .	. 1	5 5	7 3	13 9	6 5	7 4	. .	. .	. .	38 27
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. .	20 21	18 22	16 25	20 28	18 10	. 4	. .	. .	92 110
King's,	. .	. .	. .	. 2	7 13	9 19	6 5	3 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25 39
Leitrim,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 2	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 2
Limerick County,	. .	. .	. .	2 .	10 17	7 4	21 20	3 8	4 3	. .	. .	. .	47 52
„ City,	. .	1 .	1 .	21 8	44 32	84 37	83 62	78 44	86 57	24 21	32 5	. .	459 266
Londonderry,	. .	. .	. .	. 1	10 10	5 8	4 6	2 12	4 3	. .	. .	. .	25 40
Longford,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	1 3	2 7	3 5	2 2	. .	. 1	. .	8 21
Louth, Dundalk,	. .	. .	. .	2 .	6 5	. .	4 1	1 1	1 2	1 .	. .	. .	15 9
„ Drogheda,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	12 4	3 4	4 2	. .	. .	. .	19 13
Mayo,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. 1
Meath,	. .	. .	. .	1 .	2 1	1 .	6 9	6 4	2 4	1 .	. .	. .	19 18
Monaghan,	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	1 1	1 5	2 4	1 .	. .	. .	. .	4 11
Queen's,	. .	. .	. .	4 2	5 5	6 4	6 9	1 5	4 5	1 .	1 .	. .	28 30
Roscommon,	. .	. .	. .	1 .	5 2	. 4	2 3	. 2	. 1	. .	. .	. .	12 8
Sligo,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	1 .	2 2	3 2	1 .	. .	. .	. .	5 7
Tipperary, Nenagh,	. .	. .	. .	7 2	23 23	7 6	8 5	9 4	6 .	. .	. .	. .	60 40
Tipperary, Clonmel,	. .	. .	. .	2 3	59 26	25 18	52 39	12 11	16 9	4 1	. 2	. .	170 109
Tyrone,	. .	. .	. .	. 2	1 5	3 3	4 4	3 3	2 1	. .	. 1	. .	13 19
Waterford County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 3	8 4	8 10	5 8	4 14	. .	. .	. .	30 39
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. 2	1 3	3 .	12 5	. 2	5 1	. .	. .	3 .	24 13
Westmeath,	. .	. .	. .	2 1	3 1	1 3	3 3	1 4	. 1	. .	. .	. .	10 13
Wexford,	. .	. .	. .	2 6	9 15	6 6	12 15	1 16	5 19	1 1	. 1	. .	36 79
Wicklow,	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 .	1 2	7 7	1 3	5 13	1 1	1 .	. .	22 26
Total Males,	2 .	3 .	4 .	94 .	512 .	512 .	727 .	394 .	342 .	93 .	49 .	3 .	2,788 .
Total Females,	. .	. .	. 4	. 87	. 382	. 491	. 637	. 395	. 291	. 68	. 20	. 3	. 2,288
Total M. and F.	2	3	8	181	894	913	1,364	789	633	164	69	6	5,026

5,026

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS.																						DANGEROUS LUNATICS	
Imprisonment for																				TOTAL.			
12 Months and above 9.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.				Imprisonment Unlimited.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	12	.	25	7	72	12	145	51	115	114	78	178	1	2	4	.	.	.	1	1	453	365	7	3
.	.	.	.	4	20	17	10	68	56	30	24	16	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	149	4	3
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	11	7	7	8	7	10	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	31	29	1	2
.	.	.	.	2	.	27	2	28	3	25	6	22	5	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	109	17	11	6
.	.	.	1	1	1	9	3	18	12	16	6	14	14	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	59	37	12	8
.	.	4	.	23	4	87	41	86	50	43	38	33	26	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	9	304	168	9	9
.	.	.	.	6	35	34	56	75	135	60	125	58	220	8	14	1	16	.	.	.	.	242	601	3	.
.	.	4	1	3	.	32	1	83	16	20	7	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	152	28	11	14
.	.	1	1	8	3	16	8	47	29	27	21	15	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	114	82	18	7
.	.	1	.	9	.	51	30	75	74	46	65	64	86	37	47	11	15	.	.	.	.	294	317	9	19
.	.	.	.	23	.	82	.	155	.	144	.	169	.	265	.	71	.	.	.	.	.	909	.	38	.
.	.	.	6	.	17	.	65	.	368	.	424	.	508	.	1,209	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	2,617	.	49
.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	31	8	21	12	11	3	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	73	28	11	2
.	.	.	.	6	3	20	8	54	21	15	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	37	9	6
.	.	2	.	8	4	9	3	25	29	15	18	16	16	15	11	3	9	.	.	.	.	93	90	3	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	22	3	68	39	43	15	38	23	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	179	80	.	3
.	.	.	.	1	2	5	1	8	5	9	11	23	101	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	47	122	2	3
.	.	.	.	.	3	5	2	18	13	6	17	33	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	69	96	4	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	12	.	21	8	9	2	9	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	54	12	20	8
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	12	28	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	20	16	6
.	1	.	.	1	.	28	7	48	4	7	.	13	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	20	2	3
.	.	.	1	4	1	8	7	66	33	14	9	15	13	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	109	66	11	15
.	.	4	1	42	14	72	8	36	22	30	20	21	17	17	10	4	16	.	.	.	.	226	108	.	.
.	.	1	1	.	2	7	9	39	19	18	29	11	17	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	76	81	9	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	25	7	18	9	11	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	77	20	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	8	18	13	14	12	49	1	16	1	1	.	.	.	.	39	102	15	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	4	1	.	6	9	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	16	3	6
.	.	.	.	6	1	46	4	101	16	39	10	32	7	4	.	7	2	.	.	.	1	235	41	22	19
.	.	.	2	.	.	7	4	16	10	6	5	13	18	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	46	41	12	7
.	.	3	1	2	1	9	6	31	18	9	9	11	17	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	69	54	10	4
.	.	2	.	2	1	16	2	21	5	18	6	17	10	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	81	25	7	.
.	.	.	.	2	29	18	1	35	19	8	2	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	72	51	13	3
.	.	.	.	3	2	16	1	29	8	16	5	12	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	16	8	6
.	.	.	2	7	.	15	7	28	11	22	10	12	12	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	86	43	.	.
1	.	3	.	.	6	28	24	63	65	37	20	67	58	2	4	5	4	.	.	4	.	210	181	15	8
.	.	1	.	5	2	24	14	101	39	37	5	23	2	2	2	4	2	.	.	1	1	198	67	2	1
.	1	2	.	1	1	6	2	8	9	12	7	12	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	37	4	.
2	.	2	.	.	1	2	2	7	12	8	3	14	47	4	21	1	7	.	.	.	.	40	93	1	.
.	.	.	.	5	.	26	8	53	11	25	6	17	10	8	2	2	.	.	.	4	2	140	39	8	1
.	.	2	.	1	1	15	.	29	11	15	2	24	16	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	91	30	14	8
.	1	1	.	.	2	17	1	10	4	9	10	18	17	.	3	.	1	.	.	2	1	57	40	8	6
3	.	46	.	205	.	895	.	1,826	.	1,041	.	991	.	387	.	136	.	4	.	52	.	5,586	.	361	.
.	3	.	17	.	165	.	358	.	1,281	.	1107	.	1,652	.	1,353	.	104	.	3	.	23	.	6,066	.	246
6		63		370		1,253		3,107		2,148		2,643		1,740		240		7		75		11,652		607	
11,652																									

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER REVENUE LAWS. Imprisonment for: 9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		Fine.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	12	3
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	5	4	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	9
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	.	2	.	42	5	.	2	4	8	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	51	19
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	10	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	3	.	28	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	32	11
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
Tyrone,	1	.	4	1	22	5	2	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	32	12
Waterford County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	5	3
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	2	.	20	.	135	.	4	.	17	.	5	.	5	.	18	.	7	.	213	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	2	.	31	.	5	.	21	.	7	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	74
Total Males and Females,	2		22		166		9		33		12		13		18		7		287	
									287											

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

UNDER POOR LAW ACT. Imprisonment for																						COURTS MARTIAL, &c. Penal Servitude for		
12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.		10 Years.	6 Years.	4 Years.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	6	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	6	3	1	33	21	9	2	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	41	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	30	.	16	.	14	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	76	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	7	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	7	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	13	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	7	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	3	1	9	2	5	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	5	4	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	1	29	6	17	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	9	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	2	8	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	18	12	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	26	.	29	.	167	.	70	.	53	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	352	.	4	2	3
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	16	.	113	.	63	.	35	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	245	.	.	.
1		1		2		35		45		280		133		89		9		2		1		597		9		
597																										

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	COURTS MARTIAL AND DESERTERS. Imprisonment for: 2 Years and above 18 Months.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	Unlimited.	TOTAL.	4 Years' Servitude.	UNDER VAGRANT Imprisonment for: 6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	2	9	20	13	4	.	.	55	103	.	.	.	.	.	2		31	19	13	15	16	32	5	3	2	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	1	2	5	3	7	.	22	40	.	.	.	.	.	.		11	3	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	3	.	27	.	21	57	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	1	5	2	36	12	.	.
Cavan,	.	2	1	1	4	.	3	.	4	15	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.		6	18	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	3	5	4	22	13	.	.	2	49	.	2	.	.	.	.		60	3	44	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	36	.	.	.	1	.	3		87	16	50	9	16	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	2	.	.	.	.		5	1	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.		3	6	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	30	36	.	.	.	.	.	.		48	46	80	113	12	24	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																												
Richmond B.,	.	.	8	17	15	3	.	.	146	189	.	.	.	.	.	.		94	.	636	.	41	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	356	.	984	.	87	.	3	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	3	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	7	10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	1	1	.	2	8	1	1	1	2	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.		8	9	9	2	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	2	4	7	4	.	1	.	80	98	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	1	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ Athy,	.	1	1	11	3	.	.	.	10	26	.	.	.	.	.	.		6	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	9	9	2	1	.	6	28	.	.	.	.	.	.		16	1	19	7	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	.		20	20	7	80	6	50	.	38	.	25	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.		8	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		4	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	2	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.		27	7	6	3	16	3	1	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	42	.	.	.	.	.	.		28	18	21	12	14	8	12	2	11	6	.	.
Londonderry,	.	2	.	5	6	.	.	.	12	25	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	3	.	2	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	20	25	.	.	.	.	.	9		3	30	.	7	1	10	.	1	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	3	3	18	5	2	.	.	13	44	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	16	18	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.		4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	22	.	.	.	.	.	.		5	2	3	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.		7	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	28	33	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.		9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sligo,	.	1	9	3	4	.	.	.	4	21	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	1	2	6	6	2	.	9	2	2	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.		26	14	18	5	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	17	.	1	.	.	.	.		48	11	31	9	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	.	.	1	11	4	9	4	35	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	9	3	12	10	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	18	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	15	3	9	5	10	5	5	.	2	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	23	1	.	.	1	57	.	5	1	17	6	20	4	13	1	7	.	2	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	26	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	31	4	3	1	13	2	.	2	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	25	50	112	127	33	45	5	717	1124	.	3	.	3	.	11	.	607	.	990	.	222	.	41	.	57	.	1	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	68	.	32	.	924	.	1322	.	316	.	73	.	52	.	1
Total M. and F.	1,115										1	5		71		43		1,531		2,312		538		114		109		2	

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

ACTS.		DRUNKARDS.																			
		Imprisonment for																			
TOTAL.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months & above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine.	TOTAL.		Acquitted, no Bills, no Prosecution, for further Examination, and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1856.		GENERAL TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
67	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	145	24	38	147	322	.	202	505	81	54	13	9	1,166	1,198
17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	14	68	84	60	76	.	148	174	79	70	9	4	494	479
41	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	86	10	.	97	13	39	30	9	5	330	153
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	4	58	49	25	12	.	88	66	76	38	14	11	367	178
9	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	7	3	.	15	15	76	46	8	1	258	179
108	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	24	8	8	2	.	35	14	55	37	36	15	957	492
157	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	39	15	7	716	858
8	8	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	1	2	39	37	5	.	.	45	44	32	21	29	1	373	155
7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	43	39	5	1	.	55	41	69	57	6	3	414	249
140	183	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	28	65	151	.	105	179	54	37	11	2	751	807
778	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	438	.	.	492	.	332	.	29	.	3,753	.
.	1630	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157	.	1769	.	.	1926	.	283	.	14	.	7,373
2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	23	10	13	.	49	36	67	37	5	3	290	139
9	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	11	1	2	.	7	15	20	16	18	5	275	142
7	12	2	1	.	.	.	.	17	2	11	43	52	2	8	.	49	89	46	22	6	1	260	251
26	16	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	48	18	21	1	.	72	19	51	44	13	7	461	245
9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	27	53	18	11	.	50	68	51	34	8	3	347	281
10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	38	29	13	.	59	51	33	45	6	4	246	241
38	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	2	10	.	.	40	2	36	21	6	6	299	112
33	213	.	.	.	2	4	10	103	20	90	25	4	19	.	.	76	201	185	89	5	5	456	644
12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	12	4	.	.	46	12	38	13	18	2	303	117
5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	8	15	4	.	40	12	50	8	8	4	239	66
51	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	2	3	1	.	35	3	72	42	18	7	415	234
86	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	402	217	299	210	.	701	427	933	683	11	4	2,483	1,559
4	9	.	.	.	.	3	11	72	150		41	30	6	11	.	122	202	75	59	2	6	400	435
4	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		84	23	17	2	.	102	26	152	36	1	.	405	180
2	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	15	68		34	32	37	11	.	86	126	46	21	4	1	273	281
1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	23		22	37	15	4	.	42	64	52	20	5	.	168	149
4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		25	12	23	8	4	52	20	237	178	14	16	815	342
13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3		15	5	12	2	.	28	10	40	32	8	4	213	136
10	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		154	66	21	4	.	175	71	40	20	11	5	377	185
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		61	15	12	2	.	73	17	83	38	10	2	392	149
.	12	.	3	2	2	2	2	.	22	4	3	1	4	.	.	33	12	33	3	10	4	224	115
10	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	27	12	17	4	.	46	16	71	30	12	4	291	121
64	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	73	170	8	.	230	81	186	23	15	4	774	228
92	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	32	149	2	101	6	.	389	40	234	142	33	14	1,333	572
11	60	.	.	.	.	1	4	9	10	50	27	6	5	.	.	66	46	57	26	11	5	440	261
26	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	5	13	.	.	.	.	6	15	16	8	1	6	193	157
24	41	.	.	.	.	8	.	20	91	124	312	106	22	.	.	250	433	44	44	10	5	429	637
13	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	38	23	73	10	.	.	120	38	52	35	17	3	464	276
19	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	40	8	19	1	.	.	63	12	97	46	20	16	430	291
6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	7	7	.	.	.	60	7	13	11	1	.	210	113
1935	.	2	.	.	4	.	20	.	393	.	2,103	.	1,923	.	4	4,449	.	4,026	.	486	.	23,484	.
.	2791	.	4	4	.	20	.	150	.	668	.	1,593	.	2,709	.	.	5,148	.	2,538	.	218	.	20,790
4,726		6		4	24		170		1,061		3,696		4,632		4	9,597		6,564		704		44,274	

[SUMMARY.

SUMMARY of TABLE III.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856; and also of those Pri-

CLASSES OF CRIME.		Death.		TRANSPORTATION FOR			PENAL SERVITUDE FOR						IMPRISONMENT FOR									
				Life.	15 Years.	Other Periods.	Life.	14 Years.	10 Years.	6 Years.	4 Years.	Other Periods.	3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.	
		M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	6	1	9	19	23	2	1	1	.	1	41	6	141	101	6	4	7	1	52	13	49	14	183	128	78	30
Misdemeanants,		.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	6	.	.	.	.	12	5	4	3	75	12	54	7
Criminal Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	4	4
Misdemeanants,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Dangerous Lunatics,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Revenue Laws,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Under Poor Law Act,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Courts Martial & Deserters,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkards,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		6	.	14	19	23	.	1	4	.	45	.	159	.	6	.	7	.	67	.	53	.	264	.	138	.
Total Females,		.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	6	.	108	.	4	.	1	.	18	.	17	.	144	.	42
				33		25	2		5		51		267		10		8		85		70		408		180	
Total Males & Females,		7		58			335																			

Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, ...

Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1856, ...

Gross Total, ...

IMPRISONMENT, &c., of all Prisoners Tried or Committed to the several County and Town soners who were *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																				TOTAL.		
6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
255	288	156	164	70	100	69	94	16	21	16	22	.	3	7	8	2	.	14	5	1,220	1,007	2,227
169	33	126	28	144	25	169	25	33	4	39	7	.	.	17	1	14	2	107	10	985	168	1,153
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	9	1	10
94	87	512	382	512	401	727	637	394	395	342	291	96	68	49	20	.	.	3	3	2,738	2,288	5,026
46	17	205	165	895	358	1826	1281	1041	1107	991	1652	387	1353	136	104	4	3	52	23	5,586	6,066	11,652
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	361	246	361	246	607
20	2	135	31	4	5	17	21	5	7	5	8	.	.	.	.	18	.	7	.	213	74	287
2	.	26	9	29	16	167	113	70	63	53	35	3	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	352	245	597
25	.	50	.	112	.	127	.	33	.	45	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	717	.	1,124	.	1,124
3	2	3	68	11	32	607	924	990	1322	222	316	41	73	57	52	.	.	1	1	1,935	2,791	4,726
.	.	2	4	.	4	4	20	20	150	393	668	2103	1593	1923	2709	4	.	.	.	4,449	5,148	9,597
614	.	1215	.	1777	.	3713	.	2602	.	2106	.	2635	.	2191	.	42	.	1271	.	18,972	.	
.	429	.	851	.	941	.	3115	.	3069	.	2999	.	3096	.	2894	.	5	.	290	.	18,034	
1,043		2,066		2,718		6,828		5,671		5,105		5,731		5,085		47		1,561				37,006
36,606																						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,026	2,538	6,564
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	486	218	704
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,484	20,790	44,274

TABLE IV.—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES															
	FELONS.															
	AGES.														TOTAL.	
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	2	.	1	15	7	4	2	4	2	.	.	25	14
Armagh,	.	.	1	1	4	3	9	9	3	5	1	8	.	.	18	26
Carlow,	.	.	5	2	10	1	4	7	1	5	1	2	.	.	21	17
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	4	1	3	9	1	2	1	1	.	.	11	14
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	.	.	9	9
Cork County,	.	.	15	5	43	22	48	37	14	8	11	5	.	.	131	77
„ City,	.	.	19	24	24	52	25	19	3	16	4	6	.	.	75	117
Donegal,	.	.	1	1	3	2	1	4	.	1	3	2	.	.	8	10
Down,	.	.	7	1	4	1	15	12	6	3	4	2	.	.	36	19
Dublin County,	.	.	6	.	4	3	6	3	1	4	2	2	.	.	19	12
Dublin City:																
Richmond Bridewell,	1	.	33	.	29	.	36	.	15	.	15	.	.	.	129	.
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	1	.	8	.	24	.	50	.	35	.	9	.	.	.	127
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	1	2	1	3	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	10	10
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	4	18	2	1	.	.	.	29	6
„ Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kerry,	.	.	10	1	8	4	5	16	1	3	5	1	.	.	29	25
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	1	10	5	9	7	.	.	2	3	.	.	23	16
„ Athy,	.	.	4	2	1	4	9	11	1	2	.	2	.	.	15	21
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	.	5	2	5	3	2	3	3	2	.	.	19	10
„ City,	1	.	3	.	16	3	2	6	1	.	.	2	.	.	23	11
King's,	.	.	3	.	7	.	6	5	3	4	2	2	.	.	21	11
Leitrim,	.	.	1	1	3	6	4	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	9	9
Limerick County,	.	.	3	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	8	9	6	8	2	3	4	1	.	.	20	21
Londonderry,	.	.	6	2	11	6	6	10	3	10	2	2	.	.	28	30
Longford,	.	.	.	.	5	2	5	5	3	5	.	.	.	.	13	12
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	2	2	7	3	2	3	4	1	.	.	16	9
„ Drogheda,	.	.	4	1	6	6	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	11	11
Mayo,	.	.	6	1	11	7	10	8	10	5	4	2	.	.	41	23
Meath,	.	.	1	1	7	3	5	7	.	1	3	2	.	.	16	14
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	3	.	7	10	4	2	6	1	.	.	21	13
Queen's,	.	1	1	2	2	3	9	7	1	6	4	.	9	.	26	19
Roscommon,	.	.	3	4	2	3	3	5	1	3	1	.	.	.	10	15
Sligo,	.	.	3	2	1	4	2	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	7	14
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	7	.	10	2	4	5	4	.	3	1	.	.	28	8
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	7	.	22	10	15	10	8	5	1	5	.	.	54	30
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	7	4	7	5	2	6	6	4	.	.	25	19
Waterford County,	.	.	7	2	9	3	6	11	8	11	6	5	.	.	36	32
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	4	1	1	4	.	.	.	10	6
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	7	1	7	6	2	1	2	3	.	.	21	11
Wexford,	.	.	3	1	7	5	7	13	3	7	3	6	.	.	23	32
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	6	2	8	5	3	3	3	2	.	.	23	13
Total Males,	3	.	190	.	305	.	338	.	133	.	119	.	9	.	1,097	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	68	.	210	.	351	.	176	.	88	.	.	.	895
Total Males and Females,	5		258		515		689		309		207		9		1,992	

County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Misdemeanants.																Criminal Lunatics.							
Ages.														Total.		Ages.						Total.	
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				21 and under 31 Years		31 and under 41 Years		41 Years and upwards			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	1	.	7	1	11	3	5	1	8	2	.	.	32	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	11	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	14	1	7	9	3	9	1	3	.	.	27	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	30	2	3	.	2	.	.	.	37	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
.	.	1	1	2	4	2	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10	.	14	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	29	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	13	1	36	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	57	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	.	16	.	12	.	19	.	9	.	3	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	34	2	3	2	4	.	.	.	41	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	4	3	5	9	4	1	.	.	16	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	7	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	15	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	9	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	8	.	6	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	.	10	5	9	7	3	7	2	2	.	.	31	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	7	.	4	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	15	1	63	3	42	4	36	1	.	.	160	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	6	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	1	11	1	4	.	5	1	25	4	48	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	8	.	14	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	3	.	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	12	.	26	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	5	.	23	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	30	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	8	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	3	.	9	.	.	.	33	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	13	.	6	1	3	.	.	.	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	49	.	144	.	457	.	113	.	113	.	25	.	932	.	2	.	2	.	4	.	8	.
.	.	.	1	.	19	.	75	.	42	.	13	.	4	.	154	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
1		50		163		532		185		126		29		1,086		3		2		4		9	

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT. AGES. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	21 and under 31 Years. M.	F.	31 and under 41 Years. M.	F.	41 Years and upwards. M.	F.	TOTAL. M.	F.	SUMMARY. AGES. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.
Antrim,	1	2	81	26	15	12	28	77	10	23	13	18	148	158	.	1	54	15
Armagh,	1	.	15	1	7	9	4	13	3	9	4	8	34	40	.	.	18	4
Carlow,	1	.	6	7	1	5	2	11	1	3	3	7	14	33	.	.	5	6
Cavan,	1	.	6	1	2	3	3	8	.	4	1	2	13	18	.	.	8	2
Clare,	.	.	10	.	4	2	6	14	.	3	2	2	22	21	.	.	3	.
Cork County,	4	1	57	12	24	13	20	45	5	26	10	15	120	112	1	.	51	7
„ City,	.	.	98	4	47	13	10	19	4	16	.	.	159	52	.	.	36	17
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	6	1	1	.	1	3	8	.	.	14	2
Down,	2	.	2	3	5	.	7	9	6	3	3	5	25	20	.	.	13	1
Dublin County,	1	.	26	9	16	5	10	26	7	8	9	7	69	55	2	.	64	19
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	23	.	332	.	138	.	137	.	80	.	63	.	773	.	2	.	152	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	2	.	71	.	87	.	204	.	147	.	121	.	632	.	.	.	69
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	.	1	4	3	5	3	.	1	3	12	12	.	.	8	1
Galway County,	.	.	6	.	12	1	10	5	8	4	12	8	48	18	.	.	9	.
„ Town,	.	.	23	2	5	1	6	12	4	8	1	8	39	31	1	.	20	1
Kerry,	.	.	17	7	8	4	8	8	4	5	1	6	38	30	1	.	29	2
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	14	.	3	3	8	20	3	3	4	6	32	32	.	.	12	2
„ Athy,	1	.	10	3	1	1	1	12	5	4	3	2	21	22	.	.	16	9
Kilkenny County,	1	2	17	1	8	2	5	14	2	6	5	2	38	27	.	.	4	.
„ City,	.	3	20	27	25	32	31	45	16	2	.	1	92	110	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	24	7	10	2	5	25	39	1	2	20	8
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	.	8	.
Limerick County,	2	.	30	8	6	10	2	18	3	7	4	9	47	52	1	.	29	6
„ City,	.	.	116	82	110	64	96	48	88	36	49	36	459	266	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	13	10	4	9	2	11	3	3	3	7	25	40	1	.	6	3
Longford,	.	.	3	2	1	5	2	5	.	4	2	5	8	21	.	.	5	1
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	6	.	3	2	3	5	.	1	2	1	15	9	.	.	4	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	8	2	6	3	3	6	2	1	.	1	19	13	.	.	2	1
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	30	3
Meath,	1	.	8	1	4	5	2	4	.	.	4	8	19	18	.	.	6	1
Monaghan,	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	4	.	5	.	.	4	11	.	.	4	.
Queen's,	.	.	12	2	6	2	4	10	2	10	4	6	28	30	.	.	10	.
Roscommon,	.	.	7	.	3	1	.	4	1	2	1	1	12	8	.	.	2	4
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	2	4	5	7	.	.	8	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	25	.	10	12	7	19	9	5	8	4	60	40	.	.	20	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	2	.	83	24	50	23	17	41	6	16	12	5	170	109	1	1	45	5
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	3	7	4	5	2	4	1	3	13	19	1	.	23	7
Waterford County,	.	.	8	6	10	5	3	14	4	11	5	3	30	39	.	.	13	2
„ City,	2	.	4	2	11	3	2	4	1	2	4	2	24	13	.	.	5	.
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	12	.	.	2	1	10	13	.	.	8	1
Wexford,	2	.	13	9	3	6	7	32	4	17	7	15	36	79	.	.	15	1
Wicklow,	.	.	5	6	7	3	4	9	1	3	5	5	22	26	.	.	6	5
Total Males,	47	.	1,096	.	564	.	482	.	295	.	252	.	2,736	.	13	.	785	.
Total Females,	.	10	.	330	.	358	.	832	.	412	.	344	.	2,286	.	4	.	209
Total M. and F.,	57		1,426		922		1,314		707		596		5,022		17		994	

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

Misdemeanants.											Dangerous Lunatics.											
Ages.									Total.		Ages.										Total.	
17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Not ascertained.			Above 10 and under 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years		21 and under 31 Years		31 and under 41 Years		41 Years and upwards		Could not be ascertained.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
48	25	247	249	44	40	60	35	.	453	365	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	5	2	.	.	7	3
19	27	53	73	23	21	22	24	.	135	149	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	.	.	.	4	3
6	4	9	9	3	5	8	5	.	31	29	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
6	.	77	12	10	2	8	1	.	109	17	.	1	1	.	4	2	2	.	4	3	.	.	11	6
13	4	24	18	13	7	6	8	.	59	37	1	.	1	1	2	2	4	1	4	4	.	.	12	8
44	12	137	100	32	30	39	19	.	304	168	.	.	1	1	4	6	2	1	2	1	.	.	9	9
82	89	66	397	24	83	34	15	.	242	601	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.
31	7	64	10	25	5	18	4	.	152	28	.	.	1	2	3	6	2	2	5	4	.	.	11	14
19	6	51	44	15	21	16	10	.	114	82	1	.	.	2	5	.	5	2	7	3	.	.	18	7
48	40	101	198	42	32	37	28	.	294	317	.	.	.	1	1	6	3	5	4	6	1	1	9	19
180	.	347	.	124	.	104	.	.	909	.	1	.	1	.	20	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	38	.
.	313	.	1,504	.	542	.	189	.	.	2,617	.	.	.	8	.	18	.	8	.	15	.	.	.	49
8	4	37	16	13	5	7	2	.	73	28	.	.	1	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
5	3	50	13	22	10	18	11	.	104	37	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	6	4	.	.	9	6
20	8	29	48	9	16	14	17	1	93	90	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1
44	26	68	30	17	13	20	9	.	179	80	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3
13	42	17	71	2	4	1	3	.	45	122	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	3
16	14	28	67	7	5	2	1	.	69	96	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
8	3	28	2	4	1	10	6	.	54	12	.	.	1	.	4	5	3	1	12	2	.	.	20	8
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
60	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	20	.	.	.	.	11	2	2	4	3	.	.	.	16	6
30	8	46	9	3	1	10	2	.	98	20	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3
28	8	31	36	13	8	7	8	.	109	66	.	.	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	6	.	.	11	15
44	20	66	32	92	30	14	16	.	216	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	18	23	40	10	11	11	9	.	76	81	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	9	3
30	3	33	5	6	2	3	9	.	77	20	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	6	1
10	11	16	70	3	20	5	1	1	39	102	1	.	3	.	3	2	2	2	6	1	.	.	15	5
2	1	5	11	.	3	4	.	.	13	16	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	3	6
45	8	67	19	55	7	37	4	.	234	41	1	1	2	3	7	2	3	6	9	7	.	.	22	19
10	8	17	25	3	2	10	5	.	46	41	.	.	.	.	4	3	3	2	5	2	.	.	12	7
.	.	45	28	5	11	15	15	.	69	54	1	.	.	.	5	1	3	1	1	2	.	.	10	4
10	3	45	9	9	8	7	5	.	81	25	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	7	.
20	13	27	29	8	4	15	1	.	72	51	.	.	2	.	4	.	6	.	1	3	.	.	13	3
20	3	26	3	14	.	9	7	.	77	16	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	4	5	.	.	8	6
21	8	27	18	10	9	8	7	.	86	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
58	38	62	100	20	22	24	15	.	210	181	.	.	.	.	5	1	6	4	4	3	.	.	15	8
56	21	65	24	22	7	30	8	.	197	67	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1
9	6	11	14	5	8	3	7	.	41	37	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
5	3	20	62	4	17	6	11	.	40	93	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
15	2	85	24	14	9	18	3	.	140	39	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	8	1
8	.	45	23	13	5	10	1	.	91	30	.	.	.	1	4	.	3	1	7	6	.	.	14	8
13	5	25	21	4	2	9	7	.	57	40	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	2	6	1	.	.	8	6
1,130	.	2,222	.	742	.	679	.	1	5,572	.	7	.	19	.	124	.	85	.	125	.	1	.	361	.
.	824	.	3,463	.	1,028	.	528	.	.	6,056	.	2	.	24	.	76	.	56	.	87	.	1	.	246
1,954		5,685		1,770		1,207		1	11,628		9		43		200		141		212		2		607	

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER REVENUE LAWS.															
	AGES.															
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	2	7	1	12	3	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	2	3	6	7	9	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	.	6	.	6	2	8	2	5	5	25	10	51	19	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin City:																
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	4	.	10	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	3	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	3	1	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	2	10	2	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	.	23	5	32	11	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	8	2	14	3	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	2	.	7	4	7	.	15	8	32	12	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	2	5	3	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	.	11	.	15	.	47	.	31	.	108	.	213	.	4	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	11	.	14	.	43	.	74	.	1
Total Males and Females,	1		13		19		58		45		151		287		5	

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Classes of Crime.

Under Poor Law Act.												Courts Martial and Deserters.						
Ages.												Ages.						
Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Total.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	21 and under 31 Years.	31 and under 41 Years.	41 Years and upwards.	Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
4	.	1	.	4	2	1	1	3	.	13	3	3	23	64	11	2	103
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	33	5	.	38
2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	2	15	40	.	.	57
.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	2	12	1	.	15
6	.	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	4	.	.	4
28	14	15	6	4	12	1	2	3	7	51	41	.	.	44	5	.	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	25	1	.	36
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	4
.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	.	6	3	.	2	2	2	.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	27	3	1	36
.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	7		1	63	102	14	1	181
.	21	.	27	.	22	.	5	.	1	.	76	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	8	.	.	10
1	.	3	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	4	4	.	.	5	.	.	5
2	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	7	1	.	1	3	.	.	4
11	.	6	2	.	.	3	2	2	3	22	7	.	3	2	.	.	5
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	32	57	6	.	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	12	12	1	1	26
2	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	.	4	5	1	7	18	2	.	28
5	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	9	4	1	.	14
.	.	.	.	5	8	2	.	.	.	7	8	.	.	6	.	.	6
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
12	6	2	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	15	13	.	8	1	1	.	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	16	14	42
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	11	1	.	25
9	.	1	1	.	3	.	2	.	1	10	7	.	10	13	2	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	17	23	4	.	44
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	3	.	18
3	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	3	1	.	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	6	.	6	4	.	7	14	.	1	22
11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	14	.	1	1	6	1	.	9
.	.	.	1	1	4	.	2	1	1	2	8	.	9	22	2	.	33
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	3	4	3	.	10
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	.	10	9	2	.	21
20	.	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	32	5	.	8	2	.	.	10
37	.	26	4	2	5	1	.	2	.	68	9	.	6	9	1	1	17
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	3	1	.	5	7	2	.	14
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	6	2	.	4	1	1	.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	15	2	.	21
13	2	4	3	1	6	.	.	.	1	18	12	1	.	20	2	.	23
2	.	.	.	2	5	1	.	.	1	6	6	.	7	19	1	.	27
2	.	3	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	.	2	3	.	.	5
170	.	81	.	42	.	22	.	33	.	352	.	13	310	672	96	21	1,112
.	44	.	54	.	103	.	23	.	20	.	245	.	.	.	.	.	.
214		135		145		45		53		597		1,112					

[*continued.*

TABLE IV. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.														DRUNKARDS.					
	AGES.												TOTAL.		AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards				Above 10 and under 17 Yrs.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	3	1	1	2	10	11	5	17	48	40	67	71	11	4	1	12	75	342
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	11	3	17	5	.	.	.	.	64	90
Carlow,	2	2	18	.	9	1	4	8	6	2	2	2	41	15	.	.	4	.	45	4
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	43	65
Clare,	.	.	4	4	1	1	.	8	2	2	2	3	9	18	.	.	.	.	7	12
Cork County,	2	1	70	1	29	1	12	2	1	.	4	3	118	8	.	.	4	.	16	12
„ City,	4	.	101	.	22	4	10	9	13	18	7	.	157	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	5	3	8	8	.	.	5	.	9	18
Down,	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	.	2	2	3	7	8	.	.	1	1	20	23
Dublin County,	8	6	48	15	10	14	15	54	14	37	45	57	140	183	4	1	3	7	51	123
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	41	.	428	.	73	.	52	.	45	.	139	.	778	.	14	.	26	.	199	.
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	39	.	181	.	302	.	580	.	258	.	270	.	1,630	.	19	.	138	.	1,084
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	4	34	27
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	1	.	6	10	.	4	.	2	9	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	3	2	7	7	12	.	.	4	1	13	75
Kerry,	1	2	18	2	2	1	1	.	2	3	2	8	26	16	1	.	4	3	39	13
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	4	1	9	2	.	.	5	16	19	48
„ Athy,	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	.	1	32	35
Kilkenny County,	.	.	26	.	5	3	1	5	4	3	2	1	38	12	.	.	4	.	16	2
„ City,	.	10	10	45	13	63	7	69	3	26	.	.	33	213	3	31	30	46	20	72
King's,	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	3	12	3	.	.	.	.	38	8
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	2	1	5	4	.	.	5	6	20	4
Limerick County,	1	.	41	1	8	4	.	5	.	2	1	1	51	13	.	.	1	.	20	2
„ City,	7	.	36	14	8	11	4	12	2	2	29	7	86	46	.	.	196	89	86	56
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	4	.	.	1	4	4	9	1	1	21	35	45	130
Longford,	.	.	.	1	.	29	.	23	1	4	3	.	4	57	2	.	19	7	49	11
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	8	2	33	86
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	8	1	1	.	.	1	17	.	.	3	3	14	51
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	5	4	8	.	.	3	1	16	11
Meath,	.	.	4	.	5	.	2	1	1	.	1	2	13	3	.	.	8	.	9	6
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	.	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	76	30
Queen's,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	9	1	39	8
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	5	2	17	6
Sligo,	1	1	.	2	2	3	.	2	2	2	5	10	10	20	.	.	7	.	23	8
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	2	41	2	10	3	2	6	2	5	7	3	64	21	4	.	35	15	108	59
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	2	36	4	32	4	3	11	3	3	17	2	92	26	4	1	41	4	152	19
Tyrone,	.	.	.	3	3	11	2	27	4	11	2	8	11	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	15	.	2	7	6	13	3	1	.	1	26	22	.	.	.	3	5	7
„ City,	.	2	15	3	1	.	1	3	1	10	6	23	24	41	.	.	9	.	79	361
Westmeath,	.	.	.	2	1	4	1	90	1	16	10	10	13	122	.	.	2	.	73	23
Wexford,	.	.	6	1	1	.	9	26	1	11	2	9	19	47	2	1	3	.	28	7
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	2	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	42	4
Total Males,	72	.	945	.	244	.	176	.	132	.	366	.	1,935	.	51	.	469	.	1,674	.
Total Females,	.	67	.	286	.	482	.	1,014	.	450	.	492	.	2,791	.	58	.	397	.	2,942
Total Males & Females,	139		1,231		726		1,190		582		858		4,726		109		866		4,616	

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Classes of Crime.

Drunkards.								Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial.													
Ages.						Total.		Ages.												Total.	
31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards		Could not be ascertained.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
37	46	78	101	.	.	202	505	1	1	21	7	11	8	28	29	15	9	13	7	.	.	89	61
48	49	36	35	.	.	148	174	.	.	3	2	.	1	30	24	26	26	26	20	.	.	85	73
41	8	7	1	.	.	97	13	.	.	4	7	5	3	22	17	7	4	9	4	.	.	47	35
28	1	15	.	.	.	88	66	.	.	11	2	5	5	46	25	8	10	11	7	.	.	81	49
2	3	6	.	.	.	15	15	.	.	11	.	21	4	21	18	13	11	6	9	.	.	72	42
11	1	4	1	.	.	35	14	1	.	8	4	13	5	53	26	5	7	6	7	.	.	86	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	15	21	10	12	2	3	4	2	.	.	38	46
13	18	18	8	.	.	45	44	.	1	4	1	13	6	27	7	6	4	6	2	.	.	56	21
17	13	17	4	.	.	55	41	.	.	6	.	2	.	48	47	8	5	9	7	.	.	73	59
18	29	29	19	.	.	105	179	1	.	12	5	7	5	17	17	14	7	14	1	.	1	65	36
108	.	145	.	.	.	492	.	1	.	50	.	65	.	104	.	60	.	53	.	24	.	357	.
.	425	.	260	.	.	.	1,926	.	.	.	13	.	47	.	136	.	59	.	35	.	7	.	297
11	5	1	.	.	.	49	36	.	.	7	1	7	9	45	21	8	4	5	2	.	.	72	37
7	11	.	4	.	.	7	15	.	.	3	.	.	.	22	2	7	5	6	14	.	.	38	21
13	8	19	5	.	.	49	89	.	.	13	2	14	2	12	13	9	4	4	2	.	.	52	23
12	3	16	.	.	.	72	19	.	.	10	3	18	11	20	20	6	8	9	4	.	.	63	46
15	2	11	2	.	.	50	68	.	1	6	1	8	7	23	17	6	5	13	5	.	.	56	36
13	12	13	3	.	.	59	51	.	.	5	4	5	6	15	33	8	5	6	1	.	.	39	49
6	.	14	.	.	.	40	2	.	.	8	2	4	4	15	11	3	8	7	.	.	.	37	25
23	42	.	10	.	.	76	201	.	.	31	33	53	27	71	29	25	5	10	.	.	.	190	94
6	3	2	1	.	.	46	12	.	.	2	.	1	.	40	8	10	7	3	.	.	.	56	15
11	1	4	1	.	.	40	12	.	.	4	.	11	1	24	4	9	2	6	4	.	.	54	11
.	1	14	.	.	.	35	3	1	.	14	7	17	12	34	14	12	15	4	1	.	.	82	49
116	46	303	236	.	.	701	427	18	6	108	52	118	184	184	76	119	68	83	19	308	275	938	680
33	22	22	14	.	.	122	202	1	.	20	12	21	12	18	26	9	4	6	9	.	.	75	63
16	6	16	2	.	.	102	26	2	1	17	2	32	12	75	8	10	2	15	9	.	.	151	34
22	27	22	11	.	.	86	126	.	1	11	1	9	6	16	7	7	.	6	6	.	.	49	21
12	4	13	6	.	.	42	64	.	.	8	2	12	3	22	8	3	2	7	5	.	.	52	20
17	4	16	4	.	.	52	20	.	.	20	2	34	37	21	64	11	40	3	18	148	26	237	187
4	2	7	2	.	.	28	10	.	.	4	.	12	2	18	26	6	2	6	6	.	.	46	36
45	20	53	21	.	.	175	71	.	.	1	.	5	1	25	8	10	13	5	1	.	.	46	23
9	6	16	2	.	.	73	17	.	3	5	2	18	2	22	10	14	9	8	.	19	9	86	35
5	1	6	3	.	.	33	12	.	.	8	.	6	1	19	4	4	.	5	1	.	.	42	6
10	5	6	3	.	.	46	16	.	.	7	2	24	10	14	7	20	7	15	7	.	.	80	33
44	1	39	6	.	.	230	81	.	.	17	1	57	7	85	9	22	4	7	5	.	.	188	26
109	10	83	6	.	.	389	40	1	.	20	10	78	43	111	66	42	28	15	9	.	.	267	156
.	.	.	.	66	46	66	46	.	.	9	3	13	5	27	12	4	5	7	4	.	.	60	29
1	.	.	5	.	.	6	15	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	7	4	4	6	.	.	.	16	12
83	37	56	35	23	.	250	433	.	.	22	1	7	1	12	19	7	11	5	11	.	2	53	45
23	5	22	10	.	.	120	38	.	.	10	.	4	2	35	28	5	2	10	4	.	.	64	36
18	2	12	2	.	.	63	12	1	.	16	4	17	6	36	29	16	7	24	15	.	.	110	61
9	3	9	.	.	.	60	7	.	.	2	.	1	3	4	6	4	1	3	1	.	.	14	11
1,016	.	1,150	.	89	.	4,449	.	28	.	547	.	766	.	1,472	.	584	.	466	.	499	.	4,362	.
.	882	.	823	.	46	.	5,148	.	14	.	196	.	522	.	950	.	422	.	264	.	320	.	2,688
1,898		1,973		135		9,597		42		743		1,288		2,422		1,006		730		819		7,050	

[Summary.

SUMMARY of TABLE IV.—AGES and SEXES of the Prisoners Committed
the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF CRIME.		AGES.					
		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	3	2	190	68	305	210
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	1	.	49	1	144	19
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary.	47	10	1,096	330	564	358
Misdemeanants,	Summary.	13	4	785	209	1,130	824
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary.	.	.	7	2	19	24
Under Revenue Laws,		1	.	11	2	15	4
Under Poor Law Act,		4	1	170	44	81	54
Courts Martial and Deserters,		.	.	13	.	310	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		72	67	945	286	244	482
Drunkards,		.	.	51	58	469	397
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1856,		28	14	517	196	766	522
Total Males,		169	.	3,864	.	4,047	.
Total Females,		.	98	.	1,196	.	2,891
Total Males and Females,		267		5,060		6,941	

to the several County and Town Gaols, from the 1st of January to 1856, by Classes of Crime.

Ages.									
21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
338	351	133	176	119	88	9	.	1,097	895
457	75	143	42	113	13	25	4	932	154
2	1	2	.	4	.	.	.	8	1
482	832	295	412	252	344	.	.	2,736	2,286
2,222	3,463	742	1,028	679	528	1	.	5,572	6,056
124	76	85	56	125	87	1	1	361	246
47	11	31	14	108	43	.	.	213	74
42	103	22	23	33	20	.	.	352	245
672	.	96	.	21	.	.	.	1,112	.
176	1,014	132	450	366	492	.	.	1,935	2,791
1,674	2,942	1,016	882	1,150	823	89	46	4,449	5,148
1,472	950	584	422	466	264	499	320	4,362	2,688
7,708	.	3,281	.	3,436	.	624	.	23,129	.
.	9,818	.	3,505	.	2,702	.	371	.	20,584
17,526		6,786		6,138		995		43,713	

TABLE V.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES													
	FELONS.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	8	3	8	6	1	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	25	14
Armagh,	8	3	6	9	.	2	.	2	4	10	.	.	18	26
Carlow,	12	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	7	12	.	.	21	17
Cavan,	4	2	.	2	.	.		.	7	10	.	.	11	14
Clare,	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	9	9
Cork County,	40	14	28	11	15	5	18	9	30	38	.	.	131	77
„ City,	29	15	20	26	10	21	4	5	6	41	6	9	75	117
Donegal,	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	8	.	.	8	10
Down,	19	1	10	8	3	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	36	19
Dublin County,	13	3	3	4	1	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	19	12
Dublin City:														
Richmond Bridewell,	72	.	15	.	12	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	129	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	35	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	127
Fermanagh,	5	1	.	3	.	2	2	.	3	4	.	.	10	10
Galway County,	2	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	23	5	.	.	29	6
„ Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Kerry,	10	2	3	1	5	3	4	7	7	12	.	.	29	25
Kildare, Naas,	11	1	3	5	.	.	.	.	9	10	.	.	23	16
„ Athy,	5	2	2	4	.	1	.	.	8	14	.	.	15	21
Kilkenny County,	5	.	4	2	2	1	4	.	4	7	.	.	19	10
„ City,	3	.	2	2	8	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	23	11
King's,	4	.	3	.	4	1	5	1	5	9	.	.	21	11
Leitrim,	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	9	9
Limerick County,	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	1
„ City,	6	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	3	16	.	.	20	21
Londonderry,	15	.	4	15	5	5	2	2	2	8	.	.	28	30
Longford,	6	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	3	8	.	.	13	12
Louth, Dundalk,	6	2	3	2	3	1	.	.	4	4	.	.	16	9
„ Drogheda,	1	3	3	.	4	.	2	.	1	8	.	.	11	11
Mayo,	3	.	3	2	3	1	1	1	31	19	.	.	41	23
Meath,	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	7	.	.	16	14
Monaghan,	8	1	4	2	9	6	.	2	.	2	.	.	21	13
Queen's,	8	3	2	6	2	3	1	2	4	5	9	.	26	19
Roscommon,	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	7	11	.	.	10	15
Sligo,	1	1	.	4	1	.	1	1	4	8	.	.	7	14
Tipperary, Nenagh,	10	.	5	1	4	.	1	2	8	5	.	.	28	8
Tipperary, Clonmel,	9	1	7	8	.	.	.	.	38	21	.	.	54	30
Tyrone,	11	1	5	5	2	1	.	.	7	12	.	.	25	19
Waterford County,	6	2	.	4	7	1	10	5	13	20	.	.	36	32
„ City,	4	2	4	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	10	6
Westmeath,	9	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	21	11
Wexford,	6	4	7	10	2	3	.	2	8	13	.	.	23	32
Wicklow,	8	2	6	3	7	2	2	6	.	.	.	.	23	13
Total Males,	385	.	181	.	118	.	64	.	334	.	15	.	1,097	.
Total Females,	.	114	.	206	.	64	.	49	.	453	.	9	.	895
Total Males and Females,	499		387		182		113		787		24		1,992	

several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Misdemeanants.														Criminal Lunatics.					
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.		Read and Wrote.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	1	10	4	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	32	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	8	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
5	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	3	9	5	3	4	2	2	7	8	.	.	27	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	6	.	2	.	3	.	11	2	.	.	37	2	1	.	1	.	2	.
2	3	3	5	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	.	.	29	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	57	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	1	.
33	.	11	.	2	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	60	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	11	2	3	.	3	.	10	2	.	.	41	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	12	13	.	.	16	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	1	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	4	.	6	.	10	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	12	17	.	.	31	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	6	.	3	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	11	1	11	2	.	.	128	6	.	.	160	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	4	1	25	4	48	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	1	.	1	.
24	.	11	.	4	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	49	.	1	.	.	1	1	1
10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	30	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	7	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	33	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
343	.	147	.	55	.	25	.	337	.	25	.	932	.	5	.	3	.	8	.
.	16	.	36	.	10	.	6	.	82	.	4	.	154	.	.	.	1	.	1
359		183		65		31		419		29		1,086		5		4		9	

[*continued.*

TABLE V. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.														SUMMARY			
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	45	18	59	53	8	7	.	.	36	80	.	.	148	158	200	51	147	142
Armagh,	6	2	12	20	4	1	2	2	10	15	.	.	34	40	41	8	32	29
Carlow,	2	3	2	9	.	.	.	.	10	21	.	.	14	33	9	.	6	6
Cavan,	5	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	8	13	.	.	13	18	54	3	9	5
Clare,	4	1	5	4	3	.	5	2	5	14	.	.	22	21	11	.	9	2
Cork County,	28	6	24	8	8	16	11	14	49	68	.	.	120	112	125	20	41	23
„ City,	45	4	50	5	22	2	15	1	21	40	6	.	159	52	56	32	65	84
Donegal,	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	8	31	.	21	6
Down,	7	4	4	6	5	.	.	.	9	10	.	.	25	20	51	9	27	29
Dublin County,	27	13	9	21	8	3	4	.	20	18	1	.	69	55	128	87	38	68
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	343	.	119	.	55	.	9	.	247	.	.	.	773	.	479	.	90	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	154	.	171	.	.	.	.	.	307	.	.	.	632	.	813	.	1,002
Fermanagh,	5	3	3	1	1	1	.	2	3	5	.	.	12	12	25	2	13	7
Galway County,	5	.	4	.	10	3	.	.	29	15	.	.	48	18	8	.	2	1
„ Town,	8	.	10	.	1	1	.	2	20	28	.	.	39	31	24	14	12	5
Kerry,	11	2	5	3	8	5	8	10	6	10	.	.	38	30	83	11	13	11
Kildare, Naas,	4	4	7	7	3	.	.	.	18	21	.	.	32	32	14	10	12	27
„ Athy,	1	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	17	17	.	.	21	22	11	11	14	31
Kilkenny County,	3	1	6	1	8	1	6	.	15	24	.	.	38	27	14	1	9	3
„ City,	6	16	21	22	13	50	18	22	34	.	.	.	92	110	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	1	4	4	5	3	7	12	9	19	.	.	25	39	6	3	9	4
Leitrim,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	2	50	.	10	7
Limerick County,	12	5	6	7	.	.	.	.	29	40	.	.	47	52	32	4	18	8
„ City,	36	8	42	6	54	4	22	6	305	242	.	.	459	266	18	2	26	4
Londonderry,	.	.	4	.	3	17	5	11	7	4	6	8	25	40	32	.	15	32
Longford,	3	4	2	3	2	3	.	2	1	9	.	.	8	21	34	3	17	4
Louth, Dundalk,	5	1	3	.	4	1	.	.	3	7	.	.	15	9	17	4	7	13
„ Drogheda,	1	.	3	1	4	3	3	1	8	8	.	.	19	13	2	.	3	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	17	3	13	1
Meath,	6	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	10	15	.	.	19	18	13	.	4	9
Monaghan,	.	1	1	1	3	6	.	1	.	2	.	.	4	11	28	.	30	17
Queen's,	6	1	7	9	4	3	2	3	9	14	.	.	28	30	25	1	19	8
Roscommon,	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	5	8	.	.	12	8	35	3	8	6
Sligo,	1	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	6	.	.	5	7	33	1	14	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	14	2	10	8	7	4	11	.	18	26	.	.	60	40	25	4	17	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	25	12	38	12	.	.	.	.	107	85	.	.	170	109	51	20	39	35
Tyrone,	4	1	5	7	1	3	.	.	3	8	.	.	13	19	77	5	51	27
Waterford County,	1	1	4	6	3	1	7	6	15	25	.	.	30	39	2	3	2	1
„ City,	5	.	9	1	1	.	1	.	8	12	.	.	24	13	26	4	4	17
Westmeath,	3	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	9	.	.	10	13	47	1	19	4
Wexford,	6	4	6	28	6	4	9	20	9	23	.	.	36	79	28	1	19	5
Wicklow,	5	.	4	8	6	6	7	12	.	.	.	.	22	26	13	4	7	4
Total Males,	692	.	496	.	262	.	157	.	1,116	.	13	.	2,736	.	1,975	.	911	.
Total Females,	.	279	.	446	.	150	.	129	.	1,274	.	8	.	2,286	.	1,133	.	1,696
Total M. and F.	971		942		412		286		2,390		21		5,022		3,113		2,607	

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

Misdemeanants.										Dangerous Lunatics.											
Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	7	.	.	96	165	.	.	453	365	2	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	3
12	23	9	13	41	76	.	.	135	149	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	4	3
.	.	.	.	16	23	.	.	31	29	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
1	.	.	.	45	9	.	.	109	17	7	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	11	6
6	3	7	6	26	26	.	.	59	37	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	12	8
35	22	27	15	76	88	.	.	304	168	5	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	9	9
18	67	17	20	80	392	6	6	242	601	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	100	22	.	.	152	28	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	12	.	.	11	14
7	2	.	.	29	42	.	.	114	82	8	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	18	7
29	15	12	4	86	143	1	.	294	317	6	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	11	9	19
19	.	3	.	318	.	.	.	909	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	38	.
.	.	.	.	.	802	.	.	.	2,617	.	25	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	49
9	5	7	2	19	12	.	.	73	28	8	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	2
1	.	1	2	92	34	.	.	104	37	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	9	6
3	1	1	3	53	67	.	.	93	90	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
19	13	30	16	34	29	.	.	179	80	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3
2	12	.	.	17	73	.	.	45	122	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	3
.	3	.	.	44	51	.	.	69	96	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.
8	.	4	.	19	8	.	.	54	12	11	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	20	8
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1
12	2	14	4	38	5	4	2	83	20	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	16	6
.	1	.	.	38	12	.	.	98	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	3
.	.	.	.	59	54	.	.	109	66	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	7	11	.	.	11	15
6	2	4	4	162	86	.	.	216	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	25	4	7	12	17	.	.	76	81	1	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	9	3
5	1	1	1	20	11	.	.	77	20	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1
6	12	.	.	9	72	.	1	39	102	9	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	3	1	15	5
4	2	1	.	3	14	.	.	13	16	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	6
10	1	10	2	184	34	.	.	234	41	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	19	.	.	22	19
.	4	.	2	29	26	.	.	46	41	5	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	12	7
10	29	.	1	1	7	.	.	69	54	.	1	5	.	4	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	10	4
6	2	3	1	28	13	.	.	81	25	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.
6	.	5	.	18	42	.	.	72	51	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	13	3
9	1	3	.	18	12	.	.	77	16	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	8	6
9	6	5	4	30	22	.	.	86	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	120	126	.	.	210	181	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	.	.	15	8
26	4	.	.	43	31	.	.	197	67	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
.	.	.	.	37	33	.	.	41	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
.	5	.	.	10	67	.	.	40	93	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	74	34	.	.	140	39	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	8	1
10	6	11	8	23	10	.	.	91	30	9	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	14	8
18	12	19	20	.	.	.	.	57	40	5	2	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6
329	.	198	.	2,148	.	11	.	5,572	.	162	.	52	.	7	.	1	.	112	.	27	.	361	.
.	288	.	135	.	2,790	.	9	.	6,056	.	56	.	45	.	2	.	.	.	117	.	26	.	246
617		333		4,938		20		11,628		218		97		9		1		229		53		607	

[*continued.*

TABLE V. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER REVENUE LAWS.												UNDER POOR LAW ACT.											
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	12	3	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	13	3
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3
Cavan,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	2
Clare,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	12	2
Cork County,	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	7	9	14	4	11	7	11	3	3	3	12	24	51	41
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	8	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	36	16	51	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	3
Dublin County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	10	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	29	.	3	.	.	.	19	.	76
Fermanagh,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	3	4	4
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	7	1
Kerry,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	10	.	3	.	4	1	2	1	3	5	22	7
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Kilkenny County,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	4	5
„ City,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	2
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	3	8	7	8
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	7	8	15	13
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	3	.	2	.	1	2	1	.	3	.	10	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	1	4	1	1	.	.	2	1	3	10	7
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	5	1	6	.	1	.	.	1	20	9	32	11	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	4	3	5
Meath,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	2	2	6	4
Monaghan,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	4	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	14	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	8
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	6
Sligo,	3	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	7	2	14	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	10	1	11	1	6	.	.	.	5	3	32	5
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	19	1	14	1	.	.	.	.	35	7	68	9
Tyrone,	11	.	7	4	4	.	.	.	10	8	32	12	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1
Waterford County,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	2
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	7	18	12
Wexford,	1	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	5	3	1	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	2	4	6	6
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	2	1	2	1	.	.	8	3
Total Males,	63	.	38	.	7	.	3	.	102	.	213	.	120	.	74	.	41	.	11	.	106	.	352	.
Total Females,	.	4	.	12	.	3	.	1	.	54	.	74	.	40	.	55	.	12	.	8	.	130	.	245
Total M. and F.	67		50		10		4		156		287		160		129		53		19		236		597	

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Courts Martial and Deserters.							Under Vagrant Acts.											
Read and Wrote.	Read imperfectly.	Knew Spelling.	Knew Alphabet.	Wholly illiterate.	Not ascertained.	Total.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	21	1	.	24	.	103	10	1	15	22	.	.	.	.	42	48	.	.	67	71
5	15	2	.	16	.	38	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	17	5
14	11	.	.	32	.	57	13	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	15	11	.	.	41	15
5	1	.	.	9	.	15	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3
1	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	6	14	.	.	9	18
24	9	.	1	15	.	49	42	2	16	1	24	2	14	.	22	3	.	.	118	8
20	8	4	1	.	3	36	28	1	42	2	24	2	21	.	36	26	6	.	157	31
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	8	8
2	1	.	.	3	.	6	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	7	8
18	3	1	.	14	.	36	59	60	24	36	8	7	3	2	46	78	.	.	140	183
84	22	.	.	75	.	181	323	.	131	.	91	.	.	.	233	.	.	.	778	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	356	.	475	.	.	.	.	.	799	.	.	.	1,630
2	3	1	2	2	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	2
1	2	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	16	9	16
1	2	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	12	.	.	7	12
1	1	2	1	.	.	5	5	.	2	2	4	.	9	6	6	8	.	.	26	16
51	17	2	.	28	.	98	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	9	2
11	4	.	.	11	.	26	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	1
7	8	2	1	10	.	28	9	1	8	4	8	.	1	.	12	7	.	.	38	12
2	7	.	.	5	.	14	.	5	10	40	2	3	.	.	21	165	.	.	33	213
2	2	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	3	5	.	12	3
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	5	4
8	1	.	.	1	.	10	10	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	26	10	.	.	51	13
8	6	4	2	22	.	42	4	.	6	3	4	3	8	4	64	36	.	.	86	46
9	12	3	.	1	.	25	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	2	5	.	.	4	9
9	7	2	.	7	.	25	1	.	.	22	.	6	.	4	3	25	.	.	4	57
19	9	1	.	15	.	44	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
9	3	1	3	2	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	16	.	.	1	17
.	2	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	4	8
14	2	1	.	5	.	22	7	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	13	3
2	5	1	.	1	.	9	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	10	1
9	7	1	1	15	.	33	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	3
6	.	.	.	4	.	10	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	12
9	6	2	2	2	.	21	1	.	2	1	3	.	1	1	3	18	.	.	10	20
4	1	.	.	5	.	10	12	2	13	4	14	.	8	.	17	15	.	.	64	21
2	1	.	.	14	.	17	28	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	40	22	.	.	92	26
4	6	.	.	4	.	14	2	2	6	27	.	2	.	.	3	29	.	.	11	60
1	.	.	.	5	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	22	.	.	26	22
9	2	.	.	10	.	21	5	2	4	4	.	.	.	2	10	32	5	1	24	41
13	1	.	.	9	.	23	3	5	.	16	.	2	.	.	10	99	.	.	13	122
12	3	2	2	8	.	27	2	4	2	15	1	5	2	10	12	13	.	.	19	47
2	.	2	1	.	.	5	1	.	1	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2
457	211	38	17	386	3	1,112	584	.	354	.	191	.	73	.	708	.	25	.	1,935	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	445	.	698	.	34	.	37	.	1,560	.	17	.	2,791
1,112							1,029		1,052		225		110		2,268		42		4,726	

[*continued.*

TABLE V. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DRUNKARDS.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	88	64	62	181	.	.	.	.	52	260	.	.	202	505
Armagh,	30	9	42	30	15	21	10	16	51	98	.	.	148	174
Carlow,	21	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	59	10	.	.	97	13
Cavan,	24	1	10	6	1	.	.	.	53	59	.	.	88	66
Clare,	5	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	7	12	.	.	15	15
Cork County,	10	3	3	3	6	2	4	.	12	6	.	.	35	14
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	4	2	2	11	.	.	.	.	39	31	.	.	45	44
Down,	29	5	9	14	.	.	.	.	17	22	.	.	55	41
Dublin County,	52	63	8	43	1	2	.	.	44	71	.	.	105	179
Dublin City,														
Richmond B.,	292	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	171	.	.	.	492	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	712	.	426	.	.	.	.	.	788	.	.	.	1,926
Fermanagh,	12	4	17	8	4	5	5	7	11	12	.	.	49	36
Galway County,	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	13	.	.	7	15
„ Town,	14	1	9	7	3	1	2	1	21	79	.	.	49	89
Kerry,	39	4	4	4	4	1	10	6	15	4	.	.	72	19
Kildare, Naas,	14	6	11	10	.	.	.	.	25	52	.	.	50	68
„ Athy,	12	1	9	9	.	.	.	.	38	41	.	.	59	51
Kilkenny County,	14	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	40	2
„ City,	25	10	15	20	19	16	.	8	17	147	.	.	76	201
King's,	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	36	8	4	2	46	12
Leitrim,	20	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	17	10	.	.	40	12
Limerick County,	12	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	35	3
„ City,	81	14	78	22	92	18	48	21	402	352	.	.	701	427
Londonderry,	40	.	28	57	18	61	20	35	16	49	.	.	122	202
Longford,	46	.	15	3	12	5	.	2	29	16	.	.	102	26
Louth, Dundalk,	42	9	6	10	4	19	1	.	33	88	.	.	86	126
„ Drogheda,	16	1	10	2	8	7	2	5	6	49	.	.	42	64
Mayo,	5	2	4	1	7	1	3	1	33	15	.	.	52	20
Meath,	6	1	2	2	.	1	.	2	20	4	.	.	28	10
Monaghan,	54	1	69	13	21	23	6	3	25	31	.	.	175	71
Queen's,	22	.	16	7	.	.	.	.	35	10	.	.	73	17
Roscommon,	13	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	16	10	.	.	33	12
Sligo,	15	4	5	.	1	.	3	1	22	11	.	.	46	16
Tipperary, Nenagh,	121	47	24	10	6	4	.	.	79	20	.	.	230	81
Tipperary, Clonmel,	128	5	28	6	.	.	.	.	233	29	.	.	389	40
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	46	66	46
Waterford County,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	13	.	.	6	15
„ City,	73	48	48	63	9	3	.	.	97	319	23	.	250	433
Westmeath,	54	3	6	3	.	.	.	.	60	32	.	.	120	38
Wexford,	33	2	4	1	4	.	4	4	13	5	.	.	63	12
Wicklow,	6	1	13	2	9	2	23	.	9	2	.	.	60	7
Total Males,	1,477	.	623	.	247	.	145	.	1,864	.	93	.	4,449	.
Total Females,	.	1,027	.	982	.	194	.	115	.	2,782	.	48	.	5,148
Total M. and F.,	2,504		1,605		441		260		4,646		141		9,597	

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial.													
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
43	7	22	32	.	.	.	.	24	22	.	.	89	61
12	5	17	21	9	9	7	9	40	29	.	.	85	73
18	4	9	6	.	.	.	.	20	25	.	.	47	35
27	4	7	6	.	1	.	.	47	38	.	.	81	49
11	5	8	7	8	3	7	2	38	25	.	.	72	42
26	4	18	11	3	1	2	1	37	32	.	.	86	49
17	5	13	12	4	7	3	9	1	13	.	.	38	46
25	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	18	.	.	56	21
31	4	21	12	2	.	.	.	19	43	.	.	73	59
32	5	9	9	3	5	.	.	21	16	.	1	65	36
199	.	41	.	13	.	.	.	79	.	25	.	357	.
.	100	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	122	.	7	.	297
23	5	11	7	6	2	4	5	28	18	.	.	72	37
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	16	18	5	38	21
10	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	33	18	.	.	52	23
21	5	10	8	8	8	12	12	12	13	.	.	63	46
13	9	7	2	2	.	.	.	34	25	.	.	56	36
10	1	7	8	.	.	.	.	22	40	.	.	39	49
8	.	8	4	5	1	.	1	16	19	.	.	37	25
13	11	23	20	16	10	7	.	131	53	.	.	190	94
2	.	3	.	2	.	9	1	14	6	26	8	56	15
24	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	27	10	.	.	54	11
25	4	11	7	.	.	.	.	45	37	1	1	82	49
88	16	102	54	118	26	88	17	334	292	208	275	938	680
25	.	10	21	16	20	15	8	9	14	.	.	75	63
56	3	38	6	13	5	3	1	41	19	.	.	151	34
25	3	10	7	1	.	.	.	13	11	.	.	49	21
10	2	14	2	12	3	7	1	9	12	.	.	52	20
7	1	4	9	2	5	6	3	70	143	148	26	237	187
19	5	5	6	3	5	.	4	19	16	.	.	46	36
15	2	22	8	6	8	.	.	3	5	.	.	46	23
14	3	16	9	1	2	2	1	32	10	21	10	86	35
20	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	.	.	42	6
29	1	12	3	6	4	4	3	29	22	.	.	80	33
88	4	37	12	10	1	5	.	48	9	.	.	188	26
59	14	23	22	.	.	.	.	185	129	.	.	267	156
24	4	14	11	6	1	.	.	16	13	.	.	60	29
6	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	16	12
26	5	13	9	3	.	.	.	11	22	.	9	53	45
25	1	11	2	.	1	.	.	28	32	.	.	64	36
35	6	20	11	8	5	10	3	37	36	.	.	110	61
2	.	4	5	2	1	6	5	.	.	.	.	14	11
1,163	.	614	.	292	.	199	.	1,647	.	447	.	4,362	.
.	258	.	443	.	135	.	87	.	1,423	.	342	.	2,688
1,421		1,057		427		286		3,070		789		7,050	

[Summary.

SUMMARY of TABLE V.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF CRIME.		EDUCATION.			
		Read and Wrote.		Read Imperfectly.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	385	114	181	206
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	343	16	147	36
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	5	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary	692	279	496	446
Misdemeanants,	Summary	1,975	1,138	911	1,696
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary	162	56	52	45
Under Revenue Laws,		63	4	38	12
Under Poor Law Act,		120	40	74	55
Courts Martial and Deserters,		457	.	211	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		584	445	354	698
Drunkards,		1,477	1,027	623	982
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination and Trial, Discharged, and remaining for Trial,		1,163	258	614	443
Total Males,		7,426	.	3,701	.
Total Females,			3,377		4,619
Total Males and Females,		10,803		8,320	

the Prisoners committed to the several County and Town Gaols, from 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Education.									
Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
118	64	64	49	334	453	15	9	1,097	895
55	10	25	6	337	82	25	4	932	154
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	8	1
262	150	157	129	1,116	1,274	13	8	2,736	2,286
329	288	198	135	2,148	2,790	11	9	5,572	6,056
7	2	1	.	112	117	27	26	361	246
7	3	3	1	102	54	.	.	213	74
41	12	11	8	106	130	.	.	352	245
38	.	17	.	386	.	3	.	1,112	.
191	34	73	37	708	1,560	25	17	1,935	2,791
247	194	145	115	1,864	2,782	93	48	4,449	5,148
292	135	199	87	1,647	1,423	447	342	4,362	2,688
1,587	.	893	.	8,863	.	659	.	23,129	.
.	892	.	567	.	10,666	.	463	.	20,584
2,479		1,460		19,529		1,122		43,713	

TABLE VI.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER																	
	FELONS.										MISDEMEANANTS.							
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Antrim,	11	9	6	1	8	4	.	.	25	14	7	2	14	2	11	3	.	.	32	7
Armagh,	6	11	4	.	8	15	.	.	18	26	3	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	7	2
Carlow,	2	2	.	.	19	15	.	.	21	17	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	8	1
Cavan,	1	3	.	.	10	11	.	.	11	14	2	.	1	.	14	2	.	.	17	2
Clare,	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	9	9	.	1	.	.	27	21	.	.	27	22
Cork County,	3	3	.	.	128	74	.	.	131	77	.	.	.	.	37	2	.	.	37	2
„ City,	4	6	.	.	71	111	.	.	75	117	.	1	.	.	6	10	.	.	6	11
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	8	10	.	1	1	.	28	1	.	.	29	2
Down,	11	2	11	5	14	12	.	.	36	19	16	1	17	.	24	1	.	.	57	2
Dublin County,	1	3	.	.	18	9	.	.	19	12	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	6	3
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	17	.	.	.	112	.	.	.	129	.	11	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	60	.
Grangegorman Pen.	.	17	.	.	.	110	.	.	.	127	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	9
Fermanagh,	6	5	.	.	4	5	.	.	10	10	3	2	1	.	37	2	.	.	41	4
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	29	6	.	.	29	6	.	.	.	.	16	13	.	.	16	13
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	29	25	.	.	29	25	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	13	1
Kildare, Naas,	2	.	1	.	20	16	.	.	23	16	4	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	21	.
„ Athy,	2	2	.	.	13	19	.	.	15	21	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	19	10	.	.	19	10	.	1	.	.	11	2	.	.	11	3
„ City,	1	.	.	.	22	11	.	.	23	11	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	12	1
King's,	2	1	.	.	19	10	.	.	21	11	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	23	.
Leitrim,	.	1	.	.	9	8	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	16	.
Limerick County,	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	31	21	.	.	31	21
„ City,	2	1	.	.	18	20	.	.	20	21	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	5	4
Londonderry,	11	6	2	9	15	15	.	.	28	30	2	1	1	.	15	.	.	.	18	1
Longford,	3	.	.	.	10	12	.	.	13	12	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.
Louth, Dundalk,	2	1	.	.	14	8	.	.	16	9	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	6
„ Drogheda,	1	1	.	.	10	10	.	.	11	11	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1
Mayo,	2	3	.	.	39	20	.	.	41	23	2	2	.	.	158	7	.	.	160	9
Meath,	3	.	.	1	13	13	.	.	16	14	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1
Monaghan,	7	4	.	.	14	9	.	.	21	13	5	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	10	3
Queen's,	1	1	.	.	16	18	9	.	26	19	3	.	.	.	20	3	25	4	48	7
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	10	15	.	.	10	15	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	27	1
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	6	14	.	.	7	14	1	1	1	.	12	1	.	.	14	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	28	8	.	.	28	8	1	.	.	.	48	.	.	.	49	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	1	.	.	53	29	.	.	54	30	.	.	.	.	30	2	.	.	30	2
Tyrone,	12	5	1	.	12	14	.	.	25	19	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	36	32	.	.	36	32	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	15	.
„ City,	.	1	.	.	10	5	.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	2
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	21	11	.	.	21	11	1	.	1	.	31	1	.	.	33	1
Wexford,	2	4	.	.	21	26	.	.	23	32	1	.	.	.	23	1	.	.	24	1
Wicklow,	6	1	.	.	17	12	.	.	23	13	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	6	3
Total Males,	124	.	25	.	939	.	9	.	1,097	.	65	.	39	.	803	.	25	.	932	.
Total Females,	.	95	.	16	.	784	.	.	.	895	.	17	.	5	.	128	.	4	.	154
Total Males & Fem.	219		41		1,723		9		1,992		82		44		931		29		1,086	

County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

SESSIONS.						SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																	
Criminal Lunatics.						Offenders under Larceny Act.								Misdemeanants.									
Protestant.		Roman Catholic		Total.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		Total.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	77	67	25	11	46	80	.	.	148	158	155	160	75	30	223	175	.	.	453	365
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	22	31	.	.	34	40	45	61	13	5	77	83	.	.	135	149
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	13	33	.	.	14	33	2	.	.	.	29	29	.	.	31	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	13	14	.	.	13	18	9	1	.	.	100	16	.	.	109	17
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	22	20	.	.	22	21	2	1	.	.	57	36	.	.	59	37
.	.	2	.	2	.	9	5	.	.	111	107	.	.	120	112	70	13	2	.	232	155	.	.	304	168
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	154	51	.	.	159	52	7	26	.	.	235	575	.	.	242	601
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	8	3	1	4	.	145	27	.	.	152	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	4	3	12	14	.	.	25	20	27	26	30	17	57	39	.	.	114	82
1	.	.	.	1	.	8	6	.	1	60	48	1	.	69	55	30	43	2	2	259	272	3	.	294	317
1	.	.	.	1	.	61	.	.	.	712	.	.	.	773	.	97	.	2	.	810	.	.	.	909	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	1	.	586	.	.	.	632	.	369	.	.	.	2248	.	.	.	2617
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	5	10	.	.	12	12	17	10	.	.	56	18	.	.	73	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	47	18	.	.	48	18	.	.	.	.	104	37	.	.	104	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	31	.	.	39	31	2	2	.	.	91	88	.	.	93	90
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	38	29	.	.	38	30	3	1	.	.	176	79	.	.	179	80
.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	30	31	.	.	32	32	3	1	.	.	42	121	.	.	45	122
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	21	13	.	.	21	22	2	14	.	.	67	82	.	.	69	96
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	36	27	.	.	38	27	1	1	.	.	53	11	.	.	54	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	91	107	.	.	92	110	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	39	.	.	25	39	2	1	.	.	81	19	.	.	83	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	.	3	.	.	98	17	.	.	98	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	52	.	.	47	52	.	.	.	.	109	66	.	.	109	66
.	.	.	.	.	.	31	6	.	.	428	260	.	.	459	266	16	8	.	.	200	90	.	.	216	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	1	3	19	27	.	.	25	40	9	22	11	10	56	49	.	.	76	81
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	20	.	.	8	21	.	1	.	.	77	19	.	.	77	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	8	.	.	15	9	2	8	.	1	37	93	.	.	39	102
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	13	.	.	19	13	.	.	.	.	13	16	.	.	13	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	7	.	2	.	225	41	.	.	234	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	18	.	.	19	18	.	1	.	.	46	40	.	.	46	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	10	.	.	4	11	12	10	3	1	54	43	.	.	69	54
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	25	29	.	.	28	30	4	1	.	.	77	24	.	.	81	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	.	.	12	8	.	2	.	.	72	49	.	.	72	51
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	5	6	.	.	5	7	3	2	.	.	74	14	.	.	77	16
.	.	1	1	1	1	4	1	.	.	56	39	.	.	60	40	1	.	.	.	85	43	.	.	86	43
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	168	109	.	.	170	109	1	1	.	.	209	180	.	.	210	181
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	2	.	8	11	.	.	13	19	38	14	15	2	144	51	.	.	197	67
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	39	.	.	30	39	.	.	.	.	41	37	.	.	41	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	13	.	.	24	13	1	3	.	.	39	90	.	.	40	93
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	13	.	.	10	13	1	.	.	.	139	39	.	.	140	39
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	.	.	34	70	.	.	36	79	5	1	.	.	86	29	.	.	91	30
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	20	25	.	.	22	26	6	4	.	.	51	36	.	.	57	49
2	.	6	.	8	.	250	.	32	.	2,453	.	1	.	2,736	.	583	.	159	.	4,827	.	3	.	5,572	.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	196	.	19	.	2,071	.	.	.	2,286	.	812	.	68	.	5,176	.	.	.	6,056
2		7		9		446		51		4,524		1		5,022		1,395		227		10,003		3		11,628	

[*continued.*

TABLE VI. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.										UNDER			
	DANGEROUS LUNATICS.													
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	7	3	.	1	4	1
Armagh,	2	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	1	1	.	6	5	1	.	11	6	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	12	8	.	.	12	8	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	11	14	.	.	11	14	1	.	5	1
Down,	2	2	6	.	10	5	.	.	18	7	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	2	.	.	8	14	.	3	9	19	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	7	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	38	.	5	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	10	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	1	1	.	1	10	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	9	6	.	.	9	6	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	20	8	.	.	20	8	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.
King's,	3	.	.	.	13	6	.	.	16	6	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	1	.	.	11	14	.	.	11	15	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	4	3	2	.	3	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.
Longford,	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	.	.	14	4	.	1	15	5	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	3	.	.	.	19	19	.	.	22	19	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	.	1	11	6	.	.	12	7	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	1	2	.	8	3	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	1	.	.	15	7	.	.	15	8	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	6	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	2	.	.	13	6	.	.	14	8	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	7	6	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	40	.	17	.	303	.	1	.	361	.	14	.	15	.
Total Females,	.	27	.	5	.	210	.	4	.	246	.	3	.	2
Total M. and F.,	67		22		513		5		607		17		17	

several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Revenue Laws.				Under Poor Law Act.								Courts Martial and Deserters.			
Roman Catholic.		Total.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Total.		Protestant.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.
2	1	12	3	2	.	5	1	6	2	13	3	48	13	42	103
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	2	21	38
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	4	3	3	.	54	57
2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	3	2	3	.	12	15
5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	12	2	1	.	3	4
7	9	7	9	1	1	.	.	50	40	51	41	33	1	15	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	25	36
45	18	51	19	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	4
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	4	2	6	3	3	.	3	6
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	12	1	23	36
5	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	52	3	126	181
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	72	.	76	.	.	.	.
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	1	6	10
3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	4	4	4	4	.	.	5	5
.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	5	1	7	1	1	.	3	4
2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	22	7	22	7	.	.	5	5
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	37	3	58	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	.	20	26
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	4	5	9	5	14	28
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	2	3	.	11	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	7	8	.	.	6	6
3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	13	15	13	1	.	9	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	22	42
10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	9	1	15	25
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	7	10	7	.	.	25	25
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	12	.	32	44
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	14	18
32	11	32	11	.	.	.	.	3	5	3	5	2	.	2	4
.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	6	3	6	4	5	1	16	22
2	1	2	1	5	.	1	.	8	.	14	.	1	.	8	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	2	8	8	1	24	33
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	6	1	1	8	10
14	3	14	3	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	6	.	15	21
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	32	5	32	5	2	.	8	10
4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	68	9	68	9	2	.	15	17
26	11	32	12	1	.	1	.	1	1	3	1	.	2	12	14
3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	.	.	6	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	17	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	18	12	7	1	15	23
5	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	6	6	6	6	4	.	23	27
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3	1	.	4	5
184	.	213	.	14	.	10	.	328	.	352	.	328	37	747	1,112
.	69	.	74	.	7	.	1	.	237	.	245	.	.	.	
253		287		21		11		565		597		1,112			

[*continued.*

TABLE VI. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	UNDER VAGRANT ACTS.						TOTAL.		DRUNKARDS.			
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.				Protestant.		Presbyterian.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	17	24	7	10	43	37	67	71	70	213	36	40
Armagh,	4	1	.	.	13	4	17	5	68	52	10	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	41	15	41	15	2	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	5	3	.	2
Clare,	.	.	.	.	9	18	9	18	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	2	.	.	.	116	8	118	8	1	4	.	.
,, City,	2	1	.	.	155	30	157	31	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	2	1	.	7	6	8	8	1	2	2	.
Down,	.	1	.	3	7	4	7	8	18	16	5	6
Dublin County,	3	12	.	.	137	171	140	183	12	22	1	2
Dublin City :												
Richmond B.,	39	.	1	.	738	.	778	.	40	.	4	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	110	.	6	.	1,514	.	1,630	.	226	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	20	12	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	9	16	9	16	.	.	.	.
,, Town,	.	.	.	.	7	12	7	12	.	3	.	.
Kerry,	2	.	.	.	24	16	26	16	9	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	9	2	9	2	2	.	.	.
,, Athy,	.	.	.	.	10	1	10	1	5	4	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	33	12	33	12	.	.	.	.
,, City,	4	3	.	.	29	210	33	213	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	11	3	12	3	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	5	4	5	4	.	1	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	51	13	51	13	.	.	.	.
,, City,	4	2	.	.	82	44	86	46	84	12	.	.
Londonderry,	.	1	.	1	4	7	4	9	27	49	34	9
Longford,	.	.	.	.	4	57	4	57	5	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	7	9	.	2
,, Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	17	1	17	3	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	.	.	.	2	3	4	3	.	1	.	.
Meath,	3	.	.	.	10	3	13	3	.	1	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	.	.	3	1	10	1	15	23	13	1
Queen's,	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	3	5	2	.	.
Roscommon,	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	12	1	1	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	9	20	10	20	4	1	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	5	1	.	.	59	20	64	21	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	3	1	.	.	89	25	92	26	7	2	.	.
Tyrone,	3	12	.	.	8	48	11	60	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	26	22	26	22	.	2	.	.
,, City,	.	.	.	.	24	41	24	41	6	3	.	.
Westmeath,	.	1	.	.	13	121	13	122	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	19	47	19	47	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	2	.	.	.
Total Males,	97	.	9	.	1,829	.	1,935	.	424	.	105	.
Total Females,	.	174	.	20	.	2,597	.	2,791	.	664	.	64
Total M. and F.,	271		29		4,426		4,726		1,088		169	

SUMMARY—TABLE VI.

CLASSES OF CRIME.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		R. Catholics.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	124	95	25	16	939	784	9	.	1,097	895
Misdemeanants,		65	17	39	5	803	128	25	4	932	154
Criminal Lunatics,		2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	8	1
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	250	196	32	19	2,453	2,071	1	.	2,736	2,286
Misdemeanants,		583	812	159	68	4,827	5,176	3	.	5,572	6,056
Dangerous Lunatics,		40	27	17	5	303	210	1	4	361	246
Under Revenue Laws,		14	3	15	2	184	69	.	.	213	74
Under Poor Law Act,		14	7	10	1	328	237	.	.	352	245
Courts Martial and Deserters,		328	.	37	.	747	.	.	.	1,112	.

several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Drunkards.				Total.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and Untried.								Total.	
Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.				Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
96	252	.	.	202	505	42	82	22	11	25	18	.	.	89	61
70	120	.	.	148	174	27	22	2	1	56	50	.	.	85	73
95	13	.	.	97	13	7	1	.	.	40	34	.	.	47	35
83	61	.	.	88	66	5	11	.	.	76	38	.	.	81	49
15	15	.	.	15	15	3	.	.	.	69	42	.	.	72	42
34	10	.	.	35	14	.	2	.	.	86	47	.	.	86	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	32	45	.	.	38	46
42	42	.	.	45	44	2	2	2	1	52	18	.	.	56	21
32	19	.	.	55	41	16	13	19	11	38	35	.	.	73	59
92	155	.	.	105	179	13	3	3	.	49	32	.	1	65	36
448	.	.	.	492	.	39	.	5	.	250	.	63	.	357	.
.	1,700	.	.	.	1,926	.	35	.	.	.	249	.	13	.	297
29	24	.	.	49	36	24	18	2	.	46	19	.	.	72	37
7	15	.	.	7	15	1	.	.	.	37	21	.	.	38	21
49	86	.	.	49	89	1	.	.	.	51	23	.	.	52	23
63	19	.	.	72	19	.	.	.	.	63	46	.	.	63	46
48	68	.	.	50	68	7	.	.	.	49	36	.	.	56	36
54	47	.	.	59	51	4	4	.	.	35	45	.	.	39	49
40	2	.	.	40	2	.	.	.	.	37	25	.	.	37	25
76	201	.	.	76	201	6	.	.	.	184	94	.	.	190	94
46	12	.	.	46	12	2	.	.	.	54	15	.	.	56	15
40	11	.	.	40	12	1	.	.	.	53	11	.	.	54	11
35	3	.	.	35	3	.	1	.	.	82	48	.	.	82	49
617	415	.	.	701	427	94	24	.	.	526	381	318	275	938	680
61	144	.	.	122	202	11	11	8	6	56	46	.	.	75	63
97	26	.	.	102	26	4	1	2	.	145	33	.	.	151	34
79	115	.	.	86	126	5	1	.	.	44	20	.	.	49	21
39	64	.	.	42	64	4	2	.	.	48	18	.	.	52	20
52	19	.	.	52	20	5	2	.	.	84	159	148	26	237	187
28	9	.	.	28	10	2	4	.	.	44	32	.	.	46	36
147	47	.	.	175	71	11	5	2	.	33	18	.	.	46	23
68	15	.	.	73	17	7	3	.	.	58	22	21	10	86	35
32	11	.	.	33	12	1	1	.	.	41	5	.	.	42	6
42	15	.	.	46	16	8	1	.	.	72	32	.	.	80	33
228	81	.	.	230	81	5	2	.	.	183	24	.	.	188	26
382	38	.	.	389	40	4	5	.	.	263	151	.	.	267	156
.	.	66	46	66	46	13	7	7	2	40	20	.	.	60	29
6	13	.	.	6	15	1	.	.	.	15	12	.	.	16	12
221	430	23	.	250	433	6	.	.	.	47	45	.	.	53	45
120	38	.	.	120	38	3	1	.	.	61	35	.	.	64	36
60	12	.	.	63	12	6	1	.	.	104	60	.	.	110	61
58	7	.	.	60	7	1	2	.	.	13	9	.	.	14	11
3,831	.	89	.	4,449	.	397	.	74	.	3,341	.	550	.	4,362	.
.	4,374	.	46	.	5,148	.	218	.	32	.	2,113	.	325	.	2,688
8,205		135		9,597		615		106		5,454		875		7,050	

Summary—Table VI.—*continued.*

Classes of Crime.	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		R. Catholic.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under Vagrant Acts,	97	174	9	20	1,829	2,597	.	.	1,935	2,791
Drunkards,	424	664	105	64	3,831	4,374	89	46	4,449	5,148
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination and Trial, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial,	397	218	74	32	3,341	2,113	550	325	4,362	2,688
Total Males,	2,338	.	522	.	19,591	.	678	.	23,129	.
Total Females,	.	2,213	.	232	.	17,760	.	379	.	20,584
Total Males and Females,	4,551		754		37,351		1,057		43,713	

TABLE VII.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASES in the several County

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED, TREATED																			
	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Disease of the Urinary and Genital Organs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	6	.	20	4	16	19	1	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	4	.	3	4
Armagh,	19	15	8	15	5	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	1
Carlow,	1	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	7	4	10	7	3	1	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	3	.
Clare,	3	2	2	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	47	21	10	.	19	.	5	.	5	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
,, City,	17	7	7	5	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	1	7	3	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	1	1
Dublin County,	.	.	11	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	45	.	50	.	47	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	30	.	14	.
Grangegorman Pen.,	.	35	.	61	.	36	.	10	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	1	2	1	20	13	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town,	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	5	14	.	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kildare, Naas	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
,, Athy,	.	.	2	4	13	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	3	2	7	4	26	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	3	4	15	18	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Leitrim,	2	2	2	1	6	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	6	2	3	4	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	3	5	4	4	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	2	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	3	6	4	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	2	1	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
,, Drogheda,	.	.	2	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	6	7	1	.	6	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	2	17	1	3	2	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	2	6	4	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	3	4	.	6	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	54	34	68	24	24	14	.	.	.	.	6	7	.	.	13	10	24	20
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	42	32	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tyrone,	3	2	3	6	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	6	1	3	7	12	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	2	5	5	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	26	13	9	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	6	6	12	40	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	.	.	2	1	.	.
Wicklow,	2	3	22	12	32	42	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	6	2	1	2
Total Males,	189	.	351	.	430	.	39	.	16	.	3	.	41	.	5	.	66	.	61	.
Total Females,	.	159	.	268	.	334	.	31	.	9	.	.	.	28	.	2	.	24	.	35
Total M. and F.,	348		619		764		70		25		3		69		7		90		96	

and Town Gaols during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1856.

IN OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Diseases.		Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours. Simple.		Tumours. Malignant.		Abscesses.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	6	1	6	2	3	2	1	1	.	11	3	2	6	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	1
3	5	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	4	2	1	.	3	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	12	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
2	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
129	.	2	.	2	.	20	.	.	.	126	.	97	.	8	.	.	.	19	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	23	.	5	.	.	.	12	.	7	.	16	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	12	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	19	1	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	3	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
16	19	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	24	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	8	3	7	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	15	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	48	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	8	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	32	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	56	42	23	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	4	.	.	.
6	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	9	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
319	.	10	.	17	.	29	.	14	.	364	.	191	.	9	.	32	.	36	.	22	.	30	.	5	.	21	.
.	344	.	36	.	16	.	22	.	21	.	107	.	47	.	1	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	1
663		46		33		51		35		471		238		10		39		40		22		42		6		22	

[*continued.*

TABLE VII. *continued.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASES in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DISEASES CLASSIFIED, TREATED																							
	Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Joints.		Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.	Disease of Uterus and Appendages.	Abortion.	Delirium Tremens.		Gout and Rheumatism.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	15	1	4	2	3	.	11	7	3	.	10	1	10	4	4	.	.	.	.	37	9
Armagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	3	2	1	1	5	1	.	2	.	5	15
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	2	.	2	.	5	2	1	.	3	2	2	1	2	.	1	2	.	4	1
Clare,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	2	18	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	11	1	1	1	2	3	2
,, City,	2	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	1	4
Dublin County,	4	2	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																					
Richmond B.,	16	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	2	.	22	.	5	.	.	.	.	6	.	31	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	14	.	7	.	2	.	17	.	3	.	13	.	2	13	6	4	.	.	.	15
Fermanagh,	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Galway County,	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2
,, Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
,, Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	4	.	2	.	1	.	14	1	1	1	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	2
Leitrim,	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Limerick County,	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.
,, City,	6	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	.	1	1
Longford,	12	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	1
,, Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	4	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	5	1	.	1	.	2	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	13	8
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2
Sligo,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	23	8	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	2	3	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	3	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	1	6
,, City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	3
Westmeath,	10	3	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	6	8	16	5	.	.	.	1	.	6	2
Wexford,	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	5	10	6	.	.	.	.	7	5
Wicklow,	4	4	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	3	4	.	1	.	2	3
Total Males,	105	.	20	.	10	.	217	.	15	.	121	.	49	.	.	.	.	20	.	149	.
Total Females,	.	34	.	13	.	6	.	75	.	5	.	65	.	27	103	16	9	.	2	.	91
Total M. and F.,	139		33		16		292		20		186		76					22		240	

County and Town Gaols during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1856.

IN OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

Attempt at Suicide.		Other Diseases.		Malingering.		Total.		Slight cases of indisposition prescribed for out of Hospital, but not included in foregoing classification.		Number of cases admitted into Hospital.		Lunatics. Criminals.		Lunatics. Dangerous.		Daily average Number. Under treatment in Hospital.		Daily average Number. Prescribed for out of Hospital.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	38	8	252	89	.	.	22	27	.	.	7	3	1	1·3	2·5	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	57	96	24	65	57	96	.	.	4	3	2·2	3·4	0·6	0·2
.	.	.	5	.	.	5	16	199	274	5	18	1	.	1	2	0·1	1·1	0·6	0·8
2	1	4	2	.	.	81	35	10	16	13	10	.	.	11	6	1	1	.	.
.	.	8	7	.	.	17	26	99	160	17	26	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	2
.	1	22	.	3	.	175	57	1,746	401	175	57	.	.	.	.	8	7	5	1
.	.	8	7	2	1	50	46	600	586	50	46	.	.	3	.	3	3	2	1
1	.	3	1	.	.	16	1	94	8	16	1	.	.	11	14	1	.	0·3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	38	37	112	50	38	37	.	.	18	7	3	3·5	0·3	0·2
1	.	14	20	.	.	54	35	297	87	54	35	1	.	9	19	5·5	7·9	3·8	1
.	.	96	.	14	.	864	.	2,678	.	864	.	1	.	38	.	25	.	7	.
.	1	.	53	.	10	.	386	.	2,369	.	386	.	.	.	1	.	15	.	6·5
.	.	.	.	.	.	45	23	32	29	56	25	.	.	11	2	5	6	1	1
.	.	13	11	.	.	34	47	.	.	34	46	.	.	3	1	2	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	12	28	2	10	.	.	3	1	.	.	0·1	0·5
.	.	4	6	.	.	38	38	18	6	38	38	.	.	.	.	2	3	0·2	0·1
.	.	1	1	.	.	15	20	79	71	16	23	.	.	1	3	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·2
1	.	4	1	.	.	35	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	3	1	1	110	38	60	35	9	5	.	.	20	8	1	0·5	0·5	0·2
.	.	20	10	.	.	54	55	10	20	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	1	.	65	48	50	30	8	7	.	.	16	6	1	1	2	1
.	.	.	.	2	1	36	16	270	140	36	16	.	.	2	3	2	1·1	5	3
.	1	4	6	6	3	48	37	103	74	48	37	.	.	.	3	1	3	2	1
1	.	.	.	.	.	70	42	236	184	70	42	.	.	.	.	3	2	0·7	0·5
.	.	3	3	.	.	17	17	77	106	17	17	.	.	9	3	0·5	0·5	0·2	0·3
.	.	.	.	.	.	33	40	23	19	33	40	.	.	6	1	3·4	4·3	0·1	0·1
.	1	7	4	.	.	*44	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	6	.	.	13	15	37	43	9	11	.	.	3	6	0·5	1·8	0·8	0·6
.	1	19	5	.	.	81	32	304	139	60	32	.	.	22	19	2·3	2·7	1	0·7
.	.	1	2	.	.	25	37	27	43	25	37	.	.	12	7	1·3	4·8	1	1·4
.	.	.	2	.	.	62	31	46	11	16	6	.	.	10	4	4	3	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	6	19	11	13	6	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	1
.	.	.	.	1	1	7	23	43	88	7	23	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	4	2	3	34	22	104	92	34	22	1	.	8	6	4	4	3	2
.	.	.	.	16	7	311	152	.	.	24	27	.	1	5	4	3·8	3·4	0·8	0·4
.	.	14	13	1	.	89	80	215	222	89	80	.	.	.	.	2·3	2·2	0·6	0·6
.	.	.	.	.	.	19	26	180	195	19	26	.	.	2	1	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·5
.	.	4	2	.	.	55	42	50	32	55	42	.	.	4	.	1·8	1·4	0·1	0·1
.	.	5	.	.	.	36	36	15	20	7	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	49	.	.	217	189	.	.	14	21	.	.	8	1	0·8	1·3	0·5	0·5
.	.	.	.	.	.	93	99	120	60	24	31	.	.	5	3	2·2	2·8	1	1
.	.	.	.	4	1	100	88	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	0·8	.	.
6	.	301	.	97	.	3,410	.	7,989	.	2,074	.	4	.	291	.	96·9	.	50·4	.
.	6	.	223	.	36	.	2,220	.	5,714	.	1,413	.	1	.	151	.	97·6	.	31·4
12		524		133		5,630		13,703		2,487		5		442		194·5		81·8	

* All treated in their cells.

TABLE VIII.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in the County and

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	Fever.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Apoplexy.		Paralysis.		Insanity.		Epilepsy.		Disease of Brain.		Disease of Heart.		Consumption.		Bronchitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	†3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																						
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penit.,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	4	.	2	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	.
Total Males & Females,	1		5		2		2		1		1		2		6		3		8		2	

TABLE IX.—ESCAPES from January to December,

Gaols from which Escapes were effected.	Sex.	Age.	Offence of Prisoner.
Kilkenny County,	Male,	30	Burglary.
„ City,	Do.,	18	Larceny.
Limerick City,	Do.,	25	Do.
Meath County,	Do.,	28	Bullock stealing.

Town Gaols in the Year ending the 31st of December, 1856.

Asthma.		Inflammation of Lungs.		Congestion of Lungs.		Disease of Liver.		Inflammation of Bowels.		Dropsy.		Scrofula.		Wounds.		Hæmorrhage.		Mortification.		Suicide.		Childbed.	Debility and Old Age.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	.	38	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	23
3		2		1		2		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		1	10		61	

* Lunatics. † Idiots. ‡ Infants.

1856, from the County and Town Gaols.

Convicted or Unconvicted.	Whether Confined separately, or with others.	Whether Retaken or not.
Convicted.	Separately.	Not.
Do.	With others.	Retaken.
Do.	Do.	Not.
Do.	Separately.	Not.

TABLE X.—PUNISHMENT for PRISON OFFENCES, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856, in the several County and Town Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Dark Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Whipping Boys.	Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	.	.	308	104	.	.	.	308	104	412
Armagh,	.	.	22	24	9	.	.	31	24	55
Carlow,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Cavan,	15	.	11	7	.	.	.	26	7	33
Clare,	.	.	5	9	.	10	6	15	15	30
Cork County,	75*	21	.	.	.	.	.	75	21	96
„ City,	.	.	83	16	.	.	.	83	16	99
Donegal,	28	3	50	.	.	.	.	78	3	81
Down,	.	.	20	2	.	1	.	21	2	23
Dublin County,	58	37	34	30	.	.	.	92	67	159
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	401	.	480	.	.	67	.	948	.	948
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	36	.	127	.	.	49	.	212	212
Fermanagh,	16	.	19	5	.	9	1	44	6	50
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	5	11	16
„ Town,	.	.	47	11	.	7	10	54	21	75
Kerry,	22	23	.	.	.	.	.	22	23	45
Kildare, Naas,	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9
„ Athy,	21	15	13	9	3	.	1	37	25	62
Kilkenny County,	21	3	37	30	4	.	.	62	33	95
„ City,	7	12	21	52	.	.	.	28	64	92
King's,	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10
Leitrim,	1	.	7	12	.	.	.	8	12	20
Limerick County,	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	17
„ City,	46	40	.	.	.	.	.	46	40	86
Londonderry,	48	3	.	.	.	.	.	48	3	51
Longford,	16*	13	10	.	.	.	.	26	13	39
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	2	.	.	8	.	10	.	10
„ Drogheda,	17	4	7	2	.	.	.	24	6	30
Mayo,	41	16	13	8	.	.	.	54	24	78
Meath,	.	.	.	4	1	5	6	6	10	16
Monaghan,	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	6
Queen's,	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	16
Roscommon,	7	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	4	11
Sligo,	19	18	.	.	.	1	.	20	18	38
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	77	1	.	10	.	87	1	88
Tipperary, Clonmel,	48	11	42	32	.	.	.	90	43	133
Tyrone,	25*	6	15	15	.	.	.	40	21	61
Waterford County,	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	9	10	19
„ City,	21*	10	.	.	.	.	.	21	10	31
Westmeath,	30	18	.	.	.	.	.	30	18	48
Wexford,	6	1	13	12	3	.	.	22	13	35
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	18	11	18	11	29
Total Males,	1,042	.	1,336	.	20	141	.	2,539	.	3,466
Total Females,	.	316	.	516	.	.	95	.	927	
Total Males and Females,	1,358		1,852		20	236		3,466		

* On bread and water.

TABLE XI.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1856 (both in Use and Store).

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	BEDDING.						CLOTHING.											
							For Males.					For Females.						
	Pairs of Blankets.	Pairs of Sheets.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Iron or Wooden Bedsteads.	Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Shifts.	Jackets or Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Clogs and Shoes (pairs).
Antrim,	418	797	417	356	416	71	401	248	35	243	257	92	81	82	82	.	101	398
Armagh,	119	104	112	61	138	123	82	69	79	56	61	91	88	84	109	.	148	123
Carlow,	161	73	.	16	119	96	87	90	101	126	112	50	61	64	42	76	198	97
Cavan,	166	84	.	.	103	103	36	62	62	62	120	16	38	43	46	25	28	12
Clare,	300	366	230	320	52	14	400	280	230	180	164	80	50	54	49	72	96	50
Cork County,	370	364	289	91	385	316	208	182	234	296	525	105	146	172	141	189	198	361
„ City,	294	178	318	47	230	74	413	132	146	147	126	100	100	100	100	100	100	217
Donegal,	151	131	121	.	142	123	116	127	127	151	140	36	42	47	48	63	46	118
Down,	220	68	280	6	254	216	202	156	120	132	130	152	121	134	112	90	92	102
Dublin County,	230½	131	189	.	189	113	213	230	110	173	187	51	68	88	70	52	70	179
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	485	106	650	438	226	98	699	682	354	655	667	.	.	.	.	.	.	480
Grangegorman P.,	474	37	451	.	500	267	.	.	.	.	.	1529	816	1207	1976	1665	2955	273
Fermanagh,	122	184	102	1	133	103	119	22	20	29	4	48	35	38	.	.	.	9
Galway County,	358	.	220	.	315	212	103	40	40	40	38	20	30	30	10	10	.	18
„ Town,	103	.	.	.	77	69	50	25	25	25	25	23	16	16	10	10	.	35
Kerry,	246½	11½	11	.	256	238	93	86	9	35	.	28	10	15	.	4	4	25
Kildare, Naas,	109	.	3	.	75	77	81	62	.	63	43	71	66	60	50	25	43	140
„ Athy,	72½	72	28	.	82	40	66	49	49	56	45	51	58	50	51	85	49	72
Kilkenny County,	205	114	258	106	131	112	204	26	18	18	14	37	40	42	47	33	29	80
„ City,	50	76	4	.	46	50	35	18	20	17	.	29	14	18	.	.	.	18
King's,	298	174	16	10	230	150	112	68	57	73	62	40	35	35	80	80	80	69
Leitrim,	96	104	97	7	222	127	132	43	23	41	21	41	51	27	2	.	.	37
Limerick County,	284	178	26	111	219	164	162	148	72	256	102	36	36	42	34	36	27	92
„ City,	192	160	114	74	112	129	114	66	.	72	40	41	26	24	.	.	.	76
Londonderry,	320	169	22	.	231	219	200	80	80	80	100	85	45	98	100	99	100	230
Longford,	156	131	141	67	92	69	95	94	57	62	45	39	30	30	42	48	.	140
Louth, Dundalk,	132½	125	114	111	120	25	69	71	105	112	89	37	34	49	49	50	71	93
Drogheda,	20	23	25	.	30	36	20	12	10	16	12	29	15	13	9	.	.	26
Mayo,	404½	157	406	.	325	230	265	180	230	123	.	12	24	24	.	.	.	37
Meath,	187	16½	169	.	165	138	81	60	54	64	36	38	70	98	75	70	48	48
Monaghan,	144	80	15	.	139	118	117	50	50	59	26	41	33	42	47	24	45	46
Queen's,	220	71	245	136	206	160	107	86	79	87	118	101	87	64	76	102	134	86
Roscommon,	123	207	184	.	121	123	81	109	96	110	129	56	52	78	.	.	15	102
Sligo,	148	312	132	.	147	112	157	142	76	110	60	116	106	97	96	.	20	130
Tipperary, Nenagh,	395	143	308	12	311	204	75	109	90	109	112	57	92	87	65	18	45	75
Tipperary, Clonmel,	210	300	350	.	350	388	120	130	110	110	120	85	60	60	80	50	60	230
Tyrone,	168	65	167	54	111	86	135	159	92	119	109	48	75	91	49	82	80	33
Waterford County,	183	80	141	.	168	154	140	180	60	263	80	69	75	62	87	53	132	75
„ City,	88	67	48	40	77	.	79	42	17	27	43	55	54	99	74	40	98	60
Westmeath,	136	146	136	.	140	128	116	60	44	56	64	67	60	64	52	65	.	80
Wexford,	355	30	20	.	236	216	296	103	137	95	147	220	127	138	109	137	28	215
Wicklow,	100	98	90	.	90	2	70	100	105	75	65	86	40	80	80	86	80	70
Total,	9014½	5,763	6,649	2,064	7,711	5,402	6,342	4,678	3,432	4,723	4,238	4,011	3,107	3,746	4,149	3,533	5,220	4,857

TABLE XII.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION, &c., in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Single Cells. Not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or containing 432 cubic feet.		Single Cells. Of Larger Size.		Single Cells. Of Smaller Size.		Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms.		No. of Beds in such Rooms.		Hospital Rooms.		Water Closets and Baths in Hospital Rooms.		Chapels.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	329	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	.	1
Armagh,	3	2	15	3	2	2	3	.	.	.	61	38	.		11	9	7	3	12	2	1	1	1	2	1
Carlow,	4	1	9	5	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19	.	.	13	.	6	.	2	2	1	1	1
Cavan,	.	.	8	2	10	3	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4	1	12	3	2	1	1	1	1
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.	107	14	9	.	9	.	2	2	1	1	1
Cork County,	12	9	13	9	16	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	74	86	87	8	2	.	6	.	4	2	1	.	1
„ City,	9	9	7	5	9	9	.	8	54	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	18	1	5	4	1	1	2
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	7	2	.	.	2	.	73	10	.	.	8	3	24	12	2	2	2	2	1
Down,	7	3	9	5	7	4	14	.	117	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	14	4	28	4	2	1	.	1
Dublin County,	5	3	7	3	6	2	2	1	40	8	23	20	1	.	.	.	6	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dublin City,																									
Richmond B.,	15	.	20	.	34	.	10	.	152	.	.	.	.	.	115	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	2
Grangegorman P.,	.	15	.	15	.	15	.	3	.	164	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	70	.	5	.	4	2
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	1	.	66	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	8	.	4	3	3	3	.
Galway County,	7	3	6	3	7	3	.	.	59	13	3	1	.	.	2	2	6	4	12	12	2	2	.	.	1
„ Town,	6	2	5	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	7	4	2	2	4	8	16	1	1	.	.	1
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	78	15	78	15	.	.	.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	.	.	1
Kildare, Naas,	7	2	8	3	3	2	4	.	17	2	.	.	40	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	3	1
„ Athy,	.	.	4	2	4	2	2	1	20	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	1
Kilkenny County,	14	8	3	2	4	.	8	4	.	.	151	88	.	.	.	.	4	1	8	2	2	3	1	1	1
„ City,	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	3	4	13	.	.	.	.	1
King's,	6	2	6	2	6	2	3	1	80	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	1	1
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	14	3	5	2	56	19	.	2	.	.	.	2	7	.	12	.	5	3	.	1	1
Limerick County,	9	5	16	5	8	5	4	.	121	54	111	50	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	1
„ City,	6	4	7	4	6	4	6	4	33	20	.	.	.	.	17	.	20	6	84	14	2	2	2	2	2
Londonderry,	5	4	9	4	7	4	7	3	84	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	1
Longford,	7	4	7	4	7	4	3	4	.	.	2	.	48	13	2	.	6	5	17	25	3	1	4	1	2
Louth, Dundalk,	3	1	9	9	1	1	2	2	87	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	2	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	3	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	10	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	1
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30	14	4	4	2	8	4	2	2	2	2	1
Meath,	.	.	12	4	6	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	60	20	12	4	10	1	16	1	4	3	4	2	1
Monaghan,	6	3	7	3	6	3	4	3	50	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	32	3	3	2	3	1	1
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	67	50	.	.	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	6	2	3	.	58	18	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	3	8	6	4	3	1	.	1
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	74	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	8	13	2	2	.	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	8	4	10	6	4	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	122	18	37	14	14	5	14	5	6	3	2	1	2
Tipperary, Clonmel,	34	4	18	3	10	4	3	2	100	40	39	.	.	.	57	.	6	4	25	20	10	4	1	1	3
Tyrone,	5	2	7	2	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	2
Waterford County,	.	.	7	2	6	2	2	.	57	16	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	1	9	3	5	4	.	.	1
„ City,	6	3	6	3	6	3	2	1	16	.	.	.	10	30	.	.	6	.	12	.	2	1	1	1	2
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	9	2	4	2	80	14	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	6	.	12	3	2	2	1	1
Wexford,	.	.	11	7	7	4	4	2	.	.	97	64	.	.	2	4	7	2	7	7	3	2	.	.	1
Wicklow,	.	.	6	2	4	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2
Total Males,	259	.	365	.	303	.	156	.	1,802	.	907	.	657	.	532	.	192	.	408	.	129	.	50	.	
Total Females,	.	116	.	173	.	130	.	73	.	795	.	391	.	246	.	92	.	90	.	287	.	89	.	43	
Total M. and F.	375		538		433		229		2,597		1,298		903		624		282		695		218		93		52

County and Town Gaols on the 31st of December, 1856.

School Rooms.		Work-shops.		Work-sheds.		Kitchens.	Bakery.	Store Rooms.		Laundries.	Lava-tories.		Baths		Fumigating Rooms.		Reception Rooms.		Pumps and Wells.	Tread Wheels.	Capstan Mill.	Crank Mill.	Other Machines for Labour.	Total No. of Beds, including those for Debtors.		Number Gaol can accommodate.			
																										Debtors.		Criminals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	1	.	102	.	1	.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	328	108	41	1	287	107
.	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	107	75	14	2	93	73
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	8	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	58	46	7	.	53	41
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	77	26	24	12	216	72
1	1	3	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	1	2	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	11	1	.	.	1	157	.	12	.	115	*12
1	1	1	.	9	6	1	1	4	.	1	16	9	1	1	1	.	2	2	1	2	1	.	2	174	102	17	3	320	107
1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	141	56	24	2	162	116
4	1	4	1	4	.	1	.	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	111	26	12	1	99	25
.	.	15	.	24	.	1	1	6	.	1	7	4	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	7	120	67	16	8	106	69
.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	1	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	10	80	45	10	1	72	36
1	.	3	.	5	.	1	1	14	.	1	10	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	563	.	.	.	563	.
.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	5	.	.	.	5	.	267	.	.	.	400
.	.	1	.	20	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	81	45	8	4	66	36
.	.	1	.	.	13	1	.	7	3	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	89	29	14	.	82	29
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	40	28	6	.	40	25
1	1	4	.	7	.	1	1	2	1	1	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	96	30	12	6	84	24
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	52	20	3	2	57	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	27	20	2	2	20	12
1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	179	58	12	6	151	88
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	21	14	12	2	30	30
1	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	90	50	10	.	80	50
.	.	1	.	24	.	2	.	2	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	76	22	21	2	72	29
1	.	20	1	58	.	1	1	4	3	1	9	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	20	133	66	10	6	111	48
1	1	1	.	33	.	1	.	7	1	1	1	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	126	52	17	4	109	48
1	1	2	.	36	.	1	.	3	3	1	.	.	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	84	56	12	2	72	54
1	1	3	1	16	.	2	1	3	2	1	.	1	8	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	18	70	29	16	4	76	31
.	.	3	.	24	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	87	35	5	2	87	31
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	24	12	2	1	42	24
.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	†	148	40	8	4	140	36
1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	110	50	18	1	114	32
1	1	2	.	33	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	91	27	32	4	59	23
.	.	10	4	12	.	2	1	2	1	‡2	6	12	2	1	1	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	†	126	58	20	4	106	54
.	.	3	.	8	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	76	24	8	.	106	30
1	.	6	.	8	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	119	28	36	6	82	49
2	2	8	2	3	.	1	1	8	1	2	1	.	7	4	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	1	1	166	58	18	6	215	54
1	1	10	4	27	.	1	.	5	.	2	8	2	7	1	.	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	196	52	10	.	212	44
.	.	5	.	29	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	56	29	10	2	56	38
1	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	2	3	1	5	1	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	87	24	8	2	87	30
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	†	43	30	18	.	28	30
1	1	7	.	6	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	1	.	1	.	105	29	10	4	105	49
1	1	10	.	2	1	1	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	1	.	113	84	16	.	108	86
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	2	.	2	2	1	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	64	26	8	2	50	23
25	.	149	.	508	.			141	.		101	.	92	.	12	.	32	.						4,691	.	559	.	4,733	.
.	17	.	16	.	22			.	39		.	58	.	36	.	4	.	20						.	1,943	.	108	.	2,216
42		165		530		48	13	180		46	159		128		16		52		115	33	5	8	68	6,634		667		6,943	
																											7,610	

* Ennis Gaol female accommodation is but 12 single cells, but to provide for any higher number part of the male prison is allocated. † Shot drill. ‡ Including drying room.

TABLE XIII.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and and the Profits

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	MALES.																FEMALES.		
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat Making.	Other Trades.	TOTAL OF TRADES.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers and Bone-breakers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	TOTAL CONFINED.	Needlework and Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.
Antrim,	1	1	7	5	13	.	.	3	.	30	.	62	.	15	20	127	29	1	25
Armagh,	.	.	2	3	3	.	.	2	.	10	.	14	.	5	2	31	12	14	3
Carlow,	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	6	3	10	23	10	.	4
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	14	9	9	6	42	8	5	2
Clare,	.	1	2	2	6	.	.	1	1	13	6	.	7	6	1	33	2	15	.
Cork County,	.	1	2	3	11	1	.	3	10	31	38	5	42	26	13	155	8	48	10
„ City,	.	.	2	2	10	1	.	9	4	28	15	17	29	19	10	118	14	52	4
Donegal,	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	22	.	14	18	57	4	2	6
Down,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	.	6	.	3	.	13	12	34	6	.	3
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	6	1	12	5	9	11	10	10	57	4	.	10
Dublin City:																			
Richmond B.,	1	2	2	.	15	1	.	23	7	51	31	.	54	43	49	228	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	35	46
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	5	5	3	16	33	6	5	2
Galway County,	.	.	1	3	2	1	.	3	.	10	.	.	.	13	25	48	2	6	4
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	2	11	4	1	2
Kerry,	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	9	7	7	20	4	5	52	.	13	6
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	12	4	21	.	7	.	6	.	34	5	4	3
„ Athy,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	5	3	6	.	4	1	19	2	10	2
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	2	3	12	.	.	9	3	12	36	7	1	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	3	3	18	9	.	3
King's,	1	1	4	3	5	.	4	.	.	18	.	14	.	6	2	40	2	2	3
Leitrim,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	10	19	9	4	44	4	.	2
Limerick County,	.	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	2	9	9	.	13	5	6	42	4	15	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	20	12	8	22	70	4	30	3
Londonderry,	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	25	.	3	.	33	2	13	5
Longford,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	.	3	4	20	4	5	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	8	2	2	15	2	10	2
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	8	16	.	.	.	4
Mayo,	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	5	.	11	.	13	39	15	6	84	11	.	9
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	6	9	22	9	.	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	.	8	2	27	6	4	2
Queen's,	.	1	3	4	5	.	1	5	1	20	.	.	5	2	2	29	5	5	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	8	8	.	27	10	7	4
Sligo,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	.	9	8	34	.	.	12
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	1	2	3	4	1	.	6	.	19	6	12	22	8	16	83	2	2	10
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	1	1	2	3	1	.	.	4	12	.	12	50	14	17	105	7	7	16
Tyrone,	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	.	.	10	.	4	11	11	3	39	16	3	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	2	17	1	.	15
„ City,	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	10	10	27	6	15	6
Westmeath,	.	1	2	2	3	.	1	2	.	11	.	.	19	6	2	38	5	9	8
Wexford,	.	1	1	3	4	2	2	.	.	13	18	5	10	9	18	73	5	14	8
Wicklow,	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	9	4	2	19	4	.	3
Total,	7	18	53	52	108	12	16	94	41	401	149	353	443	354	360	2,060	288	355	259

Town Gaols on the 31st December, 1856, also the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

Females.				Amount of Cost of Work during the Year, including Works on hand.		Amount of Return of Work during the Year.		Profit on Works during the Year.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of feet Ascent per day.	Total Number of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.
Shoemaking.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
				£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
.	3	2	60	454 5 0½	135 16 10	702 6 1½	584 8 3	696 12 6	16	.	.
.	4	5	38	22 15 4	4 17 7	78 1 3	22 3 1	72 11 5	10	.	4
.	3	2	19	68 7 7	2 8 4	86 7 8	5 12 11	21 4 8	8	12,774	6
.	3	6	24	3 15 0	—	6 13 3	—	2 18 3	.	380	4
.	2	4	23	3 1 0	5 7 9	34 15 6	64 9 7	90 16 4	2	10,240	2
.	16	12	94	54 5 8	—	78 2 9	—	23 17 1	47	15,400	6
.	9	3	82	139 7 6	68 4 0	237 0 8	70 15 6	100 4 8	47	10,320	8
.	2	.	14	153 11 10	7 8 8	150 0 8	51 2 4	40 2 6	1	.	1
.	6	8	23	39 14 7	0 5 4	50 1 10	10 12 0	20 13 11	12	.	4
8	6	15	43	144 15 0	1 9 7	181 18 11	3 17 6	39 11 10	12	.	3
.	.	.	.	2,108 7 2½	—	2,726 17 1½	—	618 9 11	112	8,400	2
.	36	87	251	—	517 15 2½	—	674 8 3	156 13 0½	.	.	6
.	1	6	20	85 3 8	—	145 19 9	—	60 16 1	3	.	2
.	3	7	22	385 19 2	66 5 5	422 7 6	63 2 3	33 5 2	26	5,130	4
.	1	3	11	—	—	—	8 8 11¾	8 8 11¾	.	6,000	.
.	6	5	30	159 3 11½	3 4 10½	178 3 9	6 15 6	22 10 5	12	2,560	8
.	2	1	15	38 0 6	2 19 6	19 9 4	4 5 7	10 12 10	49	.	5
.	4	1	19	25 3 9¾	1 10 0	40 6 6	2 13 6½	16 6 2¾	5	.	5
.	6	3	17	93 15 10	20 14 6	134 0 2	44 1 5	63 11 3	6	73,752	4
.	3	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	.	.	.
.	2	.	9	55 14 7	14 10 0	65 5 4	14 10 0	9 10 9	11	.	3
.	1	2	9	9 17 5	10 1 7½	14 13 7	18 18 11½	13 13 6	.	7,640	2
.	.	7	29	256 4 0	47 9 6	260 8 10	66 5 6	23 0 10	19	4,320	6
.	5	8	50	2 6 9	5 19 3	15 18 6	10 12 10	18 5 4	.	8900 & 5180	1
.	3	.	25	120 19 7	—	203 16 6½	—	82 16 11½	3	.	1
.	4	2	15	79 2 4½	—	126 17 3½	—	47 14 11	1	9,600	.
.	2	4	20	4 4 0	—	72 5 8	0 16 10	68 18 6	6	.	1
.	1	5	10	19 0 10	—	23 0 1	—	3 19 3	.	.	.
.	10	8	38	—	—	0 4 4½	—	0 4 4½	6	6 400	4
.	2	3	17	1 16 0	6 0 8	8 16 6	22 7 5	23 7 3	1	11,520	1
.	4	3	19	2 17 3	3 2 7	4 15 7½	18 16 6½	17 12 4	2	3,840	2
.	1	1	14	50 11 2	15 6 0	78 6 10	20 10 0	32 19 8	37	11,520	12
.	2	4	27	15 4 3	—	27 2 0	—	11 17 9	1	9,600	1
.	3	4	19	19 2 4½	—	39 17 0	—	20 14 7½	11	6,400	4
.	3	7	24	670 2 5	55 12 3	788 14 5	106 2 3½	169 2 0½	12	.	8
.	9	8	47	542 1 10	179 2 4	665 13 4½	211 13 8	156 2 10½	15	11,520	12
.	3	4	30	262 11 4	71 3 9	160 10 8	25 5 11	—	4	3,190	6
.	2	2	20	219 0 9	158 3 9	248 9 7	321 1 5	192 6 6	11	5,400	3
.	2	4	33	2 1 8	0 7 4	3 19 6	12 12 5	14 2 11	2	7,640	2
.	4	.	26	123 12 6	3 1 6	199 18 6	5 8 1	78 12 7	4	.	6
.	5	14	46	254 13 6	—	322 8 1	—	67 14 7	27	.	8
.	6	8	21	51 1 9½	29 13 9	68 8 6	45 4 6	32 17 5½	5	6,400	3
8	190	269	1369	6,741 19 0¾	1,438 1 10½	8,672 3 6½	2,517 3 0¾	3,185 2 1	546	.	.

TABLE XIV.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison.	COST OF	
							Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap, Candles, Gas, &c., for same.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	932 6 6	3·7	5 13 0	Coal.	17	117 2 2	94 9 3
Armagh,	Do.	316 9 9½	2·7	4 2 2·45	Do.	11	108 3 6	43 19 1
Carlow,	Do.	150 4 10	3·17	4 16 8·80	Turf and Coal.	11	67 11 9	52 12 1
Cavan,	Do.	300 12 8	3·56	5 9 3·75	Turf.	23	92 5 5	28 19 10
Clare,	Do.	397 17 5	3	4 10 5	Coal and Turf.	31	170 3 4	34 10 1
Cork County,	Do.	860 16 8	2·44	3 14 2·52	Coal.	32	181 4 4	95 14 2
„ City,	Do.	622 15 7½	2·62	3 19 9·62	Do.	42	33 5 2	29 1 11
Donegal,	Do.	324 16 3	2·9	4 8 2	Do.	33	64 3 0	12 16 7
Down,	Do.	337 6 6	3	4 11 2	Do.	34	101 12 1	42 12 5
Dublin County,	Do.	473 17 11½	3·85	4 6 1·96	Do.	25	74 7 0	46 0 10½
Dublin City:								
Richmond B,	Do.	989 8 5	2·66	4 0 9·23	Do.	20	159 5 11	102 19 1
Grangegorman P.,	Do.	1,333 3 10	3·16	4 16 3	Do.	39	184 2 0	74 12 11
Fermanagh,	Do.	176 1 2	2·18	3 6 5·24	Coal and Turf.	14	92 12 2	19 15 10
Galway County,	Do.	214 0 6	2·23	3 7 11·33	Turf.	15	97 12 7	41 11 1
„ Town,	Do.	96 12 6¾	2·33	3 8 11·2	Do.	12	30 11 2¼	11 6 6½
Kerry,	Do.	183 1 0	1·67	2 13 10·06	Do.	23	118 19 8	10 5 9
Kildare, Naas,	Do.	303 7 2	3·67	5 10 3·75	Coal.	23	174 12 3	27 16 0
„ Athy,	Do.	239 12 4	3·92	5 19 3·25	Turf.	12	47 3 8½	5 10 7
Kilkenny County,	Do.	277 8 3	3	4 10 11·26	Turf and Coal.	7	182 18 3	39 12 4
„ City,	Do.	169 3 8	3·01	4 12 2·25	Do.	7	28 8 11	7 4 0
King's,	Do.	247 7 2	3	4 11 6	Turf.	25	133 16 7	15 10 7
Leitrim,	Do.	148 13 0½	2·76	4 4 4·04	Turf and Coal.	35	101 5 9	13 8 3
Limerick County,	Do.	338 10 2	2·55	3 17 9	Coal.	28	119 5 7	31 5 3
„ City,	Do.	505 13 11	2·94	4 10 6	Do.	21	87 18 5	25 12 0
Londonderry,	Do.	475 8 1	3·25	4 17 10·25	Do.	25	28 5 5½	46 11 5
Longford,	Do.	143 0 3	2·38	3 11 9·88	Coal and Turf.	27	95 12 1½	25 2 2
Louth, Dundalk,	Do.	382 3 2½	4·46	6 13 2	Coal.	*	68 3 9½	23 8 0
„ Drogheda,	Do.	65 14 7	2·43	3 15 1·43	Do.	6	14 14 8	7 14 2¼
Mayo,	Do.	431 19 4½	2·57	3 18 3·19	Turf.	40	62 14 6½	20 16 1½
Meath,	Do.	152 5 2	3·75	5 14 4½	Turf and Coal.	38	39 10 6	47 6 3
Monaghan,	Do.	177 4 6½	2·37	3 1 1·35	Coal.	15	48 8 9	3 16 0
Queen's,	Do.	196 16 0	2·12	3 4 4	Coal and Turf.	26	131 15 1	31 12 8
Roscommon,	Do.	276 10 4	2·98	4 10 8·96	Do.	20	107 6 6	18 8 4
Sligo,	Do.	264 5 8	3·72	5 15 3·94	Coal.	21	76 19 11½	20 11 6
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Do.	498 0 11½	2·93	4 9 3·11	Coal and Turf.	24	171 12 10	25 16 1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	Do.	770 1 2	3·16	4 16 7	Coal.	54	159 5 4	124 3 3
Tyrone,	Do.	412 13 1	3·66	5 11 6·34	Coal and Turf.	26	211 2 6	58 6 1
Waterford County,	Do.	320 17 8	3·69	5 12 7·01	Coal.	21	62 7 6	57 3 10
„ City,	Do.	284 16 1	3·67	5 11 8·5	Do.	15	52 12 7	25 2 0
Westmeath,	Do.	268 17 7	2·47	4 2 9·5	Turf and Coal.	23	93 19 4	19 2 1
Wexford,	Do.	637 3 6	3·79	5 15 7·44	Coal.	19	76 2 0½	72 7 2½
Wicklow,	Do.	169 19 11	3·25	4 18 10	Do.	14	93 7 1	45 2 8
Total, 1856,		15,867 4 6⅕	2·93	4 9 3·99	—	954	4,162 11 3¾	1,579 16 4½
Total, 1855,		20,334 18 4⅝	3·07	4 13 3·97	—	957	4,361 9 8	1,601 11 0¼

* Dundalk Goal heated by hot water.

County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856.

COST OF

Medicine, &c. 10.			Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital. 11.			Extra Diet of Prisoners not in Hospital. 12.			Printing and Stationery. 13.			Male Clothing. 14.			Female Clothing. 15.			Furniture, Bedding and Straw. 16.			Repairs of the Gaol. 17.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
11	4	1	13	3	5	8	5	9	10	16	6	54	3	0	3	17	9	141	3	11	152	12	7
21	7	10	33	14	2	—			19	0	9	16	3	1	10	11	7	21	2	8	49	19	4
16	17	9	—			—			17	9	2	22	6	8	11	3	4	39	12	7	29	18	1
13	8	4	10	16	5	—			19	10	11	31	12	10	24	16	11	44	13	2	64	10	6
7	14	6	5	16	10	—			14	15	0	4	0	11	—			—			21	2	1
31	0	9	109	14	8	23	17	0	32	3	5	87	19	11	30	17	6	123	1	9	193	13	0
11	5	10	62	11	6	25	1	9½	35	16	4	92	7	6	64	4	0	80	0	2	308	12	11
1	19	9	8	17	6	43	14	2	18	15	0	20	5	8	—			77	5	9	94	14	2
1	17	3	9	14	10	15	14	7	17	9	1	39	0	6	1	4	0	51	15	9	79	8	1
16	16	7	105	6	1½	16	6	5½	26	14	1	57	13	8	28	0	7	76	16	1	59	6	6
113	8	3	234	8	11	20	15	2	49	4	1	110	15	0	—			111	16	5	222	3	0
122	7	1	116	7	0	86	10	5	43	0	5	—			195	8	4	63	16	4	236	10	3
34	12	7	59	14	2	—			6	10	0	13	13	0	7	3	4	26	15	6	15	0	0
7	11	10	33	2	4	—			11	19	0	32	0	0	3	3	6	4	14	0	86	17	4
1	10	0	4	11	3	9	17	2	7	14	2	33	16	7	7	15	10	1	17	2	34	0	0
5	8	11	21	2	2	6	18	6	13	4	0	8	10	0	1	16	0	20	16	5	164	16	8½
16	9	7	2	7	7½	—			27	7	7½	38	15	10½	20	11	9	47	15	5	185	6	4½
15	14	9½	—			10	16	3¼	16	16	10	15	17	6½	4	2	3	24	12	8½	94	4	5
20	15	4	18	8	9	25	19	11	26	12	6	21	19	8	4	12	10	18	0	2	22	6	7
14	3	1	—			3	9	4	7	19	3	29	5	6	9	5	2	26	19	6	4	10	0
9	3	11	7	12	0	8	7	2	11	12	6	40	1	9	14	10	0	32	9	3	157	9	0
17	14	7	34	15	11	16	14	10	30	16	4	28	15	10	0	17	7	41	0	8	10	12	6½
12	0	2	42	18	8	—			11	6	5	23	0	9	3	17	6	9	16	0	270	10	8
30	0	0	10	2	6	—			14	15	8	19	12	6	11	7	11	57	3	5	78	3	0
23	4	6	5	18	7¾	6	3	8¾	43	6	5	35	12	1	26	1	1½	70	7	11½	104	6	7½
20	0	0	34	14	0	9	3	8½	21	6	9	20	6	10½	14	14	4	2	10	8	252	13	7
9	7	10	—			0	1	11	18	16	1	—			6	8	2	14	19	11½	40	6	9½
5	12	5	18	11	7	11	19	3½	4	4	1½	3	12	9	4	1	9	8	11	9½	14	1	0
3	15	10	42	2	6	7	2	6	39	5	2	2	6	8	10	4	4	64	2	7	102	9	9½
20	0	0	44	8	11	23	10	10	14	11	3	13	7	8	25	1	8	15	14	2	28	8	11
14	16	10½	42	12	11½	—			4	5	4	30	1	1	4	9	3	26	4	3½	45	13	0½
8	12	8	17	2	2	15	18	3	17	1	11	18	12	6½	16	5	3	73	6	8½	89	5	3
42	0	0	6	16	10	4	18	8	8	9	4	—			4	16	8	21	11	0	42	11	0
11	18	3	44	1	0	3	17	2	21	12	0	30	10	3½	18	0	1	57	8	6½	41	3	3½
9	6	3	65	7	6¼	23	1	2	22	8	5	3	16	8	—			8	10	4	112	6	6
13	9	0	57	13	2	—			52	5	0	111	9	2	28	10	0	131	15	7	183	18	0
10	17	8	29	9	3	3	9	4	5	9	5	115	0	5	9	8	3	94	4	2	833	2	4
15	4	4	10	15	8	—			13	11	0	17	12	4	39	5	6	22	11	1	29	0	9
7	3	3	6	5	1	—			13	16	4	8	19	1	10	10	8	31	14	9	40	18	9
2	16	2	9	7	8	10	7	11	16	12	6	37	5	4	19	17	0	36	9	0	332	6	4
17	5	3	70	9	0	5	1	5½	13	6	1	—			3	10	7	24	12	2	161	13	6
2	17	1	29	13	7	8	12	1½	23	5	3	34	12	0½	12	12	4½	31	1	0	38	12	7
793	0	2	1,480	16	3½	455	16	7	845	1	5	1,325	2	9	713	4	8	1,879	0	6¼	5,129	5	2
815	4	9½	1,665	0	0¼	430	15	8½	920	13	7½	1,446	16	4½	878	9	6½	1,526	8	6	3,725	12	10¼

[*continued.*

TABLE XIV. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	COST OF			SALARY OF					
				MALE DEPARTMENT.					
				Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.				
					Protestant.		Presbyterian.		R. Catholic.	
	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c	uperannuation Allowances.							
	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.		23.		24.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Antrim,	87 6 1	61 7 1	130 18 10	92 6 2	36 18 6		36 18 6		36 18 6	
Armagh,	10 11 4	29 6 11	—	60 0 0	30 0 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Carlow,	34 13 3	11 11 10	—	60 0 0	30 0 0		—		30 0 0	
Cavan,	—	27 12 11½	—	80 0 0	30 0 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Clare,	21 11 3	106 3 9	—	50 0 0	46 3 0		—		46 3 0	
Cork County,	85 2 7	66 17 9	—	150 0 0	46 3 0		—		46 3 0	
„ City,	25 13 4	20 4 0	—	75 0 0	46 3 0		—		46 3 0	
Donegal,	104 18 3	24 13 5	—	100 0 0	30 0 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Down,	33 9 6	49 5 10	—	50 0 0	37 10 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Dublin County,	7 6 10	89 12 1	49 15 6	100 0 0	55 7 8		55 7 8		55 7 8	
Dublin City:										
Richmond B.,	24 10 0	304 16 8	421 4 10	150 0 0	50 0 0		33 6 8		100 0 0	
Grangegorman P.,	63 12 6	104 12 6	188 18 1	150 0 0	50 0 0		33 6 8		100 0 0	
Fermanagh,	8 19 1	3 12 0	—	80 0 0	30 0 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Galway County,	15 15 6	26 0 9	15 0 0	133 16 10	46 3 0		—		46 3 0	
„ Town,	2 11 1	23 13 6½	—	37 18 6	27 13 10		—		50 0 0	
Kerry,	—	17 2 2½	195 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0		—		50 0 0	
Kildare, Naas,	73 4 3	260 3 8	171 13 4	28 8 9	20 15 4½		—		20 15 4½	
„ Athy,	77 10 0	69 1 7½	—	27 10 0	27 10 0		—		27 10 0	
Kilkenny County,	40 5 0	41 18 3	30 0 0	80 0 0	46 3 0		—		46 3 0	
„ City,	—	3 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0		—		30 0 0	
King's,	52 13 1	24 9 10	16 13 4	130 0 0	40 0 0		—		40 0 0	
Leitrim,	13 8 9½	35 11 5	67 0 0	118 0 0	30 0 0		—		15 0 0	
Limerick County,	24 19 3	100 19 4	—	85 0 0	50 0 0		—		50 0 0	
„ City,	3 14 0	123 9 8	135 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0		—		40 0 0	
Londonderry,	46 0 5½	31 8 9	32 0 0	90 0 0	46 3 1		46 3 1		46 3 1	
Longford,	31 14 1	3 7 10	37 0 0	75 0 0	36 18 6		36 18 6		36 18 6	
Louth, Dundalk,	—	21 7 3	—	50 0 0	36 18 6		36 18 6		36 18 6	
„ Drogheda,	2 8 3	6 19 10½	—	10 0 0	30 0 0		—		30 0 0	
Mayo,	67 15 1	14 4 11	—	100 0 0	37 10 0		30 0 0		37 10 0	
Meath,	37 0 7	14 8 0	—	25 0 0	50 0 0		—		50 0 0	
Monaghan,	—	0 8 7	—	92 6 2	30 0 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Queen's,	25 13 8	16 6 11	—	40 0 0	40 0 0		—		40 0 0	
Roscommon,	42 5 6	6 19 9	—	92 6 0	46 3 0		—		46 3 0	
Sligo,	16 3 2	20 7 8½	14 11 8	92 6 2	30 0 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	65 0 2	29 6 1	—	50 0 0	50 0 0		—		50 0 0	
Tipperary, Clonmel,	57 11 0	40 9 4	—	100 0 0	50 0 0		—		50 0 0	
Tyrone,	97 3 5	51 4 1	47 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Waterford County,	6 12 3	10 10 9	—	80 0 0	40 0 0		—		40 0 0	
„ City,	—	3 3 7	26 13 4	60 0 0	40 0 0		—		40 0 0	
Westmeath,	34 15 0	10 10 6	55 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0		30 0 0		30 0 0	
Wexford,	140 9 10	10 9 8	—	50 0 0	50 0 0		—		50 0 0	
Wicklow,	25 12 6½	3 5 1	16 13 4	60 0 0	46 3 1		—		46 3 1	
Total, 1856,	1,507 19 11½	1,920 5 9	1,650 2 3	3,189 18 7	1,646 6 6½		578 19 7		1,746 2 8½	
Total, 1855,	1,575 7 0½	1,770 15 11¾	—	3,217 12 0	1,645 18 10		578 19 7		1,768 5 0	

the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856.

SALARY OF

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officers.			Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		School-masters.	Other Prison Officers.
Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries				No.	Total Amount of Salary.		
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
74 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	—	75 0 0	13	495 0 0	40 0 0	63 4 0
—	—	20 0 0	170 0 0	—	45 0 0	6	188 0 0	35 0 0	—
—	—	—	150 0 0	—	50 0 0	5	123 0 0	—	—
—	—	—	200 0 0	—	55 7 8	5	175 7 8	—	—
54 0 0	—	20 0 0	300 0 0	32 8 0	—	7	201 13 2	32 8 0	28 8 0
74 0 0	—	20 0 0	200 0 0	—	50 0 0	12	395 0 0	40 0 0	151 15 0
—	55 0 0	10 0 0	183 6 8	—	63 0 0	11	324 17 3	30 0 0	—
—	—	20 0 0	150 0 0	—	—	6	165 0 0	24 0 0	—
—	—	27 13 10	200 0 0	—	100 0 0	10	337 10 0	40 0 0	—
—	80 0 0	—	250 0 0	—	80 0 0	9	336 0 0	—	—
100 0 0	150 0 0	—	400 0 0	142 0 0	80 0 0	17	733 6 8	60 0 0	517 16 8
100 0 0	150 0 0	—	200 0 0	90 0 0	—	–	—	—	326 2 9
—	—	—	150 0 0	—	35 0 0	5	132 18 4	25 0 0	29 3 4
—	74 0 0	—	375 7 8	—	50 0 0	5	177 10 0	30 0 0	50 0 0
56 0 0	—	—	138 9 2	—	30 – 0	3	70 0 0	2 10 0	—
73 16 11	—	30 0 0	200 0 0	45 0 0	—	11	386 18 4	35 0 0	64 0 0
—	30 0 0	22 10 0	160 0 0	—	31 4 6	6	114 17 9	15 0 0	—
25 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	30 0 0	3	65 0 0	—	—
65 0 0	—	—	240 0 0	—	37 0 0	6	180 0 0	30 0 0	—
30 0 0	—	—	65 0 0	—	—	2	42 10 0	—	—
45 0 0	—	20 0 0	184 12 2	—	60 0 0	6	165 0 0	30 0 0	15 5 6
—	45 0 0	20 0 0	198 7 2	—	36 0 0	7	200 11 3½	—	—
44 0 0	—	30 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	—	10	360 0 0	—	—
—	40 0 0	16 0 0	130 0 0	66 0 0	—	7	186 0 0	—	—
—	—	—	130 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	5	125 0 0	30 0 0	—
—	—	20 0 0	200 0 0	—	40 0 0	5	150 0 0	12 0 0	35 0 0
—	—	15 0 0	176 15 6	—	45 0 0	4	140 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
—	—	—	80 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	—
—	50 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	9	275 0 0	—	40 0 0
—	74 0 0	—	231 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	5	167 10 0	25 0 0	90 10 0
73 16 10	—	—	138 9 2	—	—	7	200 0 0	—	—
—	20 0 0	—	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	220 0 0	—	80 0 0
—	74 0 0	—	200 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	8	215 0 0	—	7 0 0
65 0 0	—	21 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	75 0 0	9	200 0 0	20 0 0	—
—	50 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0	—	100 0 0	10	325 0 0	—	31 0 0
—	74 0 0	—	250 0 0	*130 0 0	120 0 0	11	485 18 11½	—	—
—	—	20 0 0	200 0 0	—	45 0 0	8	173 10 0	22 0 0	—
65 0 0	—	—	200 0 0	80 0 0	—	5	147 10 0	30 0 0	68 5 0
50 0 0	—	—	180 0 0	—	—	4	100 0 0	—	—
—	—	35 0 0	150 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	225 0 0	—	—
—	—	30 0 0	160 0 0	—	65 0 0	9	225 5 0	30 0 0	10 0 0
65 0 0	—	—	150 0 0	—	40 0 0	5	148 5 0	—	—
1,059 13 9	966 0 0	452 3 10	8,241 7 6	765 8 0	1,787 12 2	294	9,118 19 5	692 18 0	1,642 10 3
920 13 9	1,095 0 0	489 13 10	8,226 7 0	939 11 5	1,541 12 11	315	9,651 12 11½	740 7 6	1,620 7 0

* Clerk, £100; and Secretary to Board, £130.

[*continued.*

TABLE XIV. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SALARY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.				OFFICERS'
	Matrons. 35.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys. 36.	Hospital Nursetenders. 37.	Other Prison Officers. 38.	Rations, Total Cost of. 39.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	45 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	55 9 10	51 13 4
Armagh,	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	31 8 9
Carlow,	50 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	184 7 8
Cavan,	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	85 3 6
Clare,	40 0 0	51 1 0	24 0 6	—	—
Cork County	50 0 0	82 0 0	40 0 0	13 0 0	111 3 6
„ City,	35 2 0	23 8 0	24 18 4	25 0 0	87 9 7
Donegal,	30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	154 16 6
Down,	20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	—	55 0 8
Dublin County,	40 16 8	14 11 8	12 0 0	—	124 8 4½
Dublin City:					
Richmond Bridewell,	—	—	—	—	420 4 8
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	200 0 0	662 16 4	—	140 1 10	422 8 6
Fermanagh,	31 10 0	—	18 10 0	—	61 8 4
Galway County,	30 0 0	20 0 0	14 3 4	—	34 7 8
„ Town,	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	30 3 9
Kerry,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	42 0 0	83 14 0
Kildare, Naas,	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	83 8 0
„ Athy,	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	124 3 1
Kilkenny County,	30 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	—	—
„ City,	15 0 0	—	—	—	33 2 0
King's,	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	46 9 3
Leitrim,	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	56 15 3
Limerick County,	40 0 0	51 4 0	25 0 0	—	—
„ City,	40 0 0	30 6 6	16 18 0	—	—
Londonderry,	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	149 1 2½
Longford,	40 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	—
Louth, Dundalk,	35 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	49 12 9
„ Drogheda,	10 0 0	—	—	—	84 3 9
Mayo,	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	106 13 10
Meath,	40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	68 8 0
Monaghan,	24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	42 4 6
Queen's,	21 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	—	40 9 8
Roscommon,	32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	37 5 0
Sligo,	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	207 9 4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	40 0 0	42 0 0	21 0 0	—	170 4 6¼
Tipperary, Clonmel,	50 0 0	42 8 4	17 5 0	—	62 14 2
Tyrone,	25 0 0	—	34 0 0	—	170 18 11
Waterford County,	40 0 0	—	20 0 0	25 0 0	24 18 0
„ City,	25 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	50 17 6
Westmeath,	30 0 0	14 5 6	14 5 6	—	58 6 0
Wexford,	45 0 0	26 11 3	12 0 0	0 16 8	219 19 8½
Wicklow,	30 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Total, 1855,	1,515 10 9	1,475 10 7	552 8 2	306 8 4	3,825 3 2¾
Total, 1856,	1,514 15 2½	1,588 11 6½	555 11 5½	197 11 0	4,044 5 5⅛

County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856.

OFFICERS' Total Cost of Clothing. 40.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing. 41.	Total Expense of Gaol. 42.	Deduct Profit on Works. 43.	Net Expenditure. 44.	Average Number of Prisoners per day dieted. 45.	Total Cost of Prisoners per head per day. 46.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per Annum. 47.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
2 7 0	1,454 15 10	3,273 12 9	696 12 6	2,577 0 3	165	0 10	15 5 0
36 17 8	736 6 5	1,416 16 6	72 11 5	1,344 5 1	77	0 11·44	17 19 1·88
26 13 0	729 8 8	1,183 10 0	21 4 8	1,162 5 4	31·07	1 10·53	34 17 3·6
—	751 18 10	1,410 18 9½	2 18 3	1,408 0 6½	55	1 4·78	25 12 0·01
15 6 7	941 10 9	1,725 5 11	90 16 4	1,634 9 7	88	1 0·18	18 11 5·67
93 11 9	1,562 16 3	3,484 19 9	23 17 1	3,461 2 8	232	0 8·97	13 13 7·28
57 10 9	1,086 18 7	2,497 18 8	100 4 8	2,397 14 0	156	0 9·25	14 5 5·29
33 6 7	787 3 1	1,584 2 7	40 2 6	1,544 0 1	72	1 2	21 8 10·6
34 15 0	998 9 6	1,778 19 11	20 13 11	1,758 6 0	74	1 3	22 14 0
28 8 6	1,232 8 2½	2,360 8 6½	39 11 10	2,320 16 8½	110	1 1·83	21 1 11
98 6 8	3,035 1 4	5,899 17 1	618 9 11	5,281 7 2	245	1 2·18	21 11 1·6
27 7 5	2,652 3 6	5,465 5 2	156 13 0½	5,308 12 1½	292	0 11·92	18 3 7·23
—	653 10 0	1,117 18 10	60 16 1	1,057 2 9	53	1 1·07	19 18 11·04
—	1,081 11 6	1,670 19 11	33 5 2	1,637 14 9	63	1 5·05	25 19 11
—	474 15 3	740 12 4	8 8 11	732 3 5	26·96	1 4·8	25 13 5·5
62 11 6	1,303 0 9	2,070 2 1	22 10 5	2,047 11 8	68	1 6·5	28 3 6·5
46 0 0	598 19 9	1,948 10 8	10 12 10	1,937 17 10	55	1 11·01	35 4 7·84
16 17 5	469 10 6	1,090 13 6¾	16 6 2¾	1,074 7 4	40·18	1 5·53	26 14 9·27
27 8 11	811 14 11	1,582 12 9	63 11 3	1,519 1 6	61	1 4·34	24 18 2
6 5 0	281 17 0	585 5 5	—	585 5 5	36·63	0 10·5	15 9 7·13
29 6 6	890 13 5	1,662 9 7	9 10 9	1,652 18 10	54	1 8·12	30 12 2
22 9 6	812 3 2½	1,372 18 9	13 13 6	1,359 5 3	35·36	2 0·85	37 17 10·19
36 17 2	1,132 1 2	2,120 10 11	23 0 10	2,097 10 1	87	1 3·75	24 2 2
22 15 0	677 19 6	1,780 12 6	18 5 4	1,762 7 2	111·75	0 10	15 4 6
53 6 2	867 16 7½	1,842 11 10½	82 16 11½	1,759 14 11	86·34	1 1·38	20 6 9·75
—	700 15 6	1,412 1 10½	47 14 11	1,364 6 11½	39·82	1 10·45	34 4 9
30 15 0	747 18 9	1,333 1 9	68 18 6	1,264 3 3	57·4	1 2·60	22 0 6·15
—	304 3 9	472 10 0½	3 19 3	468 10 9½	21·2	1 2·52	22 2 0·22
28 10 0	1,090 3 10	1,959 3 3	0 4 4½	1,958 18 10½	109·85	0 11·63	17 13 7
34 5 8¼	965 13 8¼	1,441 7 7¼	23 7 3	1,418 0 4¼	38·75	1 11·75	36 4 4·5
35 0 4	713 0 8	1,111 1 4	17 12 4	1,093 9 0	58	1 0·36	18 17 0·64
25 17 3	825 16 11	1,484 6 0	32 19 8	1,451 6 4	61	1 3·64	23 15 10·09
22 0 0	879 3 1	1,461 17 0	11 17 9	1,449 19 3	61·2	1 3·77	23 13 6·89
43 10 0	1,074 5 6	1,715 15 9½	20 14 7½	1,695 1 2	54·1	1 7·3	29 9 0·75
55 11 5	1,259 15 11¼	2,294 8 11	*169 2 0½	2,294 8 11	111·6	1 0·50	19 1 5·43
68 14 0	1,501 0 5½	3,231 10 5½	156 2 10½	3,075 7 7	160	1 0·67	19 4 5
55 1 1	935 10 0	2,914 0 0	—	2,914 0 0	74	2 1·82	39 7 6·81
42 15 10	903 8 10	1,509 1 6	192 6 6	1,316 15 0	57·25	1 3·09	23 0 0
—	580 17 6	1,092 13 0	14 1 11	1,078 11 1	51	1 1·88	21 2 11·5
27 14 0	709 11 0	1,656 17 5	78 12 7	1,578 4 10	66	1 3·68	23 18 3
30 9 1	1,005 1 8½	2,237 12 0	67 14 7	2,169 17 5	110·21	1 0·09	19 13 8·11
17 7 3	637 18 5	1,173 5 1	32 17 5½	1,140 7 7½	34·5	1 9·5	32 12 2
1,295 18 8¼	40,859 0 1	80,168 7 10½	3,015 18 11¾	77,152 8 10¾	3,541·17	1 2·13	21 10 11·62
1,346 1 4	41,682 17 9⅓	82,736 1 3	2,930 13 11¾	79,805 7 3¾	4,357·39	1 0·04	18 6 3·56

* Profits from work not included in expenditure.

TABLE XV.—NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.												SUMMARY					
	Felons.						Misdemeanants.						Misdemeanants, &c.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	7	1	1	3	150	45	65	49
Armagh,	.	.	1	1	4	3	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	33	5	26	36
Carlow,	.	.	5	2	10	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	13	14	12	12
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	16	4	9	3
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	14	1	.	.	20	.	25	7
Cork County,	.	.	15	5	43	22	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	136	33	88	32
„ City,	.	.	19	24	24	52	.	.	1	1	2	4	.	.	134	21	130	102
Donegal,	.	.	1	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	21	2	44	11
Down,	.	.	7	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	13	1	2	.	16	4	26	10
Dublin County,	.	.	6	.	4	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	94	29	67	53
Dublin City:																		
Richmond Bridewell,	1	.	33	.	29	.	1	.	16	.	12	.	25	.	499	.	345	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	1	.	8	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	180	.	573
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	13	12
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	4	.	.	17	.	21	.
„ Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	45	3	31	10
Kerry,	.	.	10	1	8	4	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	58	9	62	35
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	1	10	5	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	26	2	22	62
„ Athy,	.	.	4	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	12	17	16
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	23	1	21	5
„ City,	1	.	3	.	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	28	58	59	80
King's,	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	20	8	60	10
Leitrim,	.	.	1	1	3	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	35	14
Limerick County,	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	10	5	3	.	71	20	39	22
„ City,	.	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	82	350	173
Londonderry,	.	.	6	2	11	6	.	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	22	14	50	62
Longford,	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	51	16
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	12	.	24	15
„ Drogheda,	.	.	4	1	6	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	3	11	8
Mayo,	.	.	6	1	11	7	.	.	4	.	15	1	.	.	35	6	51	15
Meath,	.	.	1	1	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	2	22	13
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	.	.
Queen's,	.	1	1	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	22	2	25	7
Roscommon,	.	.	3	4	2	3	.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	9	4	30	16
Sligo,	.	.	3	2	1	4	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	1	9	3	32	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	7	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	12	.	3	.	69	1	72	37
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	7	.	22	10	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	1	169	30	175	69
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	7	61	28
Waterford County,	.	.	7	2	9	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	21	8	23	14
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	9	2	25	6
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	3	22	5
Wexford,	.	.	3	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	32	11	14	7
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	11	23	8
Total Males,	3	.	190	.	305	.	2	.	49	.	144	.	64	.	2,120	.	2,278	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	68	.	210	.	.	.	1	.	23	.	15	.	645	.	1,657
Total Males and Females,	5		258		515		2		50		167		79		2,765		3,935	
	778						219						6,779					
	997																8,875	

Town Gaols in the Year 1856, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

Convictions.								Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination; Discharged, and remaining for Trial.															
Vagrants.						By Courts Martial and Deserters.		Felons.						Misdemeanants &c.						For Further Examination, Discharged, Untried, &c.			
Ages.						Ages.		Ages.						Ages.						Ages.			
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	1	1	2	3	23	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	19	7	10	7
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
2	2	18	.	9	1	2	15	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	5	3
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	1	3
.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	20	4
2	1	70	1	29	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	6	2	7	1
4	.	101	.	22	4	.	10	.	.	7	8	14	21	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	2	1
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	6	48	15	10	14	1	4	.	.	4	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	6	4	4	2
41	.	428	.	73	.	1	63	.	.	8	.	24	.	1	.	5	.	8	.	.	.	37	.	33	.
.	39	.	181	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	7
.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	14	2
1	2	18	2	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	17	9
.	.	1	.	1	.	3	32	.	1	5	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	7	.	2	.	.	12	.	.	2	2	2	6	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	26	.	5	3	1	7	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	4	2
.	10	10	45	13	63	.	9	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	8	7	19	17	.	.	22	26	34	8
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
1	.	41	1	8	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	14	7	15	12
7	.	36	14	8	11	.	4	.	.	3	1	5	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	18	6	103	51	111	182
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	12	21	12
.	.	.	1	.	29	.	10	.	.	4	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	2	29	8
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	17	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	8	5
.	.	.	1	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	9	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	9	2	14	20	.	.	3	.	6	3	.	.	8	.	14	14
.	.	4	.	5	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	9	.	3	1	1	5	1	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	3	1	5	1
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	.
1	1	.	2	2	3	.	10	.	.	4	1	7	1	.	.	3	1	15	5	.	.	.	.	2	4
2	2	41	2	10	3	.	8	.	.	7	.	7	2	.	.	9	1	44	4	.	.	1	.	6	1
1	2	36	4	32	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	16	14	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	20	9	62	27
.	.	.	3	3	11	.	5	.	.	2	1	4	2	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	5	1	7	2
.	.	15	.	2	7	.	4	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	15	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	15	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	4	1
.	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	1	1
.	.	6	1	1	.	.	7	1	.	6	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	11	2
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	.	945	.	244	.	13	310	1	.	107	.	164	.	1	.	49	.	126	.	26	.	391	.	476	.
.	67	.	286	.	482			.	5	.	37	.	136	.	.	.	15	.	35	.	9	.	144	.	351
139		1,231		726				6		144		300		1		64		161		35		535		827	
2,096						323		450						226						1.397			
2,073																							

[continued.

TABLE XV. *continued.*—NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	TOTAL.								INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS.									
									Workhouse Offenders.						Offenders on leaving Workhouse.			
	Ages.								Ages.						Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		TOTAL.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	4	180	55	107	61	289	120	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	1	.	40	9	33	40	74	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	4	2	42	23	52	17	98	42	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	2	1	.	.
Cavan,	1	.	30	7	23	9	54	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	37	4	63	14	100	18	.	.	11	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	8	2	230	43	174	60	412	105	.	.	28	14	15	6	.	.	12	.	6	.
„ City,	4	.	262	54	203	183	469	237	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	1	26	4	72	19	99	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	2	.	31	6	47	12	80	18	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin County,	12	6	162	49	92	75	266	130	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	69	.	1,027	.	587	.	1,683	.	1	.	23	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	42	.	382	.	948	.	1,372	.	.	.	21	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	24	3	24	22	48	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2
Galway County,	.	.	26	.	23	4	49	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ Town,	3	.	61	5	46	13	110	18	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	2	2	97	15	95	51	194	68	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	6	2
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	39	4	75	74	114	79	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	1	.	43	18	37	26	81	44	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	2	62	3	42	15	105	20	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	16	.	3	2
„ City,	1	13	72	136	150	173	223	322	.	.	1	.	4	11	.	.	.	2	6	3
King's,	1	2	30	8	70	10	101	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	17	1	49	23	67	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	5	.	136	28	82	44	223	72	.	.	12	6	2	2	1	.	41	1	8	4
„ City,	25	6	260	148	488	377	773	531	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	2	.	50	28	103	81	155	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	2	1	36	6	98	59	136	66	.	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	1	26	1	52	24	79	26	.	.	6	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	22	7	32	24	54	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	65	9	114	60	179	69	3	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	23	3	53	18	77	21	.	.	9	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	26	2	9	1	35	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	4	28	7	57	14	85	25	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	22	8	49	22	71	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	2	22	9	72	21	95	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	5	2	134	4	169	49	308	55	.	.	11	.	4	.	.	.	10	.	3	2
Tipperary, Clonmel,	6	3	232	44	318	126	556	173	.	.	37	.	26	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	1	.	39	13	89	48	129	61	.	.	1	.	1	5	.	.	1	.	1	1
Waterford County,	.	.	45	10	45	25	90	35	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	2	2	48	6	38	8	88	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Westmeath,	.	.	36	5	34	12	70	17	.	.	13	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	4	.	57	17	48	18	109	35	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	19	12	33	14	52	26	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	169	.	3,864	.	4,017	.	8,080	.	5	.	185	.	94	.	2	.	110	.	38	.
Total Females,	.	98	.	1,196	.	2,894	.	4,183	.	.	.	45	.	69	.	.	.	5	.	19
Total M. and F.	267		5,060		6,941		12,268		5		230		163		2		115		57	
	12,268								398						174			
									572									

Summary of Table XV.—Number of Juvenile Offenders committed to the County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

Ages.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.				Summary Convictions.				By Courts Martial and Deserters.	Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial.						Totals.		Included in Foregoing Columns.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.			Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, &c., &c.				Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	3	2	2	.	64	15	72	67	.	1	5	1	.	26	9	169	98	5	.	2	.
Above 10 and under 17 years, . .	190	68	49	1	2,120	645	945	286	13	107	37	49	15	391	144	3,864	1,196	185	45	110	5
17 and under 21 years,	305	210	144	23	2,278	1,657	244	482	310	164	136	126	35	476	351	4,047	2.894	94	69	38	19
Total Males, .	498	.	195	.	4,462	.	1,261	.	323	272	.	176	.	893	.	8,080	.	284	.	150	.
Total Females,	.	280	.	24	.	2,317	.	835	.	.	178	.	50	.	504	.	4,188	.	114	.	24
General Totals,	778		219		6,779		2,096		323	450		226		1,397		12,268		398		174	
	997				8,875					2,073								572			

Table XVI.—Number of Juveniles Committed Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders

County and Town Gaols.	Committed Twice in 1856.												Committed Three					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	22	5	6	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	4	2
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	10	.	6	2	1	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	10	2	3	3
„ City,	.	.	10	5	7	21	1	.	9	.	2	1	.	.	6	2	3	11
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	13	3	4	7	.	.	4	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dublin City:																		
Richmond Bridewell,	2	.	85	.	49	.	2	.	26	.	3	.	3	.	14	.	8	.
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	1	.	28	.	81	.	6	.	23	.	51	.	.	.	12	.	52
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
„ Town,	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	13	2	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	4
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
„ Athy,	.	.	4	3	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	3	.	2	.
King's,	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	1	35	9	63	42	1	.	4	2	1	2	.	.	5	2	14	8
Londonderry,	.	.	4	6	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3
Longford,	.	.	4	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	4	1
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	3	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	12	1	1	2	1	1	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	3	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	4	3
„ City,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	5	.	273	.	206	.	6	.	64	.	13	.	3	.	67	.	54	.
Total Females,	.	3	.	72	.	223	.	7	.	29	.	68	.	.	.	26	.	98
Total Males & Females,	8		345		429		13		93		81		3		93		152	
	782						187						248					
	969																	

Five Times and upwards, within the Year 1856, to the several County and Town Gaols, being distinguished from Vagrants.

Times in 1856.						Committed Four Times in 1856.										Committed Five Times and Upwards in 1856.									
Vagrants.						Criminals.				Vagrants.						Criminals.				Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.				Ages.						Ages.				Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	10	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	1	.	4	2	2	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.
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.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	15	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	26	.	5	.
.	2	.	9	.	19	.	7	.	22	.	.	.	7	.	8	.	2	.	11	.	1	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	31	.	6	.	33	.	20	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	13	.	11	.	1	.	29	.	6	.
.	2	.	9	.	22	.	14	.	42	.	.	.	7	.	10	.	5	.	21	.	1	.	4	.	9
2		40		28		47		62		1		19		10		18		32		2		33		15	
70						109				30						50				50					
318						139										100									

TABLE XVI. *continued.*—NUMBER of JUVENILES Committed Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, &c., in the year 1856.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES COMMITTED IN 1856.											
	Criminals.						Vagrants.					
	Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	3	125	41	85	43	.	.	2	2	1	1
Armagh,	1	.	35	6	32	32	.	.	2	1	.	.
Carlow,	2	.	24	23	42	15	2	2	18	.	9	1
Cavan,	1	.	14	6	9	9	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	31	.	55	13	.	.	4	4	1	1
Cork County,	5	1	121	35	130	51	1	1	30	1	24	1
„ City,	.	.	111	39	154	119	3	.	78	.	18	3
Donegal,	1	1	25	4	72	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	2	.	29	5	44	10	.	.	.	1	.	.
Dublin County,	4	.	101	24	78	43	8	6	40	13	6	7
Dublin City:												
Richmond Bridewell,	20	.	454	.	429	.	30	.	179	.	44	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	2	.	110	.	330	.	21	.	97	.	168
Fermanagh,	.	.	23	2	20	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	10	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	1	.
„ Town,	1	.	46	5	38	5	2	.	2	.	.	1
Kerry,	1	.	55	9	90	32	1	2	17	2	2	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	38	2	65	62	.	.	1	.	1	.
„ Athy,	1	.	32	13	30	16	.	.	6	.	1	.
Kilkenny County,	1	2	35	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3
„ City,	1	3	54	91	132	110	.	10	10	45	13	42
King's,	1	2	16	8	70	7	.	.	4	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	15	1	46	20	.	.	.	.	.	2
Limerick County,	4	.	91	27	74	40	1	.	39	1	6	3
„ City,	17	5	169	114	373	299	6	.	30	12	7	9
Londonderry,	2	.	34	16	97	47	.	.	1	.	1	1
Longford,	2	1	30	5	84	22	.	.	.	1	.	12
Louth, Dundalk,	1	1	23	1	44	13	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	17	4	26	12	.	.	.	1	.	6
Mayo,	.	.	61	9	110	57	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	16	3	45	14	.	.	4	.	5	.
Monaghan,	.	.	23	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	4	27	5	55	10	.	.	.	1	.	1
Roscommon,	.	.	22	7	47	17	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sligo,	.	2	22	7	68	17	1	1	.	2	2	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	81	1	154	38	1	1	36	2	7	2
Tipperary, Clonmel,	5	1	173	36	286	122	1	2	35	3	32	4
Tyrone,	1	.	39	10	83	32	.	.	.	3	3	11
Waterford County,	.	.	13	6	23	8	.	.	13	1	.	4
„ City,	2	.	26	3	35	8	.	2	15	3	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	31	3	32	8	.	.	.	2	1	4
Wexford,	4	.	47	16	42	17	.	.	6	1	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	16	12	32	12	.	.	1	.	1	.
Total Males,	86	.	2,355	.	3,384	.	57	.	664	.	193	.
Total Females,	.	29	.	714	.	1,760	.	48	.	199	.	293
Total Males and Females,	115		3,069		5,144		105		803		486	
	8,328						1,394					
	9,722											

SUMMARY of TABLE XVI.—NUMBER of JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, within the year 1856, to the County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

AGES.	COMMITTED ONCE IN 1856.				COMMITTED TWICE IN 1856.				COMMITTED THREE TIMES IN 1856.				COMMITTED FOUR TIMES IN 1856.				COMMITTED FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS IN 1856.				TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED FROM 1ST JAN. TO 31ST DEC., 1856.			
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under, .	78	26	49	38	5	3	6	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	86	29	57	48
Above 10 and under 17 years, . .	1,969	597	468	159	273	72	64	29	67	26	31	9	33	14	12	7	13	5	29	4	2,355	714	604	199
17 and under 21 years,	3,093	1,376	168	184	206	223	13	68	54	98	6	22	20	42	.	10	11	21	6	9	3,384	1,760	193	243
Total Males, .	5,140	.	685	.	484	.	83	.	124	.	37	.	53	.	13	.	24	.	36	.	5,825	.	854	.
Total Females,	.	1,999	.	372	.	298	.	104	.	124	.	33	.	56	.	17	.	26	.	14	.	2,503	.	540
General Totals,	7,139		1,057		782		187		248		70		109		30		50		50		8,328		1,394	
	8,196				969				318				139				100				9,722			

TABLE XVII.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISON
the Year 1856, and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856, with

CRIMINAL

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	DEATH	TRANSPORTATION, FOR						PENAL SERVITUDE,					
		Life.		15 Years.		Other Periods.		14 Years.		10 Years.		6 Years.	
	Ages.	Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.		Ages.	
	17 and under 21 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Antrim,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Armagh,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Carlow,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Cavan,	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Clare,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Cork County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 .
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Donegal,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Down,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dublin County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .
Dublin City:													
Richmond B.,	. .	. .	. .	1 .	1 .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	1 .
Grangegorman P.,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fermanagh,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Galway County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
„ Town,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kerry,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kildare, Naas,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
„ Athy,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kilkenny County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
King's,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Leitrim,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Limerick County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Londonderry,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 .
Longford,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Louth, Dundalk,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
„ Drogheda,	. .	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Mayo,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Meath,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Monaghan,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Queen's,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Roscommon,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sligo,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2 .	. .	. .	. .	3 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	. .	. .	1 .
Tipperary, Clonmel,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tyrone,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .
Waterford County,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 .	5 .
„ City,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Westmeath,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Wexford,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Wicklow,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total Males,	2 .	. .	1 .	3 .	4 .	. .	11 .	1 .	. .	. 3	. .	5 .	17 .
Total Females,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total M. and F.	2	. .	1	3	4	. .	11	2	. .	. 3		5	17
			1	7			11	2		3		22	
		19						130					

MENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OFFENDERS.

FOR 4 Years.				FOR Other Periods.				IMPRISONMENT, FOR 3 Years and above 2.				IMPRISONMENT, FOR 2 Years and above 18 Months.				IMPRISONMENT, FOR 18 Months and above 12.				IMPRISONMENT, FOR 12 Months and above 9.							
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.							
Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.			
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.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	5	2			
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6	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	11	.			
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3	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.			
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.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.			
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.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	1			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1			
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.			
1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.			
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
30	.	54	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	14	.	12	.	1	.	41	75	.			
.	2	.	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	21		
32		69		.	.	2		3		.	.	1		16		14		15		1		47		96			
101						2		3				17				29				1		143					

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols in the Year 1856, and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	CRIMINAL																	
	IMPRISON																	
	9 Months and above 6.						6 Months and above 3.						3 Months and above 2.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	6	2	1	.	53	14	13	2
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	5	.	.	2	1	2	5
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	5	2
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	3	.	3	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	5	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	6	3	4	3	.	.	15	5	16	6
„ City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	10	19	.	.	26	6	34	16
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	.	8	.	11	3
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	3	.	2	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	8	5	6	1
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	13	.	3	.	51	.	38	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	8	.	15	.	1	.	14	.	23
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	6	2
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	3	3	.	.	9	1	5	4
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	5	1
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	4
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	5	1	2	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	6	16	12	.
King's,	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	5	2	2	2
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	8	4	11	7
„ City,	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	12	14	.	.	.	.	8	12
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	3	1	7	4	.	.	9	4	8	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	2
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	6	2	.	.	5	2	10	4
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	2	1	.	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	4	3	10
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	7	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	4	.	5	1	.	.	5	.	5	2	1	.	11	1	10	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	3	1	15	4	1	.	20	4	30	12
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	5	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	5	.	.	.	1	3	6
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	4	2	1	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.
Total Males,	.		13		37		1		85		142		11		283		283	
Total Females,	.		.	1	.	16	.	2	.	27	.	102	.	1	.	91	.	143
Total M and F.	.		14		53		3		112		244		12		374		426	
			67				359						812					

IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town with their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OFFENDERS.

MENT, FOR

2 Months and above 1.						1 Month and above 14 Days.						14 Days and above 7.						7 Days and above 48 Hours.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	15	4	11	5	.	2	33	11	35	5	.	.	27	10	15	10	.	1	9	4	12	23
.	.	4	.	8	1	.	.	14	2	11	12	1	.	1	3	2	2	.	.	12	1	4	12
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	5	5	1	.	6	8	2	2	.	.	6	5	6	3
1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	2	.	.	6	1	3	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	14	7	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	.
.	.	20	2	16	6	2	1	60	17	49	20	1	.	23	5	15	6	2	.	15	4	5	6
.	.	19	11	18	19	.	.	32	15	32	61	.	.	35	6	25	26	.	.	22	5	18	8
.	.	.	1	9	1	.	.	4	2	16	1	.	.	8	.	6	4	.	.	1	.	2	.
.	.	2	.	10	3	.	.	12	2	18	1	1	.	4	.	7	3	.	.	4	2	4	1
.	.	14	4	8	10	1	.	19	6	20	8	1	.	21	5	9	6	.	.	14	2	10	10
1	.	72	.	59	.	5	.	123	.	78	.	7	.	79	.	52	.	3	.	78	.	32	.
.	.	.	27	.	59	.	.	.	41	.	114	.	.	.	38	.	107	.	.	.	27	.	108
.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	6	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	4	.	1	2
.	.	4	.	6	1	.	.	7	.	4	1	.	.	5	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	12	2	3	.	.	.	3	.	5	2	.	.	6	.	6	3
.	.	4	1	4	2	.	.	29	1	22	14	.	.	9	3	17	4	1	.	10	2	13	11
.	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	4	.	8	3	.	.	5	.	2	2	.	.	11	2	11	40
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	9	4	3	1	.	.	4	2	3	5	1	.	14	6	10	9
.	.	1	.	5	2	.	2	9	.	6	2	.	.	7	.	5	1	.	.	6	.	6	2
.	3	2	2	6	4	.	.	2	4	8	15	.	.	3	10	16	27	.	.	5	18	24	21
.	.	4	1	8	1	.	.	5	4	30	6	1	.	3	.	9	1	.	1	3	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	20	3	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	1	.	4	2
.	.	5	1	10	2	1	.	36	7	16	8	1	.	16	6	4	5	.	.	11	2	9	4
.	.	4	6	30	8	.	.	58	44	162	18	.	.	21	21	54	51	.	.	18	5	50	30
.	.	2	3	5	2	.	.	8	3	9	9	.	.	.	.	10	13	.	.	5	3	21	24
.	.	1	.	9	2	.	.	8	1	12	6	.	.	3	1	7	2	.	.	3	.	5	2
.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	3	.	7	3	.	.	4	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	8	3
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	7	1	4	2	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	3	1	2	1
.	.	1	2	15	.	.	.	16	1	21	9	.	.	5	1	9	1	.	.	12	.	6	2
.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	6	.	7	8	.	.	3	1	1	1	1	.	4	1	2	2
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	6	2	.	1	2	1	4	2	.	.	7	1	4	.
.	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	4	2	11	6	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	9	.	.	1	2	2	11	1	.	.	3	2	11	2	.	.	4	.	2	.
.	.	9	.	10	1	2	.	24	.	19	4	.	.	11	.	5	9	.	.	6	.	10	6
.	1	25	3	20	12	.	.	61	8	76	26	1	.	32	6	28	14	1	.	27	5	29	10
.	.	2	.	12	7	.	.	11	3	30	15	1	.	7	2	11	2	.	.	2	.	6	.
.	.	5	2	5	1	.	.	4	2	9	4	.	.	9	2	8	.	.	.	4	3	5	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	1	2	1
.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	7	1	9	2	.	.	6	1	1	2	.	.	6	1	1	1
.	.	4	2	4	2	.	.	14	1	3	3	.	.	2	1	3	.	2	.	6	4	2	2
.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	5	2	7	2	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	6	6	6	4
2	.	239	.	303	.	11	.	690	.	817	.	16	.	388	.	372	.	12	.	366	.	356	.
.	4	.	74	.	160	.	6	.	193	.	412	.	1	.	140	.	324	.	2	.	113	.	358
6		313		523		17		883		1,292		17		528		696		14		479		714	
842						2,129						1,241						1,207					

7,998

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols in the Year 1856, and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856,

CRIMINAL

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	IMPRISONMENT, FOR												NOT CONVICTED, UNTRIED, &c.					
	48 Hours.						24 Hours.						Unlimited.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	21	7	12	8
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	4	7	5	3
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	11	2	5	5
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	11	.	21	4
Cork County,	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	4	13	5
„ City,	.	.	14	.	4	3	.	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	7	8	15	21
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	1	13	6
Down,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	6	.	2	.
Dublin County,	.	.	13	2	8	12	1	.	6	4	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	5	11	6
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	3	.	70	.	68	.	4	.	37	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	1	.	51	.	66	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	5	.	36	.	.	.	26	.	121	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	13	.	47
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	9	9
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
„ Town,	1	.	8	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	2	14	2
Kerry,	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	4	18	12
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	9	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	23	.	.	1	6	1	8	8
„ Athy,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	4	5	7
Kilkenny County,	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	7	2	4	4
„ City,	.	.	.	4	8	6	.	.	.	3	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	33	53	27
King's,	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	11	1
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	7	21	12
„ City,	.	.	12	4	18	18	.	.	3	2	10	27	.	.	.	.	4	.	18	6	108	52	118	184
Londonderry,	.	.	.	1	7	10	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	20	12	21	12
Longford,	.	.	3	.	15	3	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	2	1	17	2	32	12
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	1	10	7
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	16	4
Mayo,	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.	.	21	3	37	38
Meath,	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	12	2
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
Queen's,	.	.	3	.	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	3	5	2	18	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	.	6	1
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	24	11
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	6	8	.	.	4	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	60	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	10	78	43
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	16	7
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	1	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	22	1	7	.
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	4	2
Wexford,	.	.	5	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	.	17	4	18	6
Wicklow,	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	3
Total Males,	6	.	142	.	221	.	7	.	80	.	108	.	2	.	9	.	164	.	29	.	554	.	794	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	24	.	136	.	.	.	42	.	183	.	1	.	2	.	19	.	13	.	197	.	531
Total M. and F.	6		166		357		7		122		291		3		11		183		42		751		1,325	
	529						420						197						2,118					

IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town with their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OFFENDERS.						VAGRANTS.															
						IMPRISONMENT, FOR															
TOTAL.						6 and above 3 Months.						3 and above 2 Months.				2 and above 1 Month.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.				Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	4	177	54	109	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	25	23	44	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	29	7	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	160	42	145	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	161	54	181	179	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	26	4	72	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	33	5	52	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	114	34	82	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	602	.	517	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	201	.	646	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	3	31	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	.	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
1	.	59	5	46	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	84	14	94	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	39	4	75	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	36	3	37	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	62	91	137	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	27	8	70	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	100	27	79	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	6	224	134	430	366	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	49	28	106	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	36	5	98	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
1	1	24	1	53	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	23	6	34	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	70	11	120	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	22	7	70	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	93	2	163	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
5	1	196	40	286	122	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
1	.	39	10	90	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
2	.	33	3	37	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	.	54	16	47	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	.	2,947	.	3,850	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	5	.
.	30	.	913	.	2,427	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	9
128		3,860		6,277		.	.	.	.	1				2		7				6		14	
10,265										1				9						20			

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols in the Year 1856, and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	VAGRANTS.																	
	IMPRISONMENT, FOR																	
	1 Month and above 14 Days.						14 and above 7 Days.						7 Days and above 48 Hours.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	2	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	43	.	14	1	1	1	20	.	10	.	.	.	7	1	5	.
„ City,	.	.	55	.	15	2	3	.	30	.	6	2	1	.	14	.	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	.	18	7	2	6	5	5	27	6	5	8	2	1	3	2	3	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	7	.	52	.	6	.	30	.	352	.	6	.	1	.	18	.	6	18
Grangegorman P.,	.	18	.	77	.	106	.	16	.	96	.	178	.	5	.	8	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	5	2	.	1	.	.	7	.	1	.	1	2	6	.	1	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
„ Athy,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	1	.
„ City,	.	.	6	10	6	1	.	5	4	16	4	27	.	3	.	12	3	29
King's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Limerick County,	.	.	21	.	6	3	.	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	13	1	1	1
„ City,	2	.	8	12	2	5	2	.	12	2	3	4	3	.	12	.	1	1
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	3
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	10	2	5	1	2	2	15	.	2	2	.	.	14	.	3	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	24	1	10	3	.	.	12	1	13	1	1	1	.	2	3	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	1	2	7	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	9	.	1	1	.	.	6	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	11	.	280	.	77	.	43	.	523	.	114	.	15	.	102	.	30	.
Total Females,	.	18	.	118	.	160	.	29	.	127	.	243	.	13	.	28	.	55
Total M. and F.	29		398		237		72		650		357		28		130		85	
	644						1,079						243					
	2,095																	

IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town with their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

VAGRANTS.

IMPRISONMENT, FOR												NOT CONVICTED.						TOTAL VAGRANTS.					
48 Hours.						24 Hours.																	
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	2
.	.	.	.	3	.	2	2	18	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	18	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	70	1	29	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	101	.	22	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	48	15	10	14
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	428	.	73	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	181	.	302
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	18	2	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
.	2	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	26	.	5	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	45	13	63
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	41	1	8	4
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	36	14	8	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	3
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	41	2	10	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	36	4	32	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	11
.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	15	.	2	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	15	3	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	.	14	.	9	.	2	.	20	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	945	.	244	.
.	5	.	8	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	68	.	286	.	482
6		22		13		4		22		12		1		1		.		140		1,231		726	
41						38						2						2,097					

SUMMARY of TABLE XVII.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, December, 1856; and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856,

AGES.	Death.	Transportation for			Penal Servitude for					Imprisonment for				
		Life.	15 Years.	Other Periods.	14 Years.	10 Years.	6 Years.	4 Years.	Other Periods.	3 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12.	12 Months and above 9.	9 Months and above 6.
CRIMINALS.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
10 years and under,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 .	. .
Above 10 and under 17 years,	. .	. .	3 .	. .	1 1	. .	5 .	30 2	. .	3 .	1 .	14 .	41 6	13 1
17 and under 21 years,	2 .	1 .	4 .	11 .	. .	3 .	17 .	54 15	1 1	. .	13 3	12 3	75 21	37 16
Males,	2 .	1 .	7 .	11 .	1 .	3 .	22 .	84 .	1 .	3 .	14 .	26 .	117 .	50 .
Females,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. 17	. 1	. .	. 3	. 3	. 27	. 17
VAGRANTS.														
10 years and under,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Above 10 and under 17 years,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
17 and under 21 years,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total Males,	2 .	1 .	7 .	11 .	1 .	3 .	22 .	84 .	1 .	3 .	14 .	26 .	117 .	50 .
Total Females,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	. .	. 17	. 1	. .	. 3	. 3	. 27	. 17
General Totals,	2	1	7	11	2	3	22	101	2	3	17	29	144	67
		19			130									

and Imprisonment, of the Juvenile Offenders Committed from 1st January to 31st by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

Imprisonment for																					
6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Not Convicted.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	11	1	2	4	11	6	16	1	12	2	6	.	7	.	2	1	29	13	98	30
85	27	283	91	239	74	690	193	388	140	366	113	142	24	80	42	9	2	554	197	2,947	913
142	102	283	143	363	160	817	412	372	324	356	358	221	136	108	183	164	19	794	531	3,850	2,427
228	.	577	.	604	.	1,518	.	776	.	734	.	369	.	195	.	175	.	1,377	.	6,895	.
.	131	.	235	.	238	.	611	.	465	.	473	.	160	.	225	.	22	.	741	.	3,370
.	.	.		.	.	11	18	43	29	15	13	1	5	2	2	.	.	.	1	72	68
.	.	1		5	1	280	118	523	127	102	28	14	8	20	2	.	.	.	1	945	286
1	.	1	6	5	9	77	160	114	243	30	55	9	4	7	5	.	.	.	.	244	482
229	.	579	.	614	.	1,886	.	1,456	.	881	.	393	.	224	.	175	.	1,377	.	8,156	.
.	131	.	242	.	248	.	907	.	864	.	569	.	177	.	234	.	22	.	743	.	4,206
360		821		862		2,793		2,320		1,450		570		458		197		2,120		12,362	

TABLE XVIII.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to Offenders being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	BOTH PARENTS LIVING.												BOTH PARENTS					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	2	69	17	52	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	10	23	31
Armagh,	.	.	12	5	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	7	8
Carlow,	1	.	6	11	20	8	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	10	7	7	4
Cavan,	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1	7	6
Clare,	.	.	6	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	.	26	2
Cork County,	.	.	23	2	19	4	.	.	8	.	4	.	1	.	38	12	60	25
„ City,	.	.	43	6	37	19	1	.	14	.	3	.	.	.	38	23	69	37
Donegal,	1	.	13	1	34	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	3
Down,	1	.	15	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	3	14	6
Dublin County,	.	.	39	7	34	10	.	.	5	4	1	.	1	.	37	11	30	29
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	16	.	219	.	204	.	9	.	24	.	55	.	4	.	173	.	142	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	2	.	51	.	279	.	12	.	85	.	94	.	1	.	65	.	185
Fermanagh,	.	.	10	1	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	12
Galway County,	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.
„ Town,	.	.	12	2	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	13	3
Kerry,	1	.	35	5	45	13	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	15	2	12	18
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	17	2	20	21	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	20	23
„ Athy,	.	.	6	2	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	20	2
Kilkenny County,	1	1	19	2	16	3	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	6	1	13	6
„ City,	.	.	10	21	54	33	.	1	2	5	4	8	.	2	12	23	17	37
King's,	1	2	8	1	38	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	9	4
Leitrim,	1	.	12	.	38	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	8
Limerick County,	1	.	16	8	21	7	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	39	10	19	15
„ City,	10	4	160	92	230	210	5	.	12	8	6	9	4	.	32	18	81	52
Londonderry,	2	.	17	8	37	26	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	3	23	16
Longford,	1	1	8	4	37	9	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	13	.	21	7
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	8	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	9	8
„ Drogheda,	.	.	11	4	10	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	2
Mayo,	.	.	18	1	49	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	13	8
Meath,	1	.	6	1	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	13	9
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	.
Queen's,	.	3	6	1	17	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	1	14	3
Roscommon,	.	.	11	3	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	9	13
Sligo,	.	1	9	3	38	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	6	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	24	2	51	16	.	.	6	1	3	.	.	.	31	.	42	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	1	43	5	50	12	.	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	92	16	161	96
Tyrone,	1	.	19	5	48	15	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	8	7
Waterford County,	.	.	2	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	11	5
„ City,	2	.	11	1	13	4	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	7	3
Westmeath,	.	.	7	.	14	3	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	16	1	5	2
Wexford,	3	.	19	7	26	6	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	11	4	7	6
Wicklow,	.	.	12	6	12	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2
Total Males,	46	.	993	.	1,409	.	18	.	90	.	83	.	15	.	806	.	971	.
Total Females,	.	18	.	286	.	789	.	18	.	113	.	122	.	4	.	247	.	719
Total M. and F.,	64		1,279		2,198		36		203		205		19		1,053		1,690	
	3,541						444						2,762					
	3,985																3,726	

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal from Vagrants.

Dead.						Father Dead.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	.	1	2	1	2	38	12	22	10	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	10	12	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	15	.	8	1	.	.	7	5	12	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	9	2	.	.	4	4	.	.
.	.	39	.	21	1	4	1	54	23	42	16	2	1	10	1	3	.
3	.	63	.	9	1	.	.	44	10	37	26	.	.	9	.	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	36	3	6	11	3	.	27	10	8	14	7	6	4	5	2	2
6	.	294	.	2	.	5	.	137	.	122	.	22	.	64	.	10	.
.	3	.	54	.	110	.	.	.	53	.	93	.	14	.	30	.	70
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	18	2	11	3	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	.	1	1	.	.	23	5	31	14	1	2	5	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	16	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	13	4	7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	.	2	.	.	1	8	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	1	1
.	3	6	27	1	19	1	1	16	19	23	18	.	2	2	10	5	24
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	.	21	1	6	2	3	.	29	5	24	11	.	.	10	.	2	1
2	.	3	.	1	2	2	2	20	18	102	28	.	.	8	2	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	9	26	11	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	10	1	29	7	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	13	10	.	.	.	.	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	26	28	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	9	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	5	2	15	6	.	1	.	.	.	3
.	.	21	1	4	2	2	.	32	.	37	10	2	2	7	.	3	1
1	2	13	1	17	1	2	.	43	16	36	9	.	.	16	1	5	2
.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	9	4	17	8	.	.	.	2	1	3
.	.	3	.	2	4	.	.	6	3	20	5	.	.	10	.	.	2
.	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	12	.	11	1	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	8	3	.	.	.	1	.	2
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	15	3	9	4	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	5	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	.	571	.	96	.	28	.	698	.	854	.	36	.	162	.	39	.
.	8	.	99	.	186	.	8	.	229	.	424	.	28	.	58	.	117
21		661		282		36		927		1,278		64		220		156	
964						2,238						440					
2,678																	

[*continued.*

TABLE XVIII. *continued.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed Offenders being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	MOTHER DEAD.												COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.							
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under. 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	25	15	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	6	3	1	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	6	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	36	4	21	7	.	.	6	.	1	.	9	1	3	7	7	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	19	9	27	84	.	.	15	.	4	2	17	6	20	15	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	4	1	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	1	2	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	11	6	10	6	1	.	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	3	.	70	.	46	.	4	.	46	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	32	.	89	.	10	.	12	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	6	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	9	1	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	6	1	5	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	9	.	18	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	3	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	24	28	38	22	.	4	.	3	3	12	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	5	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	11	4	10	7	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	2	.	12	6	67	76	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	11	8	16	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	5	.	11	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	8	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	5	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	7	2	18	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	8	1	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	6	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	12	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	8	2	9	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	3	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	6	.	29	13	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	1	.	18	3	39	5	.	.	6	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	7	1	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1
Waterford County,	.	.	5	2	7	6	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	6	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	8	.	388	.	503	.	5	.	108	.	26	.	34	.	69	.	14	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	140	.	445	.	14	.	23	.	56	.	8	.	35	.	2	.	1
Total M. and F.,	8		528		948		19		131		82		42		104		16		1	
			1,484				232						146				17			
							1,716										163			

to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal from Vagrants.

Totals.												Included in foregoing Columns. Having Stepfather.											
Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	4	177	54	106	59	.	.	3	1	1	2	.	2	11	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	24	23	43	16	2	2	18	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	29	7	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	160	42	145	59	2	1	70	1	29	1	.	.	8	3	4	2	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	161	54	181	179	4	.	101	.	22	4	.	.	1	1	7	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	26	4	72	19	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	31	5	47	12	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	114	34	82	61	8	6	48	15	10	14	.	.	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	599	.	514	.	41	.	428	.	73	.	1	.	24	.	6	.	2	.	9	.	.	.
.	3	.	201	.	646	.	39	.	181	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	3	24	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	.	22	4	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	59	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	79	13	93	50	1	2	18	2	2	1	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	36	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63	1	.	3	3	5	7	.	1	.	1	1	.
1	2	25	8	70	10	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	95	27	74	40	1	.	41	1	8	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	6	224	134	480	366	7	.	36	14	8	11	4	1	20	12	34	12	.	.	4	2	.	1
2	.	49	28	102	80	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	36	5	98	30	.	.	.	1	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	1	24	1	52	24	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	22	6	32	17	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	65	9	114	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	22	7	70	18	1	1	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	93	2	159	46	2	2	41	2	10	3	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
5	1	196	40	286	122	1	2	36	4	32	4	1	.	16	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	39	10	86	37	.	.	.	3	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	.	33	3	37	8	.	2	15	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	51	16	47	18	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
97	.	2,919	.	3,803	.	72	.	945	.	244	.	7	.	128	.	89	.	2	.	22	.	2	.
.	30	.	919	.	2,412	.	68	.	286	.	482	.	3	.	30	.	58	.	1	.	4	.	3
127		3,839		6,215		140		1,231		726		10		158		117		3		26		5	
10,171						2,097						315						34					
12,268												349											

[*continued.*

TABLE XVIII. *continued.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed Offenders being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	INCLUDED IN																	
	HAVING STEPMOTHER.												ABANDONED BY					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	23	1	1
Armagh,	.	.	2	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	4
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	1	.
Clare,	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	1
Cork County,	2	.	11	1	3	3	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	3	7
„ City,	.	.	1	1	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Down,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Dublin County,	.	.	4	4	3	2	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	.	5	6	3	4
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	12	.	5	.	.	.	15	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	2	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Galway County,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	3	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	4
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.
„ City,	.	.	7	2	2	6	.	.	5	.	2	3	.	.	8	4	3	9
King's,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	2	2	8	3	52	18	.	.	2	8	1	.	.	.	4	.	6	2
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	2	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	4	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	10	6	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	2	15	11
Tyrone,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	2	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Wexford,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	3
Total Males,	4	.	87	.	99	.	1	.	32	.	7	.	2	.	112	.	71	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	32	.	63	.	.	.	11	.	14	.	3	.	48	.	66
Total M. and F.	6		119		162		1		43		21		5		160		137	
	287						65						302					
	352																363	

to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal from Vagrants.

FOREGOING COLUMNS.

PARENTS.				ABSCONDED FROM PARENTS.												ILLEGITIMATE.									
Vagrants.				Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.			
Ages.				Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.			
Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	1	.	4	1	2	1	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	14	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	1	.	1	.	3	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	12	9	.	.	5	4	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	67	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
2	.	4	.	.	.	7	1	5	5	.	5	3	10	1	5	.	.	2	7	1	5	1	.	1	.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	4	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	4	.	.	.	16	10	19	8	2	.	17	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	6	18	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
38	.	14	.	2	.	141	.	147	.	2	.	35	.	18	.	2	.	25	.	51	.	4	.	1	.
.	7	.	2	.	.	.	41	.	164	.	5	.	19	.	18	.	.	.	9	.	11	.	1	.	1
45		16		2		182		311		7		54		36		2		34		62		5		2	
61				495						97						98						7			
				592												105									

[*For Summary of Table XVIII., see page* cxxxviii.

TABLE XIX.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	RESIDED IN COUNTY OR BOROUGH TO WHICH GAOL BELONGS.												RESIDED IN					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	4	168	49	83	54	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	9	5	23	5
Armagh,	1	.	27	6	19	24	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	11	2	14	16
Carlow,	1	.	17	18	23	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	5	20	5
Cavan,	1	.	23	6	20	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	3	.
Clare,	.	.	31	.	48	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	.
Cork County,	4	1	125	41	125	51	.	.	38	1	25	1	2	.	35	1	20	8
„ City,	.	.	98	41	139	160	1	.	40	.	12	2	.	.	63	13	42	19
Donegal,	1	.	24	3	61	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	11	3
Down,	2	.	29	5	44	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Dublin County,	4	.	78	24	47	36	6	6	12	12	3	3	.	.	36	10	35	25
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	16	.	367	.	278	.	17	.	96	.	18	.	12	.	232	.	236	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	74	.	238	.	12	.	59	.	101	.	2	.	127	.	408
Fermanagh,	.	.	19	1	18	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	6	3
Galway County,	.	.	22	.	18	4	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.
„ Town,	1	.	37	3	36	8	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	10	4
Kerry,	1	.	74	13	91	49	1	2	13	2	1	1	.	.	5	.	2	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	21	.	22	34	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	52	40
„ Athy,	1	.	14	5	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	13	23	20
Kilkenny County,	1	2	27	1	20	10	.	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	9	2	17	2
„ City,	1	3	29	13	80	27	.	4	2	12	3	2	.	.	33	78	57	83
King's,	1	2	17	7	62	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	8	2
Leitrim,	1	.	15	.	41	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	8	11
Limerick County,	4	.	81	23	68	37	.	.	33	.	6	3	.	.	14	4	6	3
„ City,	18	6	188	123	420	290	7	.	29	10	7	9	.	.	36	11	60	76
Londonderry,	2	.	32	20	78	46	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	17	8	24	34
Longford,	1	.	25	3	69	22	.	.	.	1	.	26	1	1	11	2	29	8
Louth, Dundalk,	1	1	16	.	27	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	25	12
Drogheda,	.	.	18	5	25	9	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	4	1	7	8
Mayo,	.	.	55	9	89	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	25	12
Meath,	1	.	17	2	27	12	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	21	6
Monaghan,	.	.	20	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	1
Queen's,	.	1	20	6	36	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	8	.	21	5
Roscommon,	.	.	16	6	36	17	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	2	13	3
Sligo,	.	.	20	5	52	11	1	1	.	1	2	3	.	1	2	2	18	7
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	68	2	104	31	.	.	16	1	6	1	1	.	25	.	55	15
„ Clonmel,	5	1	146	35	233	106	1	2	36	4	32	4	.	.	50	5	53	16
Tyrone,	1	.	32	10	75	26	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	7	.	11	11
Waterford County,	.	.	19	3	16	8	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	27	10
„ City,	1	.	22	2	29	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1	8	3
Westmeath,	.	.	28	3	27	5	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	8	.	6	3
Wexford,	3	.	43	14	39	15	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	8	2	8	3
Wicklow,	.	.	16	10	22	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	10	3
Total Males,	78	.	2,144	.	2,766	.	36	.	335	.	120	.	19	.	775	.	1037	.
Total Females,	.	23	.	591	.	1,518	.	28	.	110	.	174	.	7	.	319	.	894
Total M. and F.,	101		2,735		4,284		64		445		294		26		1,094		1,931	
			7,120				803						3,051					
					7,923													

County and Town Gaols in 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders being from Vagrants.

OTHER LOCALITIES.						TOTAL.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	1	1	.	2	4	177	54	106	59	.	.	3	1	1	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	2	1	.	.
2	2	18	.	9	1	2	.	24	23	43	16	2	2	18	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	7	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1
2	1	32	.	7	.	6	1	100	42	145	59	2	1	70	1	29	1
3	.	61	.	7	2	.	.	161	54	181	179	4	.	101	.	22	4
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	4	72	19	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	31	5	47	12	.	.	.	1	.	.
2	.	36	3	7	11	4	.	114	34	82	61	8	6	48	15	10	14
24	.	332	.	55	.	28	.	599	.	514	.	41	.	428	.	73	.
.	27	.	122	.	201	.	3	.	201	.	646	.	39	.	181	.	302
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	21	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	22	4	.	.	2	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	59	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1
.	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	79	13	93	50	1	2	18	2	2	1
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	7	.	2	.
.	.	22	.	4	1	1	.	36	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3
.	6	8	33	10	61	1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63
.	.	5	.	.	.	1	2	25	8	70	10	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2
1	.	8	1	2	1	4	.	95	27	74	40	1	.	41	1	8	4
.	.	7	4	1	2	18	6	224	134	480	366	7	.	36	14	8	11
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	49	28	102	80	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	36	5	98	30	.	.	.	1	.	29
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	24	1	52	24	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	22	6	32	17	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	9	114	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	4	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	22	7	70	18	1	1	.	2	2	3
2	2	25	1	4	2	3	.	93	2	159	46	2	2	41	2	10	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	196	40	286	122	1	2	36	4	32	4
.	.	.	1	3	5	1	.	39	10	86	37	.	.	.	3	3	11
.	.	12	.	2	7	.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7
.	1	15	3	1	.	2	.	33	3	37	8	.	2	15	3	1	.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4
.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	51	16	47	18	.	.	6	1	1	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	18	12	33	14	.	.	1	.	1	.
36	.	610	.	124	.	97	.	2,919	.	3,803	.	72	.	945	.	244	.
.	40	.	176	.	308	.	30	.	910	.	2,412	.	68	.	286	.	482
76		786		432		127		3,829		6,215		140		1,231		726	
1,294						10,171						2,097					
4,345						12,268											

Summary of Table XVIII.—Condition as to Parentage of Juvenile by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders

Ages.	Parentage.									
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.	
Criminals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under, . .	46	18	15	4	28	8	8	.	.	.
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	993	286	806	247	698	229	388	140	34	8
17 and under 21 Years. .	1,409	789	971	719	851	424	503	445	69	35
Males, ...	2,448	.	1,792	.	1,577	.	899	.	103	.
Females, . . .	.	1,093	.	970	.	661	.	585	.	43
Vagrants.										
10 Years and under, . .	18	18	13	8	36	28	5	14	.	.
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	90	113	571	90	162	58	108	23	14	2
17 and under 21 Years, .	83	122	96	186	39	117	26	56	.	1
Total Males, . . .	2,639	.	2,472	.	1,814	.	1,038	.	117	.
Total Females, . .	.	1,346	.	1,254	.	864	.	678	.	46
Total Males and Females,	3,985		3,726		2,678		1,716		163	

Summary of Table XIX.—Previous Residence of Juvenile 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders

Ages.	Previous Residence.					
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Totals.	
Criminals.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under, . .	78	23	19	7	97	30
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	2,144	591	775	319	2,919	910
17 and under 21 Years, .	2,766	1,518	1,037	894	3,803	2,412
Total Males, . . .	4,988	.	1,831	.	6,819	.
Total Females, . .	.	2,132	.	1,220	.	3,352
Total Males and Females,	7,120		3,051		10,171	

OFFENDERS Committed to the County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, being distinguished from Vagrants.

TOTALS.		INCLUDED IN FOREGOING.									
		Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
97	30	7	3	4	2	2	3	2	.	2	.
2,919	910	128	30	87	32	112	48	141	41	25	9
3,803	2,412	89	58	99	63	71	66	147	164	51	11
6,819	.	224	.	190	.	185	.	290	.	78	.
.	3,352	.	91	.	97	.	117	.	205	.	20
72	68	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	5	.	.
915	286	22	4	32	11	38	7	35	19	4	1
244	482	2	3	7	14	14	2	18	18	1	1
8,080	.	250	.	230	.	237	.	345	.	83	.
.	4,188	.	99	.	122	.	126	.	247	.	22
12,268		349		352		363		592		105	

OFFENDERS Committed to the County and Town Gaols in being distinguished from Vagrants.

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.					
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		TOTALS.	
VAGRANTS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under, . .	36	28	36	40	72	68
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	335	110	610	176	945	286
17 and under 21 Years, .	120	174	124	308	244	482
Total Males, . . .	491	.	770	.	1,261	.
Total Females, . .	.	312	.	524	.	836
Total Males and Females,	803		1,294		2,097	

TABLE XX.—STATE of EDUCATION, on COMMITTAL, of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to Offenders being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	READ AND WROTE.												READ			
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.			
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	56	.	59	11	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	62	9	21	19
Armagh,	.	.	7	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	7	11
Carlow,	.	.	8	2	15	5	.	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	5	4	7	4
Cavan,	.	.	4	2	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.
Clare,	.	.	4	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	15	3
Cork County,	.	.	30	6	31	8	.	.	23	.	8	.	1	1	36	11	14	12
„ City,	.	.	30	12	27	16	.	.	26	.	3	.	.	.	16	9	42	21
Donegal,	.	.	6	.	22	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	12	6
Down,	.	.	9	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	11	1
Dublin County,	1	.	48	6	37	18	.	.	17	3	7	11	.	.	11	6	11	10
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	1	.	256	.	257	.	1	.	183	.	32	.	3	.	93	.	64	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	53	.	153	.	6	.	41	.	97	.	2	.	71	.	235
Fermanagh,	.	.	21	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	8	5
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1
„ Town,	.	.	18	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	9	3
Kerry,	.	.	28	3	37	8	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	13	7
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	7	.	30	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	19	19
„ Athy,	.	.	6	1	5	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	6	9
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	2
„ City,	1	.	6	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	7	10	9
King's,	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	13	2
Leitrim,	.	.	7	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3
Limerick County,	.	.	18	3	25	4	.	.	8	.	2	.	1	.	27	8	19	7
„ City,	.	.	36	4	48	8	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	48	6	56	16
Londonderry,	.	.	8	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	23	21
Longford,	1	.	11	.	39	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	.	26	8
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	8	1	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	8
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	1	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	4	.
Mayo,	.	.	18	.	25	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	15	.
Meath,	.	.	5	1	15	2	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	8	3
Monaghan,	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	5	.
Queen's,	.	.	7	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	16	3
Roscommon,	.	.	10	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	6	4
Sligo,	.	.	5	.	30	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	15	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	25	.	46	7	1	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	29	1	26	8
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	5	1	25	8	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	12	6	41	11
Tyrone,	.	.	5	1	36	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	3	24	18
Waterford County,	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	11	2
„ City,	.	.	10	.	14	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	14	3	5	5
Westmeath,	.	.	18	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	6	2
Wexford,	.	.	9	3	21	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	8	5
Wicklow,	.	.	5	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	4
Total Males,	5	.	755	.	1,060	.	2	.	303	.	68	.	13	.	554	.	618	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	104	.	298	.	6	.	46	.	110	.	4	.	178	.	511
Total M. and F.,	6		859		1,358		8		349		178		17		732		1,129	
	2,223						535						1,878			
	2,758															

the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal from Vagrants.

Imperfectly.						Knew Spelling.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	10	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	.	5	.	3	.	34	5	16	8	1	.	14	.	3	.
2	.	21	.	6	.	.	.	18	11	21	26	.	.	19	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	20	5	1	1	1	.	33	8	9	14	2	.	7	4	1	.
2	.	76	.	10	.	8	.	73	.	21	.	9	.	82	.	.	.
.	12	.	56	.	124	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	32	8	27	22	.	.	9	1	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	7	1	.	.	2	.	2	1
.	1	.	3	3	16	.	.	3	10	4	11	.	2	7	3	2	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	14	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	10	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	.	4	.	2	.	18	4	62	18	2	.	8	.	2	6
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	14	7	14	9	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	1	.	18	.	.	8	2	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	5
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	2	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	.	2	.	2	.	12	.	20	4	.	.	8	.	2	1
.	.	7	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	11	1	7	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	2	2	.	.
.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	9	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	5	16	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	.	196	.	50	.	22	.	381	.	369	.	14	.	163	.	19	.
.	13	.	70	.	174	.	1	.	84	.	180	.	2	.	12	.	18
17		266		224		23		465		549		16		175		37	
507						1,037						228					
2,358						1,265											

[*continued,*

TABLE XX. *continued.*--STATE of EDUCATION, on COMMITTAL, of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Sexes, Criminal Offenders being

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	KNEW ALPHABET.												WHOLLY					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	40	35	19	24
Armagh,	.	.	3	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	7	6	12
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	17	21	7
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	4	10	8
Clare,	.	.	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	21	8
Cork County,	1	.	20	7	40	6	.	.	11	.	2	.	1	.	40	13	44	25
„ City,	.	.	20	6	11	7	.	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	77	16	80	109
Donegal,	.	.	3	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	3	22	9
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	12	11
Dublin County,	2	.	16	4	6	3	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	5	10	19	16
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	166	.	171	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	.	255
Fermanagh,	.	.	6	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	6	4
Galway County,	.	.	8	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	2	2
„ Town,	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	4	26	5
Kerry,	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	15	12
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	6	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	2	20	30
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	10	24	13
Kilkenny County,	.	.	5	.	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	2	20	1	17	5
„ City,	.	.	7	5	16	7	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	3	42	68	104	83
King's,	1	1	5	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	29	4
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	27	18
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	50	16	30	29
„ City,	4	.	41	10	58	22	3	.	4	4	.	.	6	6	81	110	256	302
Londonderry,	.	.	8	2	15	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	9	20	36
Longford,	.	.	2	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	5	2	18	5
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	15	13
„ Drogheda,	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	7	11
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	9	70	56
Meath,	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	24	9
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	3	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	2	10	3
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	17	15
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	4	19	13
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	6	.	11	11	1	2	7	1	1	.	1	.	21	1	56	16
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	179	33	220	103
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	19	16
Waterford County,	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	14	11
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	14	2
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	17	4
Wexford,	1	.	13	6	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	3	7	8
Wicklow,	.	.	2	6	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	9	.	207	.	221	.	5	.	40	.	8	.	48	.	1,015	.	1,528	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	57	.	108	.	2	.	8	.	7	.	23	.	487	.	1,315
Total M. and F.,	10		264		329		7		48		15		71		1,502		2,843	
	603						70						4,416					
	673																	

Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and distinguished from Vagrants.

Illiterate.						Could not be Ascertained.				Totals.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.				Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.				Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	177	54	106	59	.	.	3	1	1	2
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	2	1	.	.
2	2	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	24	23	43	16	2	2	18	.	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	7	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1
1	1	14	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	160	42	145	59	2	1	70	1	29	1
2	.	25	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	161	54	181	179	4	.	101	.	22	4
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	4	72	19	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	31	5	47	12	.	.	.	1	.	.
5	6	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	4	.	114	34	82	61	8	6	48	15	10	14
29	.	87	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	589	.	514	.	41	.	428	.	73	.
.	21	.	84	.	81	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	201	.	646	.	39	.	181	.	302
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	24	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	22	4	.	.	2	.	1	.
2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	59	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1
1	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	79	13	93	50	1	2	18	2	2	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	7	.	2	.
.	.	8	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	36	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3
.	7	3	37	6	41	.	.	.	.	1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	25	8	70	10	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2
1	.	23	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	95	27	74	40	1	.	41	1	8	4
2	.	10	10	2	5	.	.	.	.	18	6	224	134	480	366	7	.	36	14	8	11
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	49	28	102	80	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	36	5	98	30	.	.	.	1	.	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	24	1	52	24	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	6	32	17	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	65	9	114	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	4	.	5	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2
1	1	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	22	7	70	18	1	1	.	2	2	.
.	.	11	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	93	2	159	46	2	2	41	2	10	3
1	2	29	4	17	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	196	40	286	122	1	2	36	4	32	4
.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	39	10	86	37	.	.	.	3	3	11
.	.	8	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7
.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	33	3	37	8	.	2	15	3	1	.
.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	51	16	47	18	.	.	6	1	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	1	.	1	.
47	.	243	.	99	.	7	.	7	.	97	.	2,919	.	3,803	.	72	.	945	.	244	.
.	45	.	150	.	173	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	910	.	2,412	.	68	.	286	.	482
92		393		272		7		7		127		3,829		6,215		140		1,231		726	
757						14				10,171						2,097					
5,173										12,268											

[*For Summary of Table XX., see page* cxlvi.

TABLE XXI.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed in the Year being distinguished

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	PROTESTANT.												PRESBYTERIAN.					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	100	19	38	29	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	20	1	22	5
Armagh,	1	.	12	1	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	1	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	.	6	1	5	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Down,	2	.	11	2	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	8	.
Dublin County,	1	.	5	6	6	9	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City,																		
Richmond B.,	1	.	37	.	59	.	10	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	16	.	24	.	3	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	9	1	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Athy,	.	.	2	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	.	18	2	30	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	8	3	26	22	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	9	7
Longford,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	6	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	1	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	3	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	10	3	18	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	8	.	242	.	309	.	10	.	17	.	7	.	.	.	34	.	56	.
Total Females,	.	4	.	63	.	147	.	3	.	7	.	8	.	2	.	4	.	14
Total M. and F.	12		305		456		13		24		15		2		38		70	
	773						52						110					
	825																	

1856 to the several County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders from Vagrants.

Roman Catholic.												Totals.											
Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	1	57	34	46	25	.	.	3	1	1	1	2	4	177	54	106	59	.	.	3	1	1	2
.	.	26	7	18	29	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	33	8	33	40	.	.	2	1	.	.
2	.	23	23	34	16	2	2	18	.	9	1	2	.	24	23	43	16	2	2	18	1	9	1
1	.	29	6	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	29	7	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1
6	.	158	40	141	59	2	1	68	1	28	1	6	1	160	42	145	59	2	1	70	1	29	1
.	.	155	53	176	175	4	.	101	.	20	4	.	.	161	54	181	179	4	.	101	.	22	4
1	.	24	4	69	16	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	4	72	19	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	12	2	24	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	31	5	47	12	.	.	.	1	.	.
3	.	109	23	76	52	8	6	47	13	10	14	4	.	114	34	82	61	8	6	48	15	10	14
27	.	562	.	454	.	31	.	416	.	73	.	28	.	599	.	514	.	41	.	428	.	73	.
.	2	.	185	.	622	.	36	.	177	.	296	.	3	.	201	.	646	.	39	.	181	.	302
.	.	15	2	14	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	24	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	.	21	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	24	.	22	4	.	.	2	.	1	.
1	.	58	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	59	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1
1	.	79	13	90	49	1	2	18	2	2	1	1	.	79	13	93	50	1	2	18	2	2	1
.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	.	34	17	30	25	.	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	7	.	2	.
1	2	34	3	36	11	.	.	26	.	5	3	1	2	36	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3
1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63	1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63
1	2	24	8	69	10	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	2	25	8	70	10	.	.	5	.	.	.
1	.	17	.	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2
4	.	95	27	74	39	1	.	41	1	8	4	4	.	95	27	74	40	1	.	41	1	8	4
18	6	206	132	450	358	7	.	34	14	8	11	18	6	224	134	480	366	7	.	36	14	8	11
2	.	36	23	67	51	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	49	28	102	80	.	.	1	.	1	1
2	1	36	5	95	29	.	.	.	1	.	29	2	1	36	5	98	36	.	.	.	1	.	29
1	1	23	1	42	20	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	24	1	52	24	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	22	6	31	17	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	22	6	32	17	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	.	64	9	105	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	9	114	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	19	2	41	17	.	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	4	.	5	.
.	.	18	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	3	28	6	45	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	1	19	6	65	16	1	1	.	2	2	3	.	1	22	7	70	18	1	1	.	2	2	3
3	.	92	2	153	46	2	2	41	2	8	3	3	.	93	2	159	46	2	2	41	2	10	3
5	1	196	40	285	122	1	2	36	4	32	4	5	1	196	40	286	122	1	2	36	4	32	4
1	.	29	7	62	27	.	.	.	2	3	11	1	.	39	10	86	37	.	.	.	3	3	11
.	.	29	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7	.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7
2	.	33	2	34	8	.	2	15	3	1	.	2	.	33	3	37	8	.	2	15	3	1	.
.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4
3	.	50	15	44	18	.	.	6	1	1	.	4	.	51	16	47	18	.	.	6	1	1	.
.	.	17	12	27	13	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	1	.	1	.
89	.	2643	.	3438	.	62	.	928	.	237	.	97	.	2919	.	3803	.	72	.	945	.	244	.
.	24	.	843	.	2251	.	65	.	279	.	474	.	30	.	910	.	2412	.	68	.	286	.	482
113		3,486		5,689		127		1,207		711		127		3,829		6,215		140		1,231		726	
9,288						2,045						10,171						2,097					
11,333												12,268											

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—STATE of EDUCATION, on COMMITTAL, of in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal

AGES.	EDUCATION			
	Read and Wrote.		Read Imperfectly.	
CRIMINALS.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under, ...	5	1	13	4
Above 10 and under 17 Years, . .	755	104	554	178
17 and under 21 Years, . . .	1,060	298	618	511
Males, ...	1,820	.	1,185	.
Females, ...	.	403	.	693
VAGRANTS.				
10 Years and under, ...	2	6	4	13
Above 10 and under 17 Years, . .	303	46	196	70
17 and under 21 Years, . . .	68	110	50	171
Total Males, ...	2,193	.	1,435	.
Total Females, . . .	.	565	.	950
Total Males and Females, .	2,758		2,385	

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILE Gaols, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal

AGES.	RELIGION.							
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTALS.	
CRIMINALS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under, . .	8	4	.	2	89	24	97	30
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	242	63	34	4	2,643	843	2,919	910
17 and under 21 Years, .	309	147	56	14	3,438	2,251	3,803	2,412
Total Males, . . .	559	.	90	.	6,170	.	6,819	.
Total Females, . .	.	214	.	20	.	3,118	.	3,352
Total Males and Females, .	773		110		9,288		10,171	

JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the County and Town Gaols Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

ON COMMITTAL.

Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTALS.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
22	1	9	1	48	23	.	.	97	30
381	84	207	57	1,015	487	7	.	2,919	487
369	180	221	108	1,528	1,315	7	.	3,803	2,412
772	.	437	.	2,591	.	14	.	6,819	.
.	265	.	166	.	1,825	.	.	.	3,352
14	2	5	2	47	45	.	.	72	68
163	12	40	8	243	150	.	.	945	286
19	18	8	7	99	173	.	.	244	482
968	.	490	.	2,980	.	14	.	8,080	.
.	297	.	183	.	2,193	.	.	.	4,188
1,265		673		5,173		14		12,268	

OFFENDERS Committed in the Year 1856, to the County and Town Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

AGES.	RELIGION.							
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTALS.	
VAGRANTS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under, . .	10	3	.	.	62	65	72	68
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	17	7	.	.	928	279	945	286
17 and under 21 Years, .	7	8	.	.	237	474	244	482
Total Males, . . .	34	.	.	.	1,227	.	1,261	.
Total Females, . .	.	18	.	.	.	818	.	836
Total Males and Females, .	52		.	.	2,045		2,098	

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed in 1856, who times, Twelve to Sixteen Times, and Twenty-one to Twenty-six Times and upwards, could be ascertained from the records of the Gaols, or other reliable sources, Criminal

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	HOW MANY HAD																			
	Twice.				Three Times.				Four Times.				Five Times.				Six Times.			
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	28	14	1	.	10	1	.	.	9	3	.	.	5	8	.	.	4	2	.	.
Armagh,	7	9	.	.	3	3	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
Carlow,	3	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,[a]	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	4	1	.	6	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Cork County,	38	11	13	1	22	3	7	1	12	1	7	.	7	.	5	.	6	.	2	.
„ City,	21	26	12	1	15	13	5	.	8	6	3	.	5	4	.	.	4	4	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	8	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	25	12	7	1	9	7	6	2	2	.	6	2	3	2	3	.	1	.	.	1
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	124	.	32	.	40	.	20	.	31	.	15	.	31	.	7	.	12	.	6	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	122	.	59	.	92	.	45	.	47	.	28	.	32	.	25	.	24	.	23
Fermanagh,	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,[a]	2	1	1	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	14	5	.	.	6	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Kerry,	25	11	4	.	11	1	2	.	6	2	1	.	5	3	1	.	11	5	1	1
Kildare, Naas,[a]	7	10	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	6	8	2	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	11	3	6	2	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	34	18	6	36	16	5	2	7	10	.	7	23	4	1	.	11	.	.	.	.
King's,	21	3	1	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	6	2	.	.	2	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Limerick County,	9	5	4	1	9	.	2	.	7	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
„ City,	86	48	6	4	31	15	3	2	14	9	1	1	10	6	.	.	7	4	.	.
Londonderry,[a]	7	18	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.
Longford,	20	3	.	2	6	2	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	12	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	4	4	.	2	4	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Mayo,	.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	5	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Meath,	6	4	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Monaghan,[a]	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	7	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	3	8	.	.	3	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sligo,	2	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	14	3	6	2	9	4	5	1	4	1	3	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	15	1	1	1	11	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	9	2	.	.	3	2	.	.
Tyrone,	4	7	.	4	9	9	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	.	1	1	.	.	.
Waterford County,[a]	6	3	3	1	5	4	1	1	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Wexford,	10	2	.	1	8	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	4	4	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	624	.	108	.	274	.	45	.	164	.	49	.	103	.	18	.	65	.	9	.
Total Females,	.	394	.	118	.	188	.	63	.	88	.	58	.	71	.	38	.	51	.	26
Total M. and F.	1,018		226		462		108		252		207		174		56		116		35	
	1,244				570				459				230				151			

[a] From those Gaols marked ([a]) the returns received only embraced the committals in 1856.

had been in Gaol Twice, Three Times, Four Times, Five Times, Six Times, Seven to Eleven from their first Committal *in any year* to the 31st December, 1856, by Sexes, so far as Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

BEEN COMMITTED.																Number of INDIVIDUAL Juveniles Committed in 1856.				Number of COMMITTALS of Juveniles in 1856.			
7 to 11 Times.				12 to 16 Times.				17 to 20 Times.				21 to 26 Times and upwards.											
Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	6	.	.	10	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	212	87	3	3	285	117	4	3
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	38	2	1	72	48	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	38	29	3	69	39	29	3
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	15	1	..	53	16	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	13	5	5	95	13	5	5
8	..	3	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	256	87	55	3	311	102	101	3
4	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	265	158	99	3	342	233	127	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	18	.	.	99	23	.	1
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	15	.	1	80	17	.	1
5	1	3	4	2	1	2	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	3	3	183	67	54	26	200	95	66	35
39	..	19	.	20	.	14	.	9	.	11	.	5	.	30	.	903	.	253	..	1,141	..	542	.
.	17	.	18	.	9	.	9	.	1	.	6	.	1	.	2	.	442	.	286	.	850	.	522
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	23	.	..	48	25	.	.
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	2	..	46	4	3	.
7	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	10	4	1	106	17	4	1
6	7	.	..	.	2	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	41	20	5	173	63	21	5
.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	65	2	.	112	79	2	.
.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	29	7	.	72	44	9	.
.	.	.	..	.	1	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	17	31	3	74	17	31	3
2	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	187	204	23	97	200	204	23	118
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	17	4	..	96	20	5	..
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	21	.	2	67	22	.	2
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	169	67	46	4	173	67	50	5
5	3	.	..	3	1	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	559	418	43	21	722	506	51	25
1	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	133	63	2	1	153	108	2	1
1	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	28	.	13	136	36	.	30
.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	15	2	..	77	26	2	.
3	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	16	.	7	54	23	..	8
.	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	66	..	..	179	69	.	.
1	2	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	17	9	.	68	21	9	.
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3	1	..	34	3	1	.
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	19	.	2	85	23	.	2
.	..	.	..	.	1	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	24	.	2	71	28	.	2
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	26	3	6	92	26	3	6
..	1	.	..	.	1	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	237	39	44	5	255	48	53	7
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	464	159	68	9	487	163	69	10
.	..	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	42	3	14	126	47	3	14
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	14	13	5	73	28	17	7
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	11	16	5	72	11	16	5
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	11	1	6	69	11	1	6
7	..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	33	7	1	102	34	7	1
.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	24	2	.	50	26	2	.
106	.	26	.	40	.	13	.	19	.	11	.	14	.	34	.	5,825	.	854	.	6,819	.	1,261	.
.	41	.	30	.	20	.	12	.	3	.	6	.	1	.	5	.	2,503	.	540	.	3,352	.	336
147		56		60		30		22		17		15		39		8,328		1,394		10,171		2,097	
203				90				39				54				9,722				12,268			

TABLE XXIII.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Town Gaols, *at Lockings*, on the evening of the 31st of December, 1856, by Classes, and the Number Sick in Hospital.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Debtors.		Tried Criminals.		Untried Criminals.		Convicts.		Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL CONFINED.			No. of Sick in Hospital, (included in foregoing).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	18	2	96	42	13	18	.	.	.	8	.	.	127	60	187	2	1
Armagh,	1	.	17	31	13	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	31	38	69	1	4
Carlow,	1	.	10	7	8	5	.	.	2	7	2	.	23	19	42	.	1
Cavan,	.	.	26	10	14	11	.	.	.	1	2	2	42	24	66	1	2
Clare,	1	.	23	19	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	33	23	56	1	1
Cork County,	3	.	107	52	36	15	3	.	5	27	1	.	155	94	249	8	4
„ City,	8	.	95	66	15	7	.	1	.	8	.	.	118	82	200	6	3
Donegal,	3	.	32	10	11	3	.	.	.	1	11	.	57	14	71	3	.
Down,	4	2	21	14	7	4	.	.	1	3	1	.	34	23	57	5	5
Dublin County,	7	1	36	25	12	4	2	.	.	.	.	13	57	43	100	3	1
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	.	.	186	.	29	.	1	.	5	.	7	.	228	.	228	18	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	210	.	14	.	.	.	1	.	26	.	251	251	.	15
Fermanagh,	7	1	20	9	5	3	.	.	.	7	1	.	33	20	53	9	5
Galway County,	1	.	28	15	18	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	48	22	70	2	4
„ Town,	1	1	4	8	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	11	22	.	2
Kerry,	5	1	35	20	12	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	52	30	82	.	5
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	25	11	7	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	34	15	49	.	1
„ Athy,	.	.	16	14	2	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	19	19	38	1	1
Kilkenny County,	.	.	20	3	6	6	.	.	2	7	8	1	36	17	53	3	.
„ City,	1	.	9	11	6	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	18	16	34	.	.
King's,	.	.	21	7	18	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	40	9	49	.	.
Leitrim,	4	.	32	2	8	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	44	9	53	4	2
Limerick County,	6	.	26	12	8	6	.	.	.	6	2	5	42	29	71	.	5
„ City,	10	2	52	39	8	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	70	50	120	6	2
Londonderry,	2	.	28	17	2	6	.	.	.	2	1	.	33	25	58	.	.
Longford,	2	.	17	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	15	35	2	2
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	10	16	4	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	15	20	35	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	11	5	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	16	10	26	.	2
Mayo,	1	2	69	18	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	2	84	38	122	1	4
Meath,	1	.	11	10	8	4	2	.	.	3	.	.	22	17	39	.	3
Monaghan,	3	.	16	10	8	4	.	1	.	4	.	.	27	19	46	2	1
Queen's,	1	.	23	7	4	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	29	14	43	2	1
Roscommon,	.	.	21	22	6	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	27	27	54	.	3
Sligo,	3	.	19	8	12	4	.	.	.	6	.	1	34	19	53	5	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	65	12	7	3	.	.	.	4	10	5	83	24	107	7	4
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	63	26	33	14	.	.	.	1	8	6	105	47	152	7	2
Tyrone,	3	.	28	22	8	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	39	30	69	1	1
Waterford County,	2	2	15	8	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	17	20	37	.	2
„ City,	3	.	14	25	10	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	27	33	60	3	.
Westmeath,	3	.	27	23	8	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	39	26	64	2	.
Wexford,	1	.	31	19	23	16	.	.	.	6	13	5	73	46	119	1	4
Wicklow,	.	.	17	13	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	19	21	40	.	.
Total Males,	109	.	1422	.	424	.	8	.	17	.	80	.	2060	.	.	106	.
Total Females,	.	14	.	913	.	222	.	4	.	137	.	79	.	1369	.	.	96
Total M. and F.,	123		2,335		646		12		154		159		3,429		3429	202	

TABLE XXIV—COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, &c., of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1856.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Incidental Expenses.			TOTAL.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Keeper's Salary.			Total Charge to the County.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ANTRIM:																										
Antrim, .	264	91	105	9	258	91	979	10	3	11⅓	7	3	9	0	6	8	17	14	4½	5	20	0	0			
Ballymena, .	501	122	324	54	501	122	1,519	15	16	5½	6	2	5		—		21	18	10½	5	20	0	0			
Ballmoney, .	259	67	156	42	144	56	1,525	15	17	8⅓	6	0	0	6	10	10	28	8	6½	5	20	0	0			
	1024	280	585	105	903	269	4,023	41	18	1½	19	6	2	6	17	6	68	1	9½	–	60	0	0	128	1	9⅓
ARMAGH:																										
Ballybot, .	180	46	104	18	179	46	910	9	16	10	6	0	0	7	18	2	23	15	0	5·2	18	0	0			
Lurgan, .	223	160	97	36	210	160	1,986	17	5	6	6	0	0	1	3	11	24	9	5	4·17	18	0	0			
Markethill, .	77	23	37	7	49	18	162	1	9	6	6	0	0	2	4	7	9	14	1	4·37	10	0	0			
N.T.Hamilton,	122	42	58	7	79	42	692	6	14	8	6	0	0	6	11	8	19	6	4	4·67	12	0	0			
	602	271	296	68	517	266	3,750	35	6	6	24	0	0	17	18	4	77	4	10	–	58	0	0	135	4	10
CAVAN:																										
Bailieborough,	120	59	66	35	120	59	1,142	13	1	8½	6	0	0		—		19	1	8½	5½	30	0	0			
Ballyconnell,	49	13	3	2	35	13	340	3	7	5	6	0	0	1	8	0	10	15	5	5⅓	20	0	0			
Cootehill, .	45	50	19	17	45	50	861	9	4	6	6	7	7	1	2	7	16	14	8	5⅛	30	0	0			
	214	122	88	54	200	122	2,343	25	13	7⅓	18	7	7	2	10	7	46	11	9½	–	80	0	0	126	11	9½
CLARE:																										
Ennistimon, .	180	43	89	10	124	23	914	8	3	11¼	6	0	0	1	2	11	15	6	10¼	4	20	0	0			
Killaloe, .	172	20	27	3	90	19	829	7	15	5¼	6	0	0	1	14	7	15	10	0¼	4⅓	20	0	0			
Kilrush, .	174	64	71	21	130	61	1,448	15	2	9⅛	6	0	0	4	12	1	25	14	10½	5	30	0	0			
Sixmilebridge,	37	24	5	1	37	24	309	2	13	4¼	6	0	0	0	13	8	9	7	0¾	4	20	0	0			
Tulla, . .	120	43	38	2	102	44	1,478	12	12	4¾	6	0	0	1	8	10	20	1	2¾	4	20	0	0			
	683	194	230	37	483	171	4,978	46	7	11	30	0	0	9	12	1	86	0	0	–	110	0	0	196	0	0
CORK:																										
Bandon, .	220	142	22	28	199	132	1,081	8	10	7	6	0	0	14	15	4	29	5	11	3⅝	25	0	0			
Bantry, . .	106	30	21	3	106	30	1,459	10	10	1	6	0	0	7	18	7	24	8	8	3 5/11	25	0	0			
Castletown, .	113	9	70	–	105	9	435	3	5	6	6	0	0	3	7	3	12	12	9	3⅜	15	0	0			
Charleville, .	162	34	81	9	142	33	789	6	4	1	6	0	0	9	7	10	21	11	11	3⅞	15	0	0			
Clonakilty, .	129	61	38	4	126	58	757	5	5	11	6	0	0	6	8	9	17	14	8	3⅝	25	0	0			
Dunmanway,	85	38	19	2	85	38	499	3	11	3	6	0	0	7	3	7	16	14	10	3⅜	15	0	0			
Fermoy, .	435	238	137	98	414	227	4,373	20	4	9	6	0	0	23	17	6	50	2	3	2 8/11	20	0	0			
Kanturk, .	158	49	74	7	146	44	1,587	11	13	7	6	0	0	9	18	6	27	12	1	3⅞	25	0	0			
Kinsale, .	174	89	84	47	122	83	1,151	7	11	6	6	0	0	3	18	11	21	10	5	3 1/11	17	10	0			
Macroom, .	148	48	45	3	114	43	979	7	6	9	6	0	0	8	8	6	21	15	3	3 7/11	25	0	0			
Mallow, .	383	116	87	–	361	116	3,614	28	10	2	6	0	0	20	2	10	54	13	0	3¼	25	0	0			
Middleton, .	272	76	32	5	247	76	2,233	19	17	3	6	0	0	10	1	0	35	18	3	4⅛	25	0	0			
Millstreet, .	34	19	4	5	25	14	312	2	2	7	6	0	0	9	5	9	17	8	4	3 4/11	15	0	0			
Mitchelstown,	120	41	22	5	100	36	1,106	6	13	8	6	0	0	9	1	1	21	14	9	2 11/13	15	0	0			
Queenstown,	271	118	62	31	244	112	1,390	9	12	11	6	0	0	11	13	0	27	5	11	3⅛	15	0	0			
Rosscarbery,	27	6	4	–	27	6	198	1	4	11	6	0	0	3	5	0	10	9	11	3	15	0	0			
Skibbereen, .	280	49	149	7	268	49	1,517	14	0	4	6	0	0	9	5	9	29	6	1	4⅜	25	0	0			
Youghal, .	114	29	13	2	109	27	855	6	6	1	6	0	0	10	0	6	22	6	7	3½	20	0	0			
	3231	1192	964	256	2940	1133	24,340	172	11	11	108	0	0	181	19	8	462	11	7	3⅔	372	10	0	835	1	7
CORK CITY, .	5112	3324	2535	1677	2400	2322	11,912	89	12	9	50	18	8	416	8	5	556	19	10	3½	99	0	0	655	19	10
DONEGAL:																										
Buncrana, .	34	13	23	4	19	11	89	0	15	10	6	10	7½	1	13	5	8	19	10½	4 3/4	30	0	0			
Donegal, .	145	90	42	45	142	90	976	9	7	7	7	8	1	3	11	2	20	6	10	4 1/2	30	0	0			
Glenties, .	87	8	13	3	59	7	375	2	12	1½	6	2	8	2	1	2	10	15	11½	3½	30	0	0			
Letterkenny, .	196	56	46	16	195	56	782	7	6	9½	7	17	9	2	4	3	17	8	9½	4 5/6	30	0	0			
	462	167	124	68	415	164	2,222	20	2	4	27	19	1½	9	10	0	57	11	5½	–	120	0	0	177	11	5½

[*continued.*

TABLE XXIV. *continued.*—COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, &c., of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1856.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense	Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Incidental Expenses.			TOTAL.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Keeper's Salary.			Total Charge to the County.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DOWN:																									
Newry, . .	574	369	283	150	554	369	6,950	48	9	8	33	9	3	63	0	1	144	19	0	$3\frac{1}{3}$	50	0	0			
Newtownards,	185	106	97	29	154	99	1,231	13	1	3	11	10	9	3	7	8	27	19	8	$5\frac{1}{16}$	25	0	0			
	759	475	380	179	708	468	8,181	61	10	11	45	0	0	66	7	9	172	18	8	–	75	0	0	247	18	8
FERMANAGH:																									
Newtownbutler, . .	58	15	8	–	58	15	244	1	0	4	2	15	0	0	6	6	4	1	10	4	20	0	0	24	1	10
GALWAY:																									
Ballinasloe, .	264	142	179	76	194	138	1,708	11	18	10	7	5	1	4	9	3	23	13	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	18	9	0			
Clifden, . .	90	46	21	2	85	43	1,654	11	8	2	5	15	3	9	18	5	27	1	10	$3\frac{1}{4}$	27	9	0			
Eyrecourt, .	49	8	27	3	26	7	130	0	19	2	5	16	1	12	17	8	19	12	11	$3\frac{1}{4}$	18	9	0			
Gort, . .	118	44	58	7	108	44	1,303½	12	12	8	15	9	8	5	0	9	33	3	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$	26	9	0			
Loughrea, .	141	139	29	30	138	139	2,382	13	14	1	13	0	6	7	18	3	34	12	10	$2\frac{3}{4}$	27	9	0			
Oughterard, .	66	29	12	–	66	29	412	4	6	7	6	14	10	5	16	3	16	17	8	5	18	9	0			
Portumna, .	81	18	30	3	42	17	346	2	18	8	16	4	5	6	10	7	25	13	8	4	18	9	0			
Tuam, . .	238	124	123	54	169	121	1,554	13	2	8	6	0	3	2	9	9	21	12	8	4	18	9	0			
Woodford, .	18	10	4	4	16	10	157	1	7	8	6	0	0	5	18	5	13	6	1	$4\frac{1}{4}$	18	9	0			
	1065	560	483	179	844	548	9,626½	72	8	6	82	6	1	60	19	4	215	13	11	–	192	1	0	407	14	11
KERRY:																									
Cahersiveen, .	117	23	60	1	83	23	625	5	19	$7\frac{3}{4}$	6	0	0	7	11	6	19	11	$1\frac{3}{4}$	5d for males and $4\frac{1}{4}$d for females.	10	0	0			
Castleisland, .	92	27	38	3	87	26	748	7	6	$8\frac{1}{4}$	6	0	0	3	5	$10\frac{1}{2}$	16	12	$6\frac{3}{4}$		10	0	0			
Dingle, . .	91	9	74	–	16	5	105	1	0	11	6	0	0	2	6	6	9	7	5		10	0	0			
Kenmare, .	119	27	61	3	112	17	629	6	5	0	6	0	0	2	5	10	14	10	10		10	0	0			
Killarney, .	299	80	114	15	201	72	1,597	15	12	$11\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	0	2	8	$11\frac{1}{2}$	23	1	11		20	0	0			
Listowel, .	312	92	158	30	299	92	2,409	25	7	9	6	0	0	6	12	6	38	0	3		20	0	0			
Milltown, .	142	39	75	1	116	38	573	5	16	$11\frac{1}{4}$	6	0	0	4	0	6	15	17	$5\frac{1}{4}$		10	0	0			
Tarbert, .	81	10	43	5	65	10	386	3	17	9	6	0	0	3	8	9	13	6	6		10	0	0			
	1253	307	623	58	979	293	7,092	71	7	$7\frac{3}{4}$	48	0	0	32	0	5	151	8	$0\frac{3}{4}$	–	100	0	0	251	8	$0\frac{3}{4}$
KILKENNY:																									
Callan, . .	243	55	171	15	92	27	275	2	17	8	6	0	0	0	10	0	9	7	8	$5\frac{1}{3}$	9	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
Thomaston, .	177	43	89	1	75	26	532	5	13	9	6	0	0	0	5	6	11	19	3	$5\frac{1}{4}$	25	0	0			
Urlingford, .	73	18	25	2	38	17	331	5	10	7	6	0	0	2	10	6	14	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
	493	116	285	18	205	70	1,158	14	2	0	18	0	0	3	6	0	35	8	0	–	43	9	3	78	17	3
KING'S:																									
Parsonstown, .	280	107	86	31	230	103	3,367	29	6	4	26	15	6	5	13	5	61	15	3	$4\frac{1}{8}$	40	0	0	101	15	3
LEITRIM:																									
Ballinamore, .	95	18	23	4	35	13	247	2	6	0	4	9	2	5	3	10	11	19	$0\frac{3}{4}$	m. $4\frac{6}{7}$ f. $4\frac{1}{7}$	34	3	4			
Manorhamilton, . .	83	27	26	9	70	26	581	4	8	0	8	18	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10	15	10	24	1	$11\frac{3}{4}$	m. $4\frac{1}{2}$ f. $3\frac{5}{8}$	34	3	4			
	178	45	49	13	105	39	828	6	14	0	13	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	15	19	8	36	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$	–	68	6	8	104	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$
LIMERICK:																									
Bruff, . .	82	19	14	2	49	–	256	2	2	8	7	19	9	5	13	0	15	15	5	4	25	0	0			
Croom, . .	45	27	3	–	43	27	812	8	1	0	10	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$	—			18	2	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	15	0	0			
Glin, . .	42	19	15	1	41	19	477	3	19	$11\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	0	2	2	8	12	2	$7\frac{1}{4}$	4	15	0	0			
Kilfinane, .	31	12	19	4	36	–	222	2	1	10	6	6	$9\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	14	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	15	0	0			
Newcastle, .	62	14	29	2	51	2	547	4	11	2	3	7	6	0	14	5	8	13	1	4	25	0	0			
Rathkeale, .	196	67	38	7	196	67	2,114	23	19	$1\frac{1}{2}$	19	3	5	11	1	2	52	3	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	25	0	0			
	408	158	118	16	416	115	4,428	44	15	9	50	19	$0\frac{1}{4}$	20	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$	116	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$	–	120	0	0	236	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$

[*continued.*

TABLE XXIV. *continued.*—COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, &c., of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1856.

COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Incidental Expenses.			TOTAL.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Keeper's Salary.			Total Charge to the County.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LONDONDERRY:																										
Coleraine,	102	59	32	20	99	59	621	6	9	4½	6	0	0	3	3	0	15	12	4½	5	20	0	0			
Magherafelt,	96	18	45	12	94	25	556	5	15	10	6	0	0	2	17	7	14	13	5	5	20	0	0			
Newtownlimavady,	119	37	43	6	113	36	481	5	0	2½	6	0	0	2	19	6	13	19	8½	5	20	0	0			
	317	114	120	38	306	120	1,658	17	5	5	18	0	0	9	0	1	44	5	6	—	60	0	0	104	5	6
LOUTH:																										
Ardee,	72	39	29	12	63	39	570	5	6	6	6	0	0	—			11	6	6	3½, 4, 5	50	0	0	61	6	6
MAYO:*																										
Ballina,	118	61	18	6	111	59	871	9	1	5½	6	0	0	—			15	1	5½	5	15	0	0			
Ballinrobe,	78	42	19	13	82	40	504	5	10	4	6	0	0	—			11	10	4	5¼	15	0	0			
Belmullet,	44	12	2	–	44	12	523	5	13	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	11	14	0	5	15	0	0			
Swineford,	51	11	6	–	77	31	749	6	9	3	6	0	0	—			12	9	3	4½	15	0	0			
Westport,	107	32	7	6	37	13	128	1	3	3½	6	0	0	—			7	3	3½	4½	15	0	0			
	398	158	52	25	351	155	2,795	27	17	4	30	0	0	0	1	0	57	18	4	—	75	0	0	132	18	4
MEATH:																										
Kells,	116	109	65	29	102	105	1,239	12	6	9½	11	13	2½	9	5	3	33	5	3	4¾	40	0	0			
Navan,	197	139	152	49	197	139	1,318	13	0	1	9	6	10	3	12	9	25	19	8	4¾	40	0	0			
	313	248	217	78	299	244	2,557	25	6	10½	21	0	0½	12	18	0	59	4	11	–	80	0	0	139	4	11
MONAGHAN:																										
Carrickmacross,	227	40	171	20	226	40	954	8	18	10½	6	0	0	6	18	6½	21	17	5	4½	85	0	0			
Castleblayney,	194	95	68	33	175	95	1,408	15	18	8¾	6	0	0	7	15	1½	29	13	10¼	5	40	0	0			
Clones,	59	24	24	8	33	24	293	2	14	0¼	6	0	0	7	14	7½	16	18	7¾	4⅝	15	0	0			
	480	159	263	61	434	159	2,655	27	11	7⅛	18	0	0	22	8	3½	67	19	11	–	90	0	0	157	19	11
QUEEN'S:																										
Abbeyleix,	43	30	5	4	40	30	308	3	15	10¾	6	0	0	1	4	0	10	19	10¾	5½	25	0	0			
Borris-in-Ossory,	62	28	11	1	51	26	488	5	3	0	6	0	0	4	15	7	15	18	7	5⅛	25	0	0			
Stradbally,	46	26	2	1	46	26	211	2	3	6	6	0	0	1	2	0	9	5	6	6	25	0	0			
	151	84	18	6	137	82	1,007	11	2	4½	18	0	0	7	1	7	36	3	11½	–	75	0	0	111	3	11½
ROSCOMMON:																										
Athlone,	48	29	12	4	48	29	395	3	5	10	6	0	0	1	18	1	11	3	11	4	10	0	0			
Boyle,	96	56	20	10	96	56	816	6	16	0	6	0	0	2	12	11	15	8	11	4	20	0	0			
Castlereagh,	111	27	48	5	108	27	962	10	12	10	6	0	0	2	9	6¾	19	2	4¾	4½, 5, 5½	10	0	0			
Strokestown,	130	33	35	10	89	34	592	5	13	8	6	0	0	6	8	5	18	2	1	4	10	0	0			
	385	145	115	29	341	146	2,765	26	8	4	24	0	0	13	8	11½	63	17	5½	–	50	0	0	113	17	3½
SLIGO:																										
Ballymote,	74	18	18	–	42	18	267	2	18	7¾	6	0	0	5	18	4	14	16	11½	5⅛	40	0	0	54	16	11¾
TIPPERARY, N.R.																										
Borrisokane,	102	22	16	3	97	21	728	8	9	8	7	18	3	5	12	6	22	0	5	5⅛	25	0	0			
Newport,	85	9	45	–	85	9	625	6	9	7	5	15	0	4	10	11	16	15	6	5	25	0	0			
Roscrea,	356	74	241	28	311	64	1,564	17	15	2	7	11	1	12	7	11	37	14	2	5½	25	0	0			
Templemore,	254	172	117	55	150	216	2,275	21	3	10	6	5	5	9	7	3	36	16	6	4 5/11 3/8	25	0	0			
Thurles,	428	142	246	36	285	120	2,056	14	4	4	26	19	7	5	12	7	46	16	6	3 3/5 2/7	40	0	0			
	1225	419	665	122	928	430	7,248	68	2	7	54	9	4	37	11	2	160	3	1	–	140	0	0	300	3	1

* In the number supported at public expense are included those sent from Gaol for trial.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXIV. *continued.*—COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, &c., of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1856.

COUNTY AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.	Incidental Expenses.	TOTAL.	Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Keeper's Salary.	Total Charge to the County.
TIPPERARY, S.R.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Caher, . .	315	187	117	32	295	137	1,859	17 2 10	19 6 11	18 3 7	54 13 4	4½	30 0 0	
Carrick-on-Suir, . .	346	152	212	21	291	148	1,801	15 17 5	8 5 10	6 17 6	31 0 9	4 1/16	30 0 0	
Cashel, . .	842	105	431	17	653	105	4,714	37 7 11	22 11 6	23 10 2	83 9 7	3¾	35 0 0	
Clogheen, .	144	24	73	4	132	23	743	6 13 2	12 13 0	13 3 7	32 9 9	4½	30 0 0	
Newbirmingham, . .	176	8	101	–	169	8	952	9 11 2	10 10 0	22 10 11	42 12 1	5	30 0 0	
Tipperary, .	908	120	585	34	779	117	3,584	28 19 6	19 7 7	12 15 3	61 2 4	3¾	35 0 0	
	2731	546	1519	108	2319	538	13,653	115 12 0	92 14 10	97 1 0	305 7 10	–	190 0 0	495 7 10
TYRONE:														
Clogher, .	85	20	15	1	81	20	588	6 1 5	6 0 0	—	12 1 5	5	40 0 0	
													*10 0 0	
Dungannon, .	268	94	115	18	233	94	6,307	58 8 3	28 15 4	88 17 3	176 0 10	4½	60 0 0	
													*25 0 0	
Strabane, .	148	73	54	21	86	66	700	7 13 1½	6 9 6	6 19 5	15 2 0½	5½	40 0 0	
													*10 0 0	
	501	187	184	40	400	180	7,595	72 2 9½	41 4 10	89 16 8	203 4 3½	–	185 0 0	388 4 3½
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan, .	324	87	62	3	306	83	3,049	31 11 5	6 16 0	12 3 11½	50 11 4½	5	50 0 0	
Lismore, .	146	34	66	2	94	32	1,372	13 11 5½	6 0 0	0 16 0	20 7 5½	5 1/16	20 0 0	
	470	121	128	5	400	115	4,421	45 2 10½	12 16 0	12 19 11½	70 18 10	–	70 0 0	140 18 10
WESTMEATH:														
Moate, . .	126	40	29	3	109	40	770	6 7 10	6 0 0	14 9 1	26 16 11	3½	35 0 0	61 16 11
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy,	150	118	9	–	140	118	1,506	16 0 11	16 10 0	5 14 6½	38 5 5½	5	30 0 0	
Gorey, . .	124	25	46	–	111	25	611	6 17 10½	6 4 6	6 2 7	19 4 11½	5½	30 0 0	
New Ross, .	167	86	82	15	70	77	807	8 18 4¼	4 10 0	—	13 8 4¼	5¼	20 0 0	
	441	229	137	15	321	220	2,924	31 17 1¾	27 4 6	11 17 1½	70 18 9¼	–	90 0 0	160 18 9¼
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass, .	95	42	37	–	95	42	4,126	26 15 0	27 13 9	73 9 8	127 18 5	3½	50 0 0	
Tinahely, .	20	21	1	–	11	18	244	2 19 2	6 0 0	—	8 19 2	6¼ & 5¼	25 0 0	
	115	63	38	–	106	60	4,470	29 14 2	33 13 9	73 9 8	136 17 7	–	75 0 0	211 17 7
	23621	9,913	10136	3,701	17959	8,614								
Total, 1856, .	33,534		13,837		26,603		135,127½	1,245 15 2	974 17 9¾	1,268 7 5¾	3,479 0 5½	–	2863 6 11	
,, 1855, .	38,002										2,815 0 10½		2829 10 1½	
Decrease in 1856,	4,468												33 16 9½	
Increase in 1856, .	—										663 19 7			

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost of Bridewells, 1856, ...	6,342	7	4½
Ditto do. 1855, ...	5,644	11	0
Increase in 1856, ...	697	16	4½

* Matron.

APPENDIX TO TABLE XXIV.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1856 and 1855.

Counties wherein the Expenses have *increased* in 1856.									Counties wherein the Expenses have *decreased* in 1856.								
COUNTIES.	Expenses of Bridewells.						Increase in 1856.		COUNTIES.	Expenses of Bridewells.						Decrease in 1856.	
	1856.			1855.						1856.			1855.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
Armagh, .	135	4	10	127	12	0¼	7	12	9¾	Antrim, .	128	1	9½	143	11	11	15	10 1½
Cavan, .	126	11	9½	122	4	7	4	7	2⅝	Clare, . .	196	0	0	199	11	8	3	11 8
Cork, . .	835	1	7	674	16	5½	160	5	1½	Galway, .	407	14	11	416	10	5	8	15 6
,, City, .	655	19	10	334	5	0	321	14	10	Kerry, . .	251	8	0¾	264	18	8	13	10 7¼
Donegal, .	177	11	5½	166	6	8	11	4	9½	King's, .	101	15	3	115	18	4	14	3 1
Down, . .	247	18	8	188	18	10	58	19	10	Limerick, .	236	11	7¾	319	7	10	82	16 2¼
Fermanagh, .	24	1	10	22	8	4	1	13	6	Londonderry,	104	5	6	113	7	0	9	1 6
Kilkenny, .	78	17	3	77	11	5½	1	5	9½	Louth, . .	61	6	6	61	19	1	0	12 7
Leitrim, .	104	7	8½	86	6	0	18	1	8½	Mayo, . .	132	18	4	142	4	9	9	6 5
Meath, .	139	4	11	131	9	11	7	15	0	Westmeath, .	61	16	11	90	18	0	29	1 1
Monaghan, .	157	19	11	120	15	0½	37	4	10½	Wicklow, .	211	17	7	242	5	6	30	7 11
Queen's, .	111	3	11¾	105	17	4	5	6	7¾									
Roscommon,	113	17	3¾	110	9	0	3	3	3¾		1,893	16	6	2,110	13	2	—	
Sligo, . . .	54	16	11¾	49	4	0	5	12	11¾	Total Decrease,	—			—			216	16 8
Tipperary, .	795	10	11	584	6	7	211	4	4									
Tyrone, .	388	4	3½	349	8	2¾	38	16	0¾									
Waterford, .	140	18	10	129	11	4	11	7	6	Total Increase,	—			—			914	13 0½
Wexford, .	160	18	9¼	152	7	0½	8	11	8¾	,, Decrease,	—			—			216	16 8
	4,448	10	10½	3,533	17	10	—			Total Increase								
Total Increase,	—			—			914	13	0½	in 1856, .	—			—			697	16 4½

TABLE XXV.—A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day.	TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day.
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.			Months.	Weeks.	Days.	
One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.				s. d.	Painting in Oil, . . .	1	.	.	s. d. 1 6
Ink-making, . . .	.	.	1	0 6	Hair-twisting (curled), .	1	.	.	1 0
Blacking-making, . .	.	.	1	1 0	Flax-scutching, . . .	.	2	.	1 0
Lath-splitting, . . .	.	1	.	1 0	Slate-squaring, . . .	.	1	.	0 6
Putty-making for glazing, .	.	.	1	1 0	Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas), ...	1	.	.	1 0
Putty-making for plastering, .	.	.	1	1 0	Tape-weaving, . . .	1	.	.	1 0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers, .	.	.	1	1 0	Wax-making (Shoe-makers), .	.	.	2	0 6
Fleshing Skins, . . .	.	1	.	1 0	Down-napping (Hatters), .	.	1	.	1 0
Basil Skin-straining, . .	.	.	3	1 6	Sack-making, . . .	.	1	.	1 0
Cord-making (Twine), .	1	.	.	1 6	Basket-making, . . .	.	2	.	1 6
Size-making, . . .	.	1	.	1 0	Net-making, . . .	.	2	.	1 0
Mop-making, . . .	.	1	.	0 6	Besom-making, . . .	.	.	3	1 6
Oakum-cording, . . .	.	1	.	0 6	Bruising Oats, . . .	.	.	1	1 0
Paint-grinding, . . .	.	1	.	1 6	Cork-cutting, . . .	1	.	.	1 6
Paint-mixing, . . .	1	.	.	1 6	Wick-cutter (Chandlers), .	.	1	.	1 0
Lime-burning, . . .	.	1	.	1 0	Box-making (for Hatters), .	.	2	.	1 0
Wire-drawing, . . .	.	2	.	1 6	Trunk-covering, . . .	.	2	.	1 6
Mat-weaving, . . .	1	.	.	1 0	Pulverizing Bones, . .	.	1	.	1 6
Wool-scouring, . . .	.	2	.	1 0					

[*continued.*

TABLE XXV. *continued.*—A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, &c.

TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day.	TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day.
Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.				*s. d.*	*Nine and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.*				*s. d.*
Wire-lattice making,	1	.	.	1 6	Collar-making,	3	.	.	1 6
Sack-cloth weaving,	1	.	.	1 6	Tackling-making for Farmers,	3	.	.	1 6
Nail-making,	1	.	.	1 6	Shoe-maker,	3	.	.	2 0
Turner's Work for Kitchen use,	1	.	.	1 0	Straddle-maker,	2	.	.	1 0
Glue-boiling,	1	.	.	1 0	Candle-maker,	2	.	.	1 6
Varnish-making,	1	.	.	1 6	Sailcloth-maker,	1	.	.	1 0
Baking (Bread),	1	.	.	1 0	Currier,	2	.	.	1 6
Flax-dresser,	1	.	.	1 0	Comb-maker,	1	.	.	1 0
Last-maker (Shoes),	1	.	.	1 0	Cart, Plough, & Harrow-maker,	3	.	.	1 6
Sieve-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Brazier,	3	.	.	1 0
Spinner of Cotton,	1	.	.	1 0	Whitesmith (Housesmith),	3	.	.	1 6
Straw Plat for Bonnets,	1	.	.	1 0	Glass-cutter,	3	.	.	1 6
Whip-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Harness-maker (Car),	3	.	.	1 6
Toy-making,	1	.	.	0 6	Saddler,	3	.	.	1 6
Bird-cage making,	1	.	.	1 0	Shuttle-maker,	3	.	.	1 6
Blacking-making, for Shoes,	1	.	.	1 0	Upholsterer,	3	.	.	1 0
Paper-staining,	1	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Cloth,	6	.	.	1 6
Lint-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Cord,	3	.	.	1 0
Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes,	.	2	.	1 6	Weaver of Cotton,	3	.	.	1 0
Sail-cloth making,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	.	.	1 0
Tape-weaving,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Linen,	6	.	.	1 0
Cork-cutting,	1	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Muslin,	4	.	.	1 0
Trunk-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Flannel	2	.	.	1 0
Wood-cutting,	.	2	.	1 6	Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	.	.	1 0
Six and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.					*One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.*				
					Cabinet-maker,	12	.	.	3 0
					Carpenter,	12	.	.	3 0
Coopering,	2	.	.	1 6	Stone-cutter,	12	.	.	3 0
Bellows-making,	2	.	.	1 0	White-smith,	12	.	.	3 0
Horse-shoeing,	3	.	.	1 6	Harness-maker (Coach),	12	.	.	3 0
Trunk-making,	1	.	.	1 0	Tailoring,	6	.	.	3 0
Cap-making,	.	.	.	—	Hatting,	6	.	.	1 6
Flesher of Hides,	1	.	.	1 0	Cutler,	3	.	.	2 0
Brush-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Cart and Waggon-making,	6	.	.	1 6
Brogue-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Plough-making,	3	.	.	1 6
Glazier,	.	3	.	1 6	Block-making for Ships,	2	.	.	1 0
Glue-boiler,	1	.	.	1 0	Engraving,	12	.	.	3 0
Pump-borer,	1	.	.	1 0	Printing,	12	.	.	2 0
Reed-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Turning,	2	.	.	1 6
Sailcloth-maker,	1	.	.	1 6	Waggon-wheel making,	6	.	.	1 0
Stone-cutter,	1	.	.	1 6	Wire-worker,	6	.	.	1 6
Turner,	2	.	.	1 0	Haircloth-maker,	6	.	.	1 6
Whip-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Pocket-book maker,	6	.	.	1 0
Rope-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Saddle-tree maker,	6	.	.	2 0
Patten and Clog-maker,	1	.	.	1 6	Pin-maker,	6	.	.	2 0
Wheelwright,	2	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth,	6	.	.	1 6
Block-maker for Ships,	2	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord,	3	.	.	1 0
Dyer,	1	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Calico,	3	.	.	1 0
Stocking-hosier,	2	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Damask,	6	.	.	1 0
Racket-maker,	.	2	.	1 0	Weaver of Linen,	6	.	.	1 0
Thread-maker,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Muslin,	4	.	.	1 0
Cutler,	2	.	.	1 6	Weaver of Flannel,	2	.	.	1 0
Wool-scourer,	1	.	.	1 0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	.	.	1 0

Table XXVI.—List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & house of Correction.
	Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	ditto.
	Drogheda,	Town Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.
Meath,	Trim,	County Goal.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	Clogher,	Bridewell.
	Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Moate,	Bridewell.
	SOUTH DISTRICT.	
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	ditto.
	Ennistimon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Cork,	City Gaol.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
	Bandon,	ditto.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Castletown,	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Kinsale,	Corporation Gaol.
	Macroom,	Bridewell.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Middleton,	ditto.
	Millstreet,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Rosscarbery,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
	Youghal,	ditto.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Loughrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.
	Portumna,	ditto.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Milltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	ditto.
	Athy,	ditto.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny,	City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—LIST OF PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
SOUTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Kilkenny—*continued.*	Thomastown,	Bridewell.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's Co.,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Kilfinane,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
Queen's Co.,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary, N.R.	Nenagh,	County Gaol.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
Tipperary, S.R.	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Caher,	Bridewell.
Tipperary, S.R.—*con.*	Carrick-on-Suir,	Bridewell.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Clogheen,	ditto.
	New Bermingham,	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County Gaol.
	Waterford,	City Gaol.
	Waterford,	House of Correction
	Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely,	Bridewell.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
Dublin,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell,	City Gaol and House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane,	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane,	Four Courts Marshalsea.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED ON THE 17TH AND 20TH OF MARCH, AND ON THE 18TH, 20TH, AND 22ND OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State on the 18th of October.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	23	1	24	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	11	3	14	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	8	4	12	–	1	1
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	7	8	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	14	8	22	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	28	23	51	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	3	16	19	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Acts,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	8	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Gross Totals,	102	77	179	1	2	3

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary convictions,	–	–	19	3	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	1	–	–
Thrice imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	7	–	2	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—18th October, 1853, 305; 1854, 244; 1855, 176; 1856, 179.

RETURN showing the comparative numbers confined on the 14th day of October, in each of the following years, viz.:—

	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.
Total confined, .	217	86	19	190	83	26	178	92	28	137	102	26	101	64	13	82	73	17
Of whom are Debtors,	20	1	–	23	3	–	21	2	–	24	3	–	22	2	–	33	4	–
Criminals confined,	197	85	19	167	80	26	157	90	28	113	99	26	79	62	13	49	69	17
Total, . .	322			299			298			265			178			172		

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
October 18, 1853, . .	2	3
„ 1854, . .	–	1
„ 1855, . .	2	3
„ 1856, . .	1	10

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 1,321; females, 1,044. Debtors—males, 239; females, 29. Total—males, 1,560; females, 1,073.

Committals from 1st January, to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 889; females, 924. Debtors—males, 147; females, 13. Total—males, 1,036; females, 937.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 117; females, 123. Twice—males, 66; females, 78. Thrice—males, 46; females, 55. Four times and more—males, 138; females, 231. Total—males, 367; females, 487.

Re-committals from 1st January, to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 57; females, 95. Twice—males, 16; females, 30. Thrice—males, 5; females, 11. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 13. Total—males, 79; females, 149.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, 149; females, 70. Highest at any one time—males, 191; females, 84. Lowest at any one time—males, 103; females, 60. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, 1.

Average daily number, 1856.—Males, 127; females, 56. Highest at any one time—males, 165; females, 85. Lowest at any one time—males, 98; females 38. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{3}{4}$; females, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Town committals, 1855.—Males, 1,136; females, 878. County committals—males, 424; females, 195. Total—males, 1,560; females, 1,073.

Town committals, 1856.—Males, 786; females, 839. County committals—males, 250; females, 98. Total—males, 1,036; females, 937.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Committals, 1854.—Criminals—males, 1,734; females, 1,076. Debtors—males, 277; females, 43. Total—males, 2,011; females, 1,119.

Re-committals—males, 541; females, 534. Daily average—males, 193; females, 95. Highest at any one time—males, 242; females, 130. Lowest at any one time—males, 146; females, 58.

The progressive diminution of crime indicated by these figures is greater than even those most sanguine as to the success of the separate system could have anticipated; but in some respects is more observable amongst males than females. For instance, in the committals of males in 1855, as compared with 1854, there was a decrease of no less than 451, and the returns for the first nine months and a-half of 1856 give a promise of nearly as great a reduction in the current year; whereas, in those of females the decrease, in 1855, was only 46, and it is to be feared that there will be a positive increase in 1856; but an examination of the *town and county* committals will show that this disproportion is entirely owing to the increase in the number of female offenders from the *town*, in contradistinction to the decrease in the males, which cannot excite any wonder when it is considered that the population of Belfast is rapidly and normally increasing, and that such increase, in a manufacturing town, invariably produces more than a proportionate increase in the number of unfortunate and dissolute women, whose career necessarily leads them, sooner or later, to the gaol. Happily, however, we find that under other headings, surer tests of the rise and fall of crime than the committals, the decline in female crime is as remarkable as in male. In the re-committals the decrease in 1855, as compared with 1854, is very considerable, but in 1856 is truly marvellous, and must be, in great measure, attributed to the deterrent action of the excellent system pursued in this prison. In the daily averages the reduction is likewise extraordinarily satisfactory, and affects both sexes nearly equally; it has progressed in the last three years to such an extent, that, in both sexes, the *highest* number confined at any one time in 1856 was *lower* than the daily average in 1854, and the daily average in 1856 was less than the *lowest* number confined at any one time in 1854, and this in the face of a large increase in the general population of the district.

In the nature of crime, as well as in the amount, great improvement is observable, except in one particular. Serious offences have become very rare, juvenile crime has much diminished, vagrancy has on the whole declined, and larcenies even have decreased, the great majority of committals being summary convictions for disorderly conduct, in great measure arising from the increase of drunkenness, under which head there were 576 committals up to the 18th of October, in 1856, against 448, in 1855.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement—males, 7. Whipping—males, 26. Total, 33.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.
Wards,	11	2
Yards,	23	15
Day Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	8	8
Single Cells,	329	103
Hospital Rooms,	5	5
Chapel (used as a school room),	1	–
(Weavers, tailors, shoemakers, &c., work in cells.)		

	M.	F.
Workshop (carpenter),	1	–
Worksheds for Stone-breakers,	102	–
Kitchen, 1.		
Store Rooms,	3	2
Laundries,	–	1
Lavatories,	2	–
Baths,	1	
Reception Rooms,	4	3
Pumps and Wells, 1.		

The ample accommodation (more than doubly sufficient for existing requirements), admirable construction, and excellent arrangements of this gaol, have been on previous occasions so fully described, that it is superfluous to enter into details. I therefore confine myself to stating, that the building was throughout scrupulously clean, in thorough repair, and abundantly supplied with water, and all necessaries, including bedding, blankets, and sheets of good quality. I am, however, of opinion, that it is desirable that the windows of the cells should be made to open a little wider, as in some of the female cells there appeared to be a want of sufficient fresh air. The orders for washing from the public have, latterly, so much increased, that the laundry and drying-room have been found too small, and it is, therefore, proposed considerably to enlarge this department. It is also in contemplation to erect a steam engine to raise water, the great decrease in the number of hands having rendered it difficult to work the crank-pump. The system of separate confinement is strictly maintained throughout all the criminal classes, under the careful supervision of the governor, who, whilst he enforces, in its integrity, that discipline which experience has proved to him to be so effectual, both as a deterrent and a complete bar to moral contamination, never forgets that its success mainly depends upon the assiduity and discretion of him by whom it is immediately administered.

The debtors, of whom, unfortunately, the numbers have not diminished, sleep in single cells, but are associated in day-rooms, with yards adjoining, during the day, the master being separated from the pauper debtors. All the criminal prisoners are washed in a warm bath on admission, and at other times if they require it. Sufficient prison dresses are regularly issued, and the general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory.

The debtors are locked up at eight o'clock, P.M., and the criminals at six o'clock, P.M.; and two warders relieve each other on duty during the night.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 332; females, 42.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 278; females, 90.

These punishments were all ordered by the governor, and were light in character, although necessarily numerous, since the slightest infraction of rules fully laid down is punished.

Employment.

MALES.

Breaking stones.	Carpenter work.
Pounding freestone.	Painting.
Labouring on grounds.	Plastering.
Shoe and clog making.	Cleaning prison.
Weaving.	Pumping water.
Winding yarn.	Cooking for prison.
Mat-making.	

FEMALES.

Washing in Laundry.	Veining.
Spinning.	White-work.
Knitting.	Prison duties.
Flowering.	

These works are conducted with great activity, and with a due regard to the expediency of instructing the prisoners in handicrafts, by which they may be enabled to support themselves honestly on their liberation. There is no distinctive employment allotted to those sentenced to hard labour. In my opinion, the crank-pump should be worked by this class alone, since it is fully as punitive as the tread-wheel.

Washing for the public is carried on very extensively by the females, and from it the greater part of the profit is derived.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £588 6*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1855, £616 18*s.* 10½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs blankets,	521	Shirts,	368
Pairs sheets,	694	Jackets,	242
Rugs,	421	Trowsers,	226
Hammocks or Cots,	431	Caps,	252
Bed-ticks,	421	Pairs shoes,	255

Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given to the males and females (the latter in the presence of the matron), by an efficient schoolmaster, at the following hours, on every day:—Males, from ten to half-past twelve o'clock; tradesmen, from half-past two to half-past three o'clock; females, from half-past twelve to half-past one o'clock. The school is carried on in the chapel, in which the partitions of the front row have been widened and lowered to give sufficient room for writing, and is very creditably conducted. The chaplains visit the school very frequently, and examine the pupils, and test the registry of progress, which shows very clearly the state of knowledge and gradual advance of the pupils; they also keep special journals

NORTH DISTRICT.

for this department, in which they enter their remarks—an excellent practice.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855.—Males, 234; females, 84. Average number attending daily—males, 22; females 8.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856.—Males, 129; females, 61. Average number attending daily—males, 18; females, 6.

Dietary.—Class No. 1.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint buttermilk. Class No. 2.—Females, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Class No. 3.—Males and females under fifteen, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Class No. 1.—Males, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint new milk. Class No. 2.—Females, 12 oz. of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. Class No. 3.—Males and females under fifteen, 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint gruel; and 4 oz. of bread for supper.

Those sentenced to one month and under get gruel, in place of milk, for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per 112 lbs., 16*s.* 6$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; oatmeal, average price per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 12*s.* 2*d.*; straw (no contract), per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 34*s.*

Net cost of dietary, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—1853, $3\frac{3\,8}{2\,6\,5}$*d.*; 1854, $3\frac{5\,7}{7\,3}$*d.*; 1855, $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; 1856, $3\frac{1}{5}$*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are inspected twice a week by each of the three chaplains, who duly record in their journals their opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected.

Books and Accounts.—The registries and books, which are very numerous, are kept with praiseworthy care and accuracy. All the four forms ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench have now been adopted, and are filled with perfect regularity; and the Officers' Gate-book, Governor's Journal, and Day-book are deserving of peculiar commendation. I recommend the establishment of an hospital registry, showing the number of patients in hospital on each day, and the hour at which they were admitted; and it is also most desirable that all orders for the issue of extra diet, which, of course, are made in writing by the surgeon, should be *in force for one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, be renewed under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries, under the head of "Medical or Extra Diet," in Daily Consumption Book. The accounts are clear and explicit, and are very carefully examined by the Board.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1853, £3,321 0*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; 1854, £3,785 3*s.* 7$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; 1855, £2,851 11*s.* 11$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

The expenditure, in 1855, thus appearing to have been less than that in 1854 by £933 11*s.* 8*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. Oulton, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Rev. C. Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. G. Conway, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6
Rev. G. Shaw, Presbyterian do.	36	18	6
T. H. Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0
James Moore, Apothecary,		—	
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0
William Skillen, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0
John M'Aninch, 1st Class Warder, no trade,	45	0	0
Hugh Fisher, 1st ditto, and Mat-maker,	45	0	0
James Gorman, 2nd ditto, and Shoemaker,	40	0	0
John Mullan, 2nd ditto, no trade,	40	0	0
David Beattie, 2nd ditto, ditto,	40	0	0
Robert Ould, 3rd ditto, ditto,	40	0	0
Thos. Kirkpatrick, 3rd ditto, and Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Robert Coleman, 3rd ditto, no trade,	35	0	0
Ewd. M'Kinney, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Geo. Handcock, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Isaac Cairns, 3rd ditto, Weaver, and Mat-maker,	35	0	0
Alex. M'Auley, 3rd ditto, Tailor,	35	0	0
John Martin, 3rd ditto, no trade,	35	0	0
John Cunningham, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Mrs. Ash, Matron,	45	0	0
Miss Mullan, Deputy-Matron,	30	0	0
Miss Stanfield, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Miss Watson, Laundress,	27	10	0
Mrs. Kernohan, do.	18	5	0
Arthur Hawkins, Messenger,	18	5	0
Jane Dougherty, Servant,	7	16	0

The extern officers and the governor are paid half-yearly; the intern officers monthly. The warders are supplied with uniform and arms, but receive no rations or allowances—several of them are handicraftsmen. The deputy-governor has been appointed, since the last inspection, to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his predecessor.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855. —Local Inspector, 117; Surgeon, &c., 183; Protestant Chaplain, 143; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 154; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 137. From 1st January, up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 91; Surgeon, &c., 136 Protestant Chaplain, 115; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 125; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 120.

Hospitals.—The hospitals, which are rather small, are furnished with all requisites, and contained but one male and two female patients. Slight cases of indisposition are treated in the cells. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	32	1,116	9	0	7	5
1854,	28	850	10	5	9	2
1855,	14	536	11	13	3	6

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Thomson, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Montgomery, Esq., J.P.
John Clarke, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Verner, Esq., J.P.
Conway R. Dobbs, Esq., J.P.
Samuel G. Fenton, Esq., J.P.
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.
Charles O'Hara, Esq., J.P.
James R. Leslie, Esq., J.P.
George J. Clarke, Esq., J.P.
John Dickey, Esq., J.P.
Henry M'Neille, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly, with great regularity, for the transaction of general business, and the discharge of all bills, which are paid by cheques to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The excellence of the gaol does not extend to the bridewells of the county; but as the Amended Prisons Act provides for the better regulation of these establishments, and as the authorities have already directed their attention to the subject, an improvement in this respect may be confidently expected.

Ballymoney.

Ballymoney.—One female in custody; 111 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 62 were drunkards. The female prisoner had been fully committed, as a dangerous lunatic, on the 27th of September, but was still in the bridewell on the 2nd of October. It is imperative upon the Constabulary to remove unfortunate creatures of this description to the county gaol *immediately*, upon being fully committed, since a bridewell is wholly unfit for their custody. The building was untidy, and the floors of the cells and day-rooms dirty; whitewash was also required. The male yard is insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls and projection of the window sills. There is good water, from pumps, in both yards, but the sewers were choked, and wholly ineffective. Bedding and blankets good and sufficient, but *no sheets*. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals generally regular. Registry apparently correct, but many committals not forthcoming, owing to the irregular practice, which prevails here, of lodging drunkards without written committals. There was no *Visiting Book;* one must immediately be supplied, in compliance with section lxii of 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head, per day. Keeper's salary, £20.

Ballymena.

Ballymena.—One male prisoner; 174 in the last quarter, of whom 93 were drunkards. The accommodation is now sufficient, a female drunkards' cell having been constructed; but the iron grates of both the drunkards' cells ought to be sheeted to prevent exposure of the person. The yards are wholly insecure. The removal of the window-sills would, doubtless, be an improvement; but the prison can only be made really secure by raising the wall, and erecting a parapet round the edge of the roof. The building was throughout clean. The sewers are effective, and there is good water, from pumps, in both yards. Two or three pairs of new blankets were required, some of those in use having been very bad; and there were *no sheets*. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head, per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

Antrim.

Antrim.—Two males in custody; 96 in the last quarter, of whom 21 were drunkards. This new building, which was first occupied in October, 1855, contains ample accommodation in every respect, and is supplied with excellent bedding, blankets, sheets, and all necessaries; but a guard-bed is required for the drunkards' cell. There are good pumps in both yards, and the sewerage has, as yet, proved effective. Petty sessions monthly, transmittals immediate. The registry correctly kept, but many committals wanting, prisoners being often illegally lodged and detained in this bridewell on mere verbal orders transmitted through the Constabulary. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head, per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED THE 16TH AND 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

County of Armagh Gaol.

State on the 16th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	5	8	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	5	4	9	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	5	6	11	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	3	7	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	6	9	–	2	2
In default of Bail,	1	4	5	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	5	10	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	5	3	8	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	3	1	–	1
Gross Totals,	37	46	83	5	3	8

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	4	5
Misdemeanants Convicted,	–	–	1	–	1	1
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	2	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Summary Convictions — Other offences,	–	–	–	2	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	2

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three last years—16th of October, 1853, 99; 1854, 80; 1855, 81; 1856, 83.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
16th of October, 1853,	3	1
„ 1854,	–	–
„ 1855,	–	1
„ 1856,	–	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Criminals—males, 644; females, 477. Debtors—males, 18; females, 1. Total—males, 662; females, 478. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Criminals, males, 395; females, 392. Debtors—males, 12; females, 1. Total—males, 407; females, 393.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Once—males, 18; females, 17. Twice—males, 5; females, 12. Thrice—females 8. Four times and more—females, 5. Total—males, 23; females, 42. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once, males, 15; females, 32. Twice—males, 5; females, 8. Thrice—males, 2; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 4; females, 8. Total—males, 26; females, 54. Daily average, 1855—males, 43; females, 42. Highest at any one time—males, 57; females, 63. Lowest at any one time—males, 31; females, 30. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 4. Daily average, 1856—males, 30; females, 32. Highest at any one time—males, 54; females, 56. Lowest at any one time—males, 25; females, 26.

Committals during the year 1854—males, 483; females, 350. Re-committals during the year, 1854—males, 10; females, 27. Daily average—males, 54; females, 36. Highest number at any one time—males, 74; females, 51. Lowest number at any one time—males, 34; females, 23.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

These returns show a large increase in the committals and re-committals of both sexes in 1855; and, although the male committals in 1856 will be considerably fewer than in 1855, yet in the female committals there will be no reduction, and in the re-committals of both sexes, an increase, and, under both these headings, the numbers in 1856 will much exceed those in 1854. On the other hand, however, the daily average of males has progressively declined in the three years, and that of females, which rose in 1855, has sunk in 1856 lower even than it was in 1854. From this fact—which shows that the majority of the committals must have been for short terms of imprisonment, and, consequently, for slight offences, for otherwise a larger number of committals would give a larger daily average—it is obvious that crime has not increased in nature, and the unfavourable state of the committals and re-committals is not to be taken as indicative of the failure of the separate system as a *deterrent*, since it appears that this is wholly attributable to the large increase in the number of committals, especially of disorderly females, under the Towns' Improvement Act, chiefly from Portadown and Lurgan, and to the notorious fact, that the magistrates are much more disposed to send prisoners to the gaol, now that it is so efficiently conducted on a system which prevents contamination and facilitates reformation, than when it was upon the old associative plan.

Serious crimes and offences against the person have much declined, as have also vagrancy and juvenile delinquencies, but drunkenness has decidedly increased.

During 1855 six males were sentenced to whipping.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	2
Yards,	15	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	2	2	Chapels,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Worksheds,	10	–
Single Cells of larger size,	–	9	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	61	38	Store Rooms,	4	–
Cells to contain three persons,	11	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Baths,	1	2
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The building was, throughout, in a most creditable condition—the two new prisons were in excellent repair, dry, secure, particularly well ventilated, and scrupulously clean, and there was an adequate supply of good bedding, blankets, sheets, and all necessaries. Abundance of good water is supplied from the town tank, and distributed throughout the building, and the sewerage is effective. The new male prison contains sixty-one, and the female, thirty-eight cells, adapted in every respect

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

to separation, in accordance with sec. iv. of 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44; the male cells are each fitted with waterclosets and washbasins, and have asphalte floors, and cots for sleeping in; in the female prison the cells have boarded floors, and wooden stretchers with palliasses for beds, and the waterclosets and lavatories are situated at the end of each story, but every cell has a metal box placed in the foul air-pipe for the reception of a chamber-pot. The local inspector and governor are of opinion that the arrangements of the female are much preferable to those of the male prison. There are hot, cold, and shower baths, and a good laundry and drying room; but the former should be fitted with partitions, in order to maintain uninterrupted separation. The chapel is divided into compartments for each individual prisoner, but as the school is carried on there, it is desirable that the compartments of the front rows should be widened and partitions lowered, so as to enable the teacher to give efficient instruction in writing, which was, at the time of my visit, almost impossible, owing to the narrowness and height of the stalls.

The kitchen is not well arranged, and is scarcely worthy of the rest of this admirably constructed prison, but it is in contemplation to improve it.

The present marshalsea being inconvenient, it is proposed to allocate portions of the old gaol to the male and female debtors.

Some extensive alterations were in progress in the front of the gaol, by which the entrance will be changed, and a new hall, board-room, office, and apartments for two turnkeys (one of whom is the gate porter) be provided.

The governor's quarters are small, dark, and close, and I learnt with gratification, that the Board intend to appropriate to his use an airy portion of the old building which is not now occupied.

The separate system is strictly, but humanely, carried out, under the active supervision of the local inspector, with all the criminal classes, and due discipline is maintained. The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

The deputy-governor attends the lock-up, and one of the turnkeys, in rotation, is on guard all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found a very effective check upon the patrol.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 20; females, 12. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—males, 20; females, 19.

The small number and light nature of these punishments, all of which were ordered by the governor, show that attention, discretion, and firmness, can maintain strict discipline, without having recourse to severity.

Employment.

On the day of my visit, the prisoners were employed as under :—

MALES.

Weaving,	4	Mat-making,	1
Shoemaking,	1	Stone-breaking,	18
Tailoring,	2	Prison duties,	5

FEMALES.

Knitting,	13	Sewing,	5
Flowering,	11	Prison duties,	4
Veining,	8		

There is a tread-wheel in the gaol, but its use has been discontinued. Hard labour consists in carrying the stones to the weigh-yard, in addition to breaking them. The stone-breaking is carried on in separate yards, with sheds attached, and the other occupations, except washing, in the cells. The prison clothing for both sexes is made up in the prison; that for males from materials purchased outside; that for females from materials manufactured in the gaol. Most of the necessaries are also supplied by prison labour. Very praiseworthy activity prevails in this department. The total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was :—In 1854, £75 7*s.* 11*d.*; in 1855, £78 11*s.* 2*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	No.		No.
Pairs Blankets,	26	Jackets,	27
Pairs Sheets,	44	Trowsers,	30
Rugs,	11	Caps,	23
Bed-ticks,	32	Pairs Shoes,	31
Shirts,	36		

Schools.—The juveniles of both sexes (the females in the presence of the matron), and adults, if they desire it, are instructed by a trained schoolmaster for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school is carried on in the chapel, and appeared to be efficiently conducted, although much impeded by the partitions above referred to. The registry of progress is defective, since it does not clearly show the graduated advance of the pupils, but an approved form is to be forthwith adopted. The chaplains frequently visit the school, examine the pupils, and test the registry—a most commendable practice, and one which especially tends to the efficiency of the school.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 181; females, 150. Average number attending daily—males, 10; females, 18. Number sentenced during the year 1855 to whipping—males, 6.

Dietary.—First class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Second class.—Females—7 oz. oat-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

meal in porridge, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Third class.—Males and Females —Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread. Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner *twice a-week* for all prisoners, and *daily* for those whose sentences do not exceed a month.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2*d.*, 79; 1855, 2*d.*, 83; 1856, 2*d.*, 45.

Contracts.—White bread, 18*s.* 6*d.*; brown bread, 16*s.* 6*d.*; oatmeal, 13*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, 5¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.*; straw, per ton, £1 4*s.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £2 4*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are said to be regularly inspected by the chaplains, who do not, however, appear by the entries in the "Inspection of Provisions' Book," to perform this duty nearly so often as the law requires.

Books and Accounts.—The four books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with great care, and tally exactly. The Registries, Governor's Journal, Officers' Gate-book, &c., are very satisfactory; but a "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book" is much required. The surgeon keeps an excellent Hospital Book, and signs all orders for issues of hospital and extra diet (the latter of which is here of very rare occurrence); but it is very desirable that such orders should not last indefinitely, but should be renewed, if necessary, at the expiration of a week, always under the doctor's hand, so as to enable the clerk more easily to produce vouchers for entries under these headings in the Daily Consumption Book.

The local inspector devotes much attention to the accounts, and the bills for provisions are carefully compared with the amounts shown to be consumed by the Daily Consumption Book. The labour accounts are particularly clear and explicit. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £1,393 14*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,452 12*s.* 10*d.*; 1855, £1,422 14*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. B. Wade, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. James Campbell, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
A. Robinson, Surgeon,		—	
Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary,	20	0	0
John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	170	0	0
Eliza Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey,	45	0	0
John Agnew, 2nd do., Tailor,	35	0	0
John Jenkinson, 3rd do., Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Alexander Wilson, do., Shoemaker,	33	0	0
Samuel Walker, do.,	30	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Henry Jenkinson, Turnkey, Weaver, . .	30	0	0
George Agnew, do., Weaver, . .	30	0	0
Asaph Moore, do., . . .	30	0	0
Mary Moran, Sub-Matron, ...	15	0	0
Margaret Walker, Infirmary Nurse, . .	15	0	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary.

The turnkeys are paid quarterly (monthly would be preferable), and are supplied with uniform and good firearms. The sub-matron alone receives rations. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen. The matron appeared to me to be peculiarly well qualified for the important duties she has to discharge.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 149; Surgeon, &c., 120; Protestant Chaplain, 142; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 159; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 102; Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary, 134. From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 110; Surgeon, &c., 95; Protestant Chaplain, 117; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 129; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 86; Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary, 117.

Each chaplain is required by sec. xi. of 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 68, to keep a journal, which is to be kept in the gaol and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

The visits of the Roman Catholic chaplain fall far short of the number prescribed by sec. 69 of 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74.

Hospital.—The hospital for both sexes is very inconveniently situated in the yard of the female prison. As however, slight cases of indisposition are treated in the cells, it contains sufficient accommodation for existing requirements, and is furnished with baths and waterclosets.

The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	. . 125	. . 1,904	. . 26 12 6	. . –
1854,	. . 127	. . 1,587	. . 23 18 9	. . 3
1855,	. . 160	. . 3,474	. . 21 9 4	. . –

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Lurgan.
William Paton, Esq.
Henry L. Prentice, Esq.
Maxwell Cross, Esq.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.
Thomas A. Prentice, Esq.
George Robinson, Esq.
James Harden, Esq.
John Hancock, Esq.
Robert Wright Cope, Esq.
Joseph Atkinson, Esq.
Stewart Maxwell, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and the discharge of all bills, except contracts, which are paid quarterly by cheques to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board and the local inspector. A general audit of the accounts takes place at each assizes.

North District.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Markethill. *Markethill.*—No prisoners in custody—20, 20, and 23, confined in the last three quarters respectively, 10 drunkards in the last quarter; the house clean and orderly. Bedding and blankets are required for one of the female cells, and *sheets* for *all* the beds, under sec. xii. of 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 68. The floor of the male day-room is damp, and the walls of the yards are too low for security. The sewers are tolerably effective, but *there is no water on the premises*—a very serious want.

Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals regular; registry correct, but some committals missing, owing to the illegal practice of lodging drunkards in this bridewell on mere verbal orders Cost of dietary 4½*d.* per head per day for both sexes *Keeper's salary*, £10.

N.T.Hamilton. *Newtownhamilton.*—No prisoners; 28 in the last quarter, of whom 17 were drunkards.

This wretched bridewell was neither clean nor tidy; it is very inconveniently situated, and is insecure, damp, dark, and badly ventilated; the yards are very small, mere passages, and there is no sewerage, the soil being carried out through the house—in fact this building is, in my opinion, quite unfit to be used as a prison. There is a pump on the premises. Some new blankets are required, and *sheets*. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular; registry correct, but slovenly, and some committals missing, from the same cause as at Markethill. Dietary 4*d.* for both sexes. *Keeper's salary* £12.

Ballybot. *Ballybot.*—1 male prisoner; 24 in the last quarter, of whom 18 were drunkards.

The house clean and orderly, but very damp, especially on the south side. The accommodation is wholly inadequate, consisting of merely *one* cell and a day-room for each sex, it being thus necessary to confine drunkards in the day-rooms; there is no sewerage, the soil being carried out through the building, and the water from the pump is undrinkable. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but *no sheets*. Petty sessions weekly, but the magistrates sit every day except Sunday; transmittals regular; the registry correctly kept, but many illegal sentences to imprisonment (some for fourteen days) in this wretched bridewell, and no committals forthcoming for drunkards, although the keeper is bound to require separate written committals for all prisoners given into his custody. Dietary, 5*d.* per day. Keeper's salary £18.

Lurgan. *Lurgan.*—No prisoners; 84 in the last quarter, of whom 29 were drunkards. House very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. The building was in good repair, and contains adequate accommodation. There is a good pump in each yard, and effective sewers have lately been constructed. The yards in good order, but *insecure* at their point of junction with the outside walls of the house. Petty sessions, first and third Tuesdays of every month;

transmittals immediate; registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* males; 4*d.* females. Keeper's salary £18.

N.B.—The salaries of the keepers of these bridewells, especially at Markethill and Newtownhamilton are very low; particularly since these officers are forbidden by Act of Parliament (7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, sec. 109, rule 2), "to be concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever."

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED THE 27TH OF MAY, 1856.

County of Cavan Gaol.

State on the day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	3	5	–	–	–
For Larceny,	3	7	10	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	8	–	8	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	9	13	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	–	10	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	37	24	61	1	1	2

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Numbers in custody on day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

27th of May,	1853,	140
„	1854,	88
„	1855,	86
„	1856,	61

Number of workhouse prisoners in gaol on the 20th of May, 1853, 6; 1854, 7; 1855, none; 1856, 1. Number of vagrants on the same days, none.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 467; females, 208. Debtors—males, 36; females, 2. Total—males, 503; females, 210.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 215; females, 89.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Once—males, 28; females, 14. Twice—males, 21; females, 2. Thrice—males, 11; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 7; females, 17. Total—males, 67; females, 39.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once—males, 5; females, 4. Twice—males, 3; females, 4. Thrice—males, 5; females, 2. Four times and more—males, 13; females, 15. Total—males, 26; females, 25.

Average daily number—males, 42; females, 25. Highest at any one time—males, 59; females, 34. Lowest at any one time—males, 24; females, 13. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{1}{8}$; females, $\frac{3}{4}$.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 470; females, 246. Re-committals—males, 80; females, 43. Daily average—males, 49; females, 30.

The numbers in custody on the 27th of May, in the several years, and the daily averages show a considerable decrease in the amount of crime; but the committals prove that such decrease only applies to the females, for the male committals in 1855 exceeded those in 1854; and the returns for the first five months of 1856 do not indicate the probability of much improvement. The re-committals of both sexes decreased in 1855; but those of the females have increased in the first five months of 1856. The number of juvenile offenders has somewhat decreased. As to the nature of crime, vagrancy and drunkenness have considerably diminished; but I report with great regret, capital crimes and offences against the person have materially increased. Agrarian outrages and assaults, in particular, have become much more numerous; and to this melancholy fact is attributable the exception of the county of Cavan from the general rule prevailing in the other counties of Ireland, where male crime has decreased to a much greater extent than female; in this county, on the contrary, the former has actually *increased*, whilst the latter has *decreased*.

Two men were executed here for an agrarian murder on the 16th of May, 1856.

County of Cavan Gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	3	School Rooms,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	6	–	Workshops,	3	–
Single Cells,	70	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells of larger size,	–	18	Store Rooms,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Laundries,	–	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	15	–	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Room,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	1	–
			Tread-wheel,	1	–

The gaol was throughout in good repair, very clean, secure, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and conveyed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is effective, and the cesspools are clearable from the outside. Good iron beds are provided, and the bedding and blankets generally were adequate; but some of the latter in the female prison were thin and ragged. Sheets are used in the hospital only; if they were furnished to every bed, it would conduce much to cleanliness, health, and even to economy, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets.

The accommodation for males is ample, and might easily be adapted to the separate system; that for the females is sadly limited, and thereby the application of improved prison discipline is prevented. There is a spacious marshalsea, a good carpenter's shop and forge, and convenient kitchen; but the laundry is small, and there is no drying room—a serious want. The so-called hospital is sadly deficient in every requirement for the proper treatment of the sick. There are no lavatories; but tubs and towels are furnished for every yard. The baths are inconvenient, and do not appear to be regularly used. All prisoners ought to be washed all over on admission, and confined in the reception cells until they have been examined by the surgeon.

The males are duly classified according to the directions of the Prisons' Act; in addition to such classification, it is very desirable that the juveniles should be kept entirely apart from the adults, as the association of young offenders with old and hardened criminals can scarcely fail deeply to corrupt the former. All the males sleep and take their meals in separation, but are necessarily associated at the tread-wheel and at stone-breaking. Partitions ought to be affixed to the wheel, and to the walls of the stone-breaking yard, so as to prevent communication during the hours of labour.

The females are divided into three classes according to character. Attempts are made to carry out approximative separation at night, and at meals; but the want of accommodation, and the faulty construction of this prison, render such attempts quite abortive; and in fact the females are in constant association and communication by night and by day. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that under such circumstances, not only is reforma-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

tion next to impossible, but moral contamination must almost inevitably ensue. All the prisoners were properly clothed in prison dresses, and presented, generally, a satisfactory appearance; and strict discipline seemed to be enforced. The governor and his deputy attend the lock-up, and a turnkey is on duty all night; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for prison offences for the year 1855—Dark cells—males, 14; females, 3. Other punishments—males, 27; females, 9. Total—males, 41; females, 12.

Punishments for prison offences, from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Dark cells—males, 7; females, 2. Other punishments—males, 27; females, 15. Total—males, 34; females, 17. The punishments were all inflicted by order of the governor, and for offences which require no particular comment.

Employment.—For the males, punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel; and industrial labour consists chiefly in stone-breaking, and in making up prison clothing and other necessaries. Weaving is also occasionally carried on, but was not in operation at the time of my visit. The females are employed in spinning, knitting, and washing for prison. A greater amount of *industrial* labour might, with advantage, be exacted from prisoners of both sexes.

The total of net profits produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol only amounted in 1854 to £14 10*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855 to £9 6*s.* 4*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs blankets,	163	Jackets,	98
Pairs sheets,	6	Trowsers,	98
Bed-ticks,	139	Caps,	161
Shirts,	63	Pairs shoes,	37

Schools.—All the males are instructed for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a schoolmaster, who also performs some of the duties of a turnkey. The school is carried on in the chapel. I was well satisfied with the proficiency and progress of the pupils whom I examined. The females are taught reading for an hour daily by the matron. Good registries of progress are kept, and are frequently tested by the chaplains—a practice which, more than any other, tends to make a gaol school efficient.

Number of prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 249; females, 104. Average daily number—males, 24; females, 16.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of whole meal bread, and one pint of sweet milk.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of whole meal bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of sweet milk.

The directions contained in the dietary table, sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench, with respect to the substitution of

gruel for milk at dinner on two days in the week for *all prisoners*, and every day for prisoners whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed one month, appear to have been disregarded.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 5*d.*; turf, per box, 1*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 8*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 27*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years: 1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3⅛*d.*

There were some complaints from the prisoners of the quality of the milk and stirabout, but they appeared to be without foundation. The chaplains are very regular in their inspection of the provisions; but it is desirable that they should record in their visiting books their opinion of the quality of the provisions, instead of simply entering the fact of their having made such inspection.

Books and Accounts.—All the books, including those prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, were very neat, accurate, and regularly filled. The Officers' Gate-book, and the Governor's Journal, are very satisfactorily kept. I strongly recommended the establishment of a "Daily Employment of Prisoners" Book. I had no opportunity of examining the accounts, which had been locked up by the local inspector, who was, unfortunately, at the date of my inspection, suffering from severe indisposition. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was in 1853, £1,341 16*s.* 0½*d.*; 1854, £1,439 16*s.* 7*d.*; 1855, £1,392 13*s.* 6¾*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Theophilus Thompson, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
George Gallogly, Governor,	200	0	0
Geo. Robt. Gallogly, Deputy Governor,	55	7	2
Rev. W. H. Stone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thos. Mulvany, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
George Roe, Esq., Physician,		—	
W. M. Bryce, Apothecary,		—	
Charles Clandining, 1st Turnkey,	55	7	2
George Reilly, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
Thomas M'Dowell, 3rd do., and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
George Buchanan, 4th do. (Carpenter),	30	0	0
Archibald Temple, 5th do. (Shoemaker),	30	0	0
Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret Sturdy, Assistant Matron,	16	0	0
Frances Dowling, Nurse,	10	0	0

All the officers are paid half-yearly. Rations are only given to the assistant matron and nursetender. The turnkeys *are not supplied with uniforms.* The practice of clothing the turnkeys in suitable uniforms has been adopted throughout the gaols of Ireland, with but very few exceptions; as tending to promote

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

amongst these officers increased respectability, regularity, and discipline. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

Early in the year the board reduced the number of turnkeys to four: the Inspectors-General having represented that this reduction was highly inexpedient, the staff of the gaol was restored to its former strength, which is indeed less than in most gaols containing a similar average number of prisoners.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 1855, 201; Surgeon, &c., 79; Protestant Chaplain, 172; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 179; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 159.

From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 89; Surgeon, &c., 36; Protestant Chaplain, 70; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 71; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 80.

I regret to have to remark that the visits of the surgeon fall very far short of even the number imperatively prescribed for that officer in sec. 72 of 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Hospitals.—This gaol is destitute of proper accommodation for the sick. The so-called hospital is merely the top story of the old gaol, and is obviously utterly unfit for the purpose to which it is assigned, not having even a sufficient division between the male and female patients; indeed the defects of this most important department of the prison are so felt by the officials, that, as I shall presently show, there is great disinclination on their parts to send the sick into hospital. No county gaol in the country is so deficient in this respect as that of Cavan; and it surely is incumbent upon the local authorities to take steps to provide a proper hospital for both sexes.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	20	473	20	5	0½	4
1854,	6	288	11	7	7	2
1855,	7	344	7	13	3	1

These figures show that very few of the sick can have been admitted to the hospital. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	John E. Vernon, Esq.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Robert Erskine, Esq.
Robert Burrowes, Esq., M.P.	Michael Phillips, Esq.
William Humphries, Esq.	James Fay, Esq.
Joseph Storey, Esq.	William A. Moore, Esq.
Samuel Moore, Esq.	Rev. Andrew Hogg.

The board meets monthly for the discharge of general business, and pays all bills after each assizes by cheques to each creditor, which are distributed by the local inspector.

General Observations.

Under this heading I desire to call attention to the irregular performance of duty by the surgeon. I inspected the gaol on

the 27th of May, and the surgeon had not visited since the 15th, thus having left the prison for twelve days without any medical supervision; this, it is hardly necessary to state, is in direct contravention of the Prisons' Act. A female was in bed in her cell, and I was informed that she had been in this condition for upwards of a fortnight. She ought to have been sent to the hospital, if not as soon as she was discovered to be sick, at least immediately upon her becoming so ill as to be confined to her bed. Another woman, with a child at the breast, complained that the quantity of food allowed to her was quite insufficient, and her appearance amply proved the justice of her complaint. It appeared that the doctor was not aware that he had the power of ordering extra diet in such cases, although he at once admitted that this woman required more food to sustain her health. A male had been in the hospital for three days without having received any medical care; the doctor, having by my direction examined him, pronounced him to be very seriously ill. A male complained that he was forced to work on the tread-wheel, although he was affected with a long standing lameness which incapacitated him for such labour, and alleged that he had frequently before preferred similar complaints, but in vain. The doctor having examined him in my presence, discovered that he was suffering from dislocation of the hip-joint, which rendered him wholly unfit for working upon the tread-wheel. My sense of duty has compelled me to detail these cases of neglect, and of great irregularity; but having had an interview with the surgeon, and having fully pointed out to that gentleman the impropriety of the course which he had pursued, apparently being under an erroneous impression as to the nature and extent of the duties required of his office, and my remarks having been received by him in the most friendly spirit, I am persuaded that there will in future be no just grounds for complaint in this most important particular.

North District.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballyconnell.—No prisoners in custody; 16 in the last quarter. Very few drunkards. This bridewell was in want of a thorough repair, the roof was leaky, the pump dry, all the chimneys smoked badly, the entire house required whitewashing, the doors and windows were in a rickety condition, &c., &c. The walls of the yards are far too low for security. Some more blankets were required, and some of those in use were bad. The attention of the board is earnestly requested to this discreditable state of things. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 5½*d.* for males, and 5*d.* for females per day. Keeper's salary, £20.

Ballyconnell.

Cootehill.—No prisoners; 23 in the last quarter. Very few drunkards. The house and premises clean and orderly, and well supplied with water from two pumps. There are no sewers; the door of the female yard, and the eave gutters,

Cootehill.

North District.

County of Cavan.

Bridewells.

reported against in April, 1855, have not been repaired. Some new blankets and bed-tickens are required. The yards are very small, and quite insecure, owing chiefly to the lowness of the walls. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Salary of the keeper, £30.

Bailieborough.

Bailieborough.—One male and 1 female in custody; 51 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 24 were drunkards. The house clean and orderly. Water supplied from a pump on the premises. The sewers generally effective, but a drain is required in the male yard to carry off the water brought down from the roof; at present this yard is flooded in rainy weather. Both yards are insecure from the roughness and lowness of the walls. A few new blankets are wanted, and some gravel is required for the yards. Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals are regular. Registry and committals correct, The local inspector never visits. Cost of dietary, 5½*d.* per day for both sexes; this charge is rather high. Salary of keeper, £30.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Donegal Gaol.

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.—Visited on the 20th of September, 1856.

State on the day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Crown Witnesses,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	1	–	1
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	20	1	21	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	10	1	11	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	–	12	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	60	8	68	1	–	1

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Summary Convictions,	–	–	1	–	5	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Totals of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

20th September, 1853,	72
„ 1854,	84
„ 1855,	60
„ 1856,	68

On the above-mentioned days there were no workhouse offenders in the gaol; and of vagrants, only 1 in 1854, and 1 in 1855.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Criminals—males, 410; females, 92. Debtors—males, 17. Total—males, 427; females, 92. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856:—Criminals—males, 281; females, 111. Debtors—males, 8; females, 1. Total—males, 289; females, 112.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—Once—males, 6; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 3. Total—males, 7; females, 10. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856:—Once—females, 4. Twice—males, 1. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 1. Total—males, 2; females, 5. Average daily number, 1855—males, 72⅘; females, 12½. Highest at any one time—males, 100; females, 20. Lowest at any one time—males, 41; females, 6. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1. Average daily number, 1856—males, 56½; females, 18. Highest at any one time—males, 80; females, 30. Lowest at any one time—males, 39; females, 6. Average number attending school daily—males, 24; females, 6.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 499; females, 98. Re-committals—males, 17; females, 5. Daily averages—males, 77; females, 10¼.

In the numbers in custody on the specified days no material change is observable; but in the committals, although there was a decrease in those *of both sexes* in 1855, as compared with 1854, yet the returns for the first nine months of 1856 show a large *increase* in the females, and a still further *decrease* in the males. The daily averages also indicate a similar change. The

NORTH DISTRICT.

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re-committals of both sexes continue to be few in comparison to the committals; but in this respect also the females may be disadvantageously contrasted with the males. In the nature of crime there has been some improvement, the graver crimes having much diminished, and vagrancy having almost ceased. On the other hand, assaults, breaches of the revenue laws, and drunkenness have increased. Juvenile offenders are very rare.

I regret to report that there were no less than twelve male lunatics in the prison, some of whom had been there for lengthened periods. It is of the greatest importance that steps should be taken to relieve the gaol of these unfortunate beings, who not only occasion great inconvenience by occupying a large portion of the accommodation of the prison, and of the time of the officers, thus interfering with proper classification and discipline, but who themselves suffer from detention in an institution where it is impossible to provide for their cure, and very difficult to prevent them from offering violence either to themselves or their companions in misfortune.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	School Rooms,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	4	1
Day Rooms,	10	3	Worksheds,	4	–
Solitary Cells,	7	2	Kitchens,	2	1
Single Cells,	73	10	Store Rooms,	4	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Lavatories,	6	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	2	–
			Pumps and Wells,	1	–

The gaol was throughout in good repair, apparently secure, clean, dry, and well ventilated. Water is supplied from the town reservoir, and conveyed by pipes to every yard. The sewers are imperfect; and, therefore, movable soil-boxes, which are emptied every morning, are affixed to all the privies; this, however, is but a poor substitute for effective sewerage. There is an ample supply of good beds, bedding, and blankets. Hitherto one sheet has been furnished to each bed; in future a pair of sheets will be given in compliance with sec. xii. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

The accommodation for males is more than sufficient for all existing requirements; but, unfortunately, none of the cells in the new portion of the prison are large enough for separate confinement. The ten cells, however, of the female prison, and a similar number in the old prison, are of such a size as would justify the Inspectors-General in certifying to their fitness for carrying out *separation*, whenever the prescriptions of sec. iv. of 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, had been complied with; and as the

necessary fittings could be provided at comparatively small expense, I would earnestly recommend the authorities to entertain the project of adapting at least the above-mentioned portion of the gaol to the *system of separate confinement* which has been found so effectual both as a deterrent and a reformatory agent, especially amongst females and juveniles, to which latter class, or to any other class or classes to be hereafter selected, the cells in the old prison might be assigned.

The marshalsea contains ample accommodation, and the kitchen and stores are good. In four of the yards partitioned sheds for stonebreaking, &c., have been erected—a most desirable approach to separation, which it would be well to extend to the females by fitting the laundry with similar partitions between the troughs, thus preventing unrestricted communication between the prisoners, at least during the hours of labour.

There are good baths, but no lavatories, there being only stone troughs in the open yard for the prisoners to wash in; each ward is supplied with towels and soap. The corridor of the old gaol is used as a carpenter's shop. Other handicrafts are carried on in the day-rooms.

The males are stated to be classified according to the directions of the old Prisons' Act; but I found the *tried* and *untried* felons in the same yard—a state of things inconsistent with proper classification; and the more to be remarked because *one entire* ward was occupied by a single prisoner, whose offence is specially included in one of the classes enumerated in section vi. of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. This irregularity has, however, I am informed, been since remedied.

The females are in two and sometimes three classes, according to character. All of both sexes sleep in separate cells; but the meals are taken in the day-rooms—a practice which gives great facility for communication and combination; thus subjecting the less depraved to the evil influence of the most hardened, and enabling those who have been associates in vice outside to continue their acquaintance, and, perhaps, to concoct fresh schemes of villany inside the gaol. I, therefore, strongly urge the adoption of the rule of making each prisoner take his or her meals in their cells—a rule which is now nearly universal in the county gaols of Ireland, and which has been found to work well.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory; the prison dresses were sufficient and properly issued, and due discipline appeared to be maintained. The governor attends the lock-up. A turnkey is on patrol all night; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found a very effective check.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 1. Other punishments—males, 16. Total—males, 34; females, 1. Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856:—Dark cells—males, 19; females, 3. Other punishments—males, 16. Total—males, 35; females, 3.

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Two of the punishments in 1856 were by order of the Board, to 14 days' solitary confinement; all the others were inflicted by the governor.

Employment.—The males were, at the time of my visit, chiefly employed at stone-breaking; some shoemaking and carpentering were also going on. Punitive labour cannot be said to exist, there being neither tread-wheel nor shot-drill in this prison. The sole difference between the hard labour and other prisoners in this respect is, that the former have a larger quantity of stones to break in the day than the latter; but I have no hesitation in stating that the amount of labour required of both descriptions is quite inadequate—in fact, is not half what every honest labourer is obliged to do every day. Having observed that about two, p.m., many of the males were basking in the sun whilst the turnkeys were present, I was informed by the governor that they had finished their task for the day, and that so light was their work, that an industrious man was frequently able to break the quantity of stones required of him before breakfast, thus being idle, or comparatively so, for the rest of the day. This is an evil which ought to be remedied without loss of time.

The females are employed in sewing, knitting, making-up female prison dresses, and washing for the prison. The male clothing is made up by hired tailors.

The total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol in the last two years was—1854, £14 10*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £16 17*s.* 5*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	172	Jackets,	156
Pairs Sheets,	61	Trowsers,	151
Rugs,	124	Caps,	188
Bed-ticks,	139	Pairs Shoes,	127
Shirts,	152		

Schools.—Each class of males is instructed by the clerk for an hour daily, except on Saturdays, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the females, in one class, for two hours daily, by the assistant matron. Good registries of progress are kept, and are tested from time to time by the Protestant, but not by the other chaplains.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 125; females, 49. Average number attending daily—males, 23; females, 7.

Dietary.—Four days in the week: Breakfast—males, 8 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; children under fifteen years, 5 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—males, 4 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint new milk; females, 3½ lbs. potatoes, and ¾ pint new milk; children under fifteen, 3 lbs. potatoes, and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—children under fifteen years, 4 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk.

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Two days in the week: Breakfast—males, 8 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; children under fifteen years, 5 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel; children under fifteen years, 10 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—children under fifteen years, 4 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk.

One day in the week: Breakfast—males, 8 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; children under fifteen years, 5 oz. meal, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk; children under fifteen years, 10 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—children under fifteen years, 4 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.—Daily: Breakfast—males, 8 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; children under fifteen years, 5 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel; children under fifteen years, 10 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—children under fifteen years, 4 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 8*d.*; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 15*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per 112 lbs., 11*s.* 9*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.*; bogwood, per barrel, 11*d.*; straw, per ton, 30*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per cwt., 35*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the last three years—1853, 2·38*d.*; 1854, 2·92*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3·4*d.*

This dietary gives the third class a considerably larger quantity of bread and milk than the dietary table sanctioned in April, 1855, by the Court of Queen's Bench, specifies. There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. It is desirable that these officers should not confine themselves to merely recording the inspections, but should state their opinion of the quality of the provisions inspected, and that special books should be provided for this purpose.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with great care and accuracy; but an Officers' Gate-book and a Governor's Journal should be established. It is also desirable that the surgeon's orders for extra diet should only be in force for one week, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, be renewed in writing, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under that head in the Daily Consumption Book. Dietary tables ought to be hung up in various parts of the prison.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years—1853, £1,705 0*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,532 3*s.*; 1855, £1,645 8*s.* 8*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

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Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward M. Clarke, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Do., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
William Brown, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
W. M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Little, Surgeon,		—	
Samuel Searle, Governor,	150	0	0
J. Gillespie, Apothecary,	20	0	0
John Birnie, 1st Warder,	40	0	0
Patrick M'Fall, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
James Baird, 3rd do.,	30	0	0
George Walker, 4th do.,	25	0	0
John Vance, 5th do., Shoemaker,	20	0	0
John Scott, 6th do.,	20	0	0
John Brown, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	24	0	0
Jane Ash, Matron,	30	0	0
Anne James, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Mary Birnie, Nursetender,	10	0	0

The present governor was appointed by the sheriff in June, 1855, on the death of Mr. Grant. The turnkeys are paid quarterly, and are supplied with uniforms and arms. All the intern officers, except the nursetender, receive rations and allowances. Only one of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman—a shoemaker.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—Local Inspector, 248; Surgeon, &c., 144; Protestant Chaplain, 152; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 124; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 85. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856:—Local Inspector, 185; Surgeon, &c., 114; Protestant Chaplain, 74; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 89; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 53.

Hospitals.—There is good accommodation for the sick of both sexes. Both the hospitals were very clean and orderly, and contain waterclosets. The gaol had been remarkably healthy, and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	41	782	7	7	7	3
1854,	16	364	1	16	7	1
1855,	23	427	10	12	9	2

Board of Superintendence.

Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart.	William Fennick, Esq.
Sir J. Stewart, Bart.	B. G. Humfrey, Esq.
James Johnston, Esq.	W. Sinclair, Esq.
Rev. William Knox.	R. G. Montgomery, Esq.
J. V. Stewart, Esq.	A. J. R. Stewart, Esq.
F. Mansfield, Esq.	W. D. Humphreys, Esq.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business. At each meeting all accounts are examined and initialed by the Board; and a cheque for the aggregate amount is given to the Local Inspector, who pays the bills, and returns the receipts to the Board at their next meeting.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal.—No prisoners in custody; seventy-two in the last quarter, of whom sixteen were drunkards. This is a most wretched bridewell, indeed, quite unfit for the purpose to which it is assigned. The accommodation is quite inadequate, consisting of only three cells (one for drunkards) for both sexes, which, as well as the day-rooms, are small, low, and *very damp*. The so-called *yards* are merely little enclosed areas, about six feet long, by four broad, and are, besides, very insecure. In addition to all these defects in construction, communication from the outside is very easy. The building was clean, and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. The sewerage is effective; but there was *no water on the premises*, the pumps being dry; but this last is no great evil, for the water raised by the pumps is wholly unfit for use. Petty sessions are held at intervals of three weeks. Transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £30. Donegal.

Glenties.—No prisoners; forty-two in the last quarter, of whom only one was a drunkard. The house clean and tidy, but very damp. Bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. The keeper continues to use the female day-room as a dairy, which ought, under no circumstances, to be permitted. There is only one yard, which is of ample size, but is quite insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls. A new door to the yard has been put up, but is not of sufficient strength. Sewerage tolerably effective; but *no water on the premises*, the pump being dry, and when in order giving undrinkable water. Petty sessions monthly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 3½*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £30. Glenties.

Letterkenny.—One male prisoner; ninety-one in the last quarter, of whom twenty-seven were drunkards. The prisoner had attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the belly, on the 30th of July, and was still dangerously ill on the day of my visit, the 11th of August. The house clean, and well supplied with bed-ticks and sheets; but some new blankets required, several of those in use being quite worn out. The accommodation sufficient, but the cells damp and dark. The keeper persists in occupying the female day-room, which is most irregular. The yards in grass, and the walls too low; the female yard untidy. The grass in these yards should be removed, and gravel laid down. Water from a pump on the premises, but the sewers ineffective. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry correct; but many committals not Letterkenny.

North District.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.

Buncrana.

forthcoming, owing to the illegal practice of lodging drunkards in the bridewell without written committals, frequently merely on the *ipse dixit* of the constabulary. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £30.

Buncrana.—No prisoners; eighteen in the last quarter, of whom ten were drunkards. House clean, and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. The cells, which are under the court-house, are damp, dark, and close; an improvement might be effected in them by altering the windows. Here also communication from the outside is quite easy. The yards are insecure, owing to the position of the privies. The keeper appears occasionally to occupy the female day-room. The sewerage tolerably effective; but *no water on the premises.* Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £30.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol.

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.—Visited the 19th of March, 1856, and on the 3rd of January, 1857.

State on the 19th March, 1856.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	5	1	6	1	1	2
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Death,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	4	2	6	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	18	4	21	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	4	12	1	–	1
In default of Bail,	1	4	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	3	4	7	1	–	1
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	4	5	–	1	1
Gross Totals,	50	27	77	5	3	8

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	4	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	–	–

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—19th of March, 1853, 178; 1854, 167; 1855, 171; 1856, 77.

Workhouse offenders on same days, *nil;* vagrants, 1853, 4; 1854, 3; 1855, 1; 1856, 1.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855—males, 482; females, 389. Debtors—males, 32; females, 4. Total—males, 514; females, 393.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 65; females, 49.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Once—males, 30; females, 34. Twice—males, 18; females, 16. Thrice—males, 5; females, 11. Four times and more—males, 12; females, 33. Total—males, 65; females, 94.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 1; females, 2. Twice—males, 2; females, 4. Thrice—males, 3; females, *nil.* Four times and more—males, none; females, 6. Total—males, 7; females, 12.

Average daily number—males, 78; females, 51. Highest at any one time—males, 115; females, 80. Lowest at any one time—males, 37; females 34. Average daily number in hospital—males, 6; females, 5.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 514; females, 342. Re-committals—males, 100; females, 131. Daily average—males, 103; females, 65.

Comparing 1855 with 1854 we find that the male committals, singularly enough, amount to exactly the same number in both years, but that the female committals of the former *exceed* those of the latter by 51; and that in the totals in custody on the 19th of March, in the two years, the difference is only 4, to the disadvantage of 1855; but on the other hand, in the re-committals and in the daily averages, the truest test of the rise and fall of crime, a great and most gratifying decline has taken place.

The fact of the daily average in 1855 being so much lower

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

than 1854, although the aggregate of committals in the former exceeded those in the latter year, demonstrates that there must have been a considerable improvement in the nature of crime, for this apparent discrepancy can only have been occasioned by the terms of imprisonment in 1855 having been much shorter than 1854. In no respect has female crime undergone so favourable a change as male, but the best results may confidently be expected from the deterrent action which the new female prison, on the separate system, now in process of construction, will bring to bear upon this sex.

Vagrancy and juvenile crimes have much diminished, but there has been no decrease in drunkenness. The committals and re-committals for the first two months and a-half of 1856 indicate the probability of a considerable reduction of crime in the current year; but I regret to have to state, that whilst the number of lesser crimes has so much decreased, the graver offences, such as murder, manslaughter, and burglary, have reappeared, several such cases having been tried at the Spring Assizes, and one female having been sentenced to death, which sentence was, however, subsequently commuted.

Six boys were sentenced to whipping in 1855.

On the day of my second visit there were only 57 in custody and the subjoined returns of the committals for the whole of the year 1856, fully confirm the anticipations which I formed in the beginning of the year as to the reduction in crime.

Committals for 1856.—Debtors—males, 35; females, none. Criminals—males, 519; females, 184. Vagrants—males, 5; females 8. Drunkards—males, 55; females, 41. Lunatics—males, 18; females, 7. Total—males, 432; females, 240.

The accommodation consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	3	Worksheds,	24	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchens,	1	–
Day-rooms,	7	4	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary cells,	14	–	Store rooms,	5	–
Single cells,	112	49	Laundries,	–	1
Single cells of larger size,	5	–	Lavatories,	7	4
Sleeping rooms,	2	14	Baths,	2	–
No. of beds in such rooms,	4	28	Fumigating rooms,	1	–
Hospital rooms,	4	2	Reception rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	15	–	Other machines for labour,	7	–

The building was in good repair (with the exception of the 5 juvenile cells, where the bells were out of order), clean, well ventilated, and secure. Abundance of good water is supplied by pipes to all parts of the prison, and the sewers are effective and flushed from time to time. It is very desirable that the eaves of all the buildings, and especially of the new female prison, should be fitted with spouting, since in rainy weather the drip from the roofs occasion much wet, dirt, and inconve-

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nience, There was a sufficient supply of good beds, bedding, and blankets, but sheets have hitherto been used in the hospital only; however, in compliance with section 12 of the Amended Prisons' Act, an adequate quantity of sheeting has been purchased and will be immediately issued.

The accommodation for males is ample in every respect, but is arranged upon the old associative plan, and it is to be hoped that the local authorities will extend to this portion of the gaol the liberality which they have displayed with respect to the female side, by adapting the building corresponding to the new female prison to the separate system: in which laudable design they will, doubtless, be encouraged by the proof which the new works afford of the facility with which the old ranges can be rendered fit for separation, the sole effectual bar to moral contamination, and the best means of producing reformation.

I visited the gaol on the second occasion for the purpose of inspecting the new female prison, with a view to giving the certificate of its fitness for occupation required by section 4 of 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 44, which I shall be ready to do so soon as the ventilation of the lower tier of cells is completed.

This prison contains 48 cells, in three stories: there are 19 cells in each of the two lower floors, and 10 in the upper, of which last 8 are double cells. The building is heated by hot water pipes passing through the cells in which, although unoccupied, the temperature was on the day of my visit 51° Fahr., or higher than will be needed. All the windows can be opened wide for the admission of fresh air, but as prisoners are very apt to shut the windows whenever they have the opportunity, the introduction of a perforated pane into each would be advantageous.

The cells in the two upper floors are furnished with ventilators in the ceilings, through which the foul air will be conducted by flues to the roof; but the cells on the ground floor are not at present sufficiently ventilated, and as they have no provision for this purpose in the ceilings, it will be necessary to construct ventilators of sufficient size over the doors. In each cell there is a water-cock, to which water is supplied from a hand-pump situated outside the building; there are 4 water-closets, with lavatories adjoining, on each floor; every cell is fitted with a bell, and there is a matron's room on each floor, so that in case of sickness or other emergency the prisoners can immediately summon an officer. A presentment has been made for the supply of gas. At some future period turn-up cots may with advantage be substituted for the iron bedsteads, which take up a great deal of room. On the whole, I beg to congratulate the authorities upon the remarkably convenient and compact prison which has been constructed, and upon the manner in which the work has been executed, and I would suggest a few improvements calculated to perfect the arrangements. The outer walls together with the little cells or sheds at each end of the build-

North District.

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ing should be entirely removed as tending to no useful purpose, and serving to collect wet and dirt, and obstruct the light. One of the doorways at each end might be bricked up, and closed doors should be furnished for the two remaining entrances so as to exclude rain and cold during winter, whilst the open gates might be left for use in summer.

The transverse wall in the exercising yard should be thrown down, and the iron railing at the outer end be exchanged for a wall.

The present laundry is too small to admit of partitions, which are necessary to maintain the system of separation in its integrity, but it appears that the whole frame of the building, including the party-walls of the cells, extends to at least ten feet below the ground floor as at present used, in fact, one of these cells has been excavated for the reception of the boiler by which the prison is heated. By excavating the whole of this vault a most admirable laundry, divided into separate cells, might be provided, and as it could be entered by stairs leading from the centre corridor of the new prison, it would be much more convenient than the one now in use.

The males are classified according to the directions of the Prisons' Act, but these classes are frequently subdivided, now that the accommodation so much exceeds the requirements, so as to circumscribe association as much as possible. Five cells adapted to separation are occupied by juveniles, the remaining juveniles are in the several classes with the adults. The females, a portion of whom occupy the male marshalsea, pending the alterations in the female prison, are in two classes according to character. All of both sexes sleep and take their meals in single cells. The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The governor or his deputy always attends the lock-up, and three turnkeys are on patrol at night by alternate watches, but there is no tell-tale clock to test their vigilance.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—dark cells—males, 30; females, 4. Other punishments—males, 1; females, none. Total—males, 31; females, 4.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection—dark cells—males, 7.

Two of these punishments were ordered by the Board for graver offences, the remainder by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, shot-drill. Industrial labour—males, capstan mill, breaking stone, breaking freestone, labouring, carpentry, shoemaking, weaving, winding, tailoring, mat making, picking oakum, baking. Females, sewing, washing, knitting, flowering.

There is no tread-wheel. The prison dresses are all made up in the gaol.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £20 5*s.* 8*d.*; and in 1855, £20 17*s.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs blankets,	140	Shirts,	150
Pairs sheets,	24	Jackets,	100
Rugs,	200	Trowsers,	92
Hammocks or cots,	6	Caps,	70
Bed-ticks,	176	Pairs shoes,	124

Schools—All the males, except those too old to learn, are instructed by a schoolmaster, and the females by the matron, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, daily, at the undermentioned hours.

School hours—Males—adults, daily from 10 to 12. Juveniles—morning, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours; before dinner, 2 hours; evening, 1 hour. Total, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Females—from 10 to 12.

The male school is well conducted, although more attention should be paid to the spelling of the copy books; but I strongly recommend that in future the females should be taught by the schoolmaster in the presence of the matron, since the adoption of this practice has been invariably found to produce the best results, very few matrons being qualified to act as teachers.

A good registry of progress is kept in the male, but none in the female school. The chaplains are said to frequently visit the school and examine the pupils, though they do not record the discharge of this duty. It is of great importance that they should from time to time test the accuracy of the entries in the registry of progress.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 235; females, 60.

Average number attending daily—males, 32; females, 5.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to whipping—males, 6.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 7 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. of wholemeal bread, baked in the gaol, with 1 pint new milk. Females, 12 oz. wholemeal bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner on two days of the week to all prisoners, and gruel every day for prisoners sentenced to one month and under. Juveniles, 15 years of age and under—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk for breakfast; 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk for dinner; 4 oz. bread for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ and $2d.$ per lb.; oatmeal, per cwt., $17s.$ $6d.$; Indian meal, per cwt., $14s.$ $6d.$; rice, per stone, $3s.$; new milk, per gallon, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2d.$; salt, per cwt., $1s.$ $4d.$; coals, per ton, $15s.$; turf, per load, $3s.$ $6d.$; straw, per cwt., $1s.$ $6d.$; candles, per dozen, $8s.$ $3d.$ and $9s.$ $6d.$; soap, per cwt., $43s.$ and $45s.$

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspec-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

tion and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 3*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 2¾*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The wheat and Indian corn are ground, and the bread is baked in the prison.

Books and Accounts.—The various registries, the four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, the Daily Employment of Prisoners Book, &c., are kept with great care and accuracy. The Governor's Journal and the Hospital Book are satisfactory. It is very desirable that all orders for extra diet, besides being invariably made in writing by the surgeon, should *be in force for one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should, if requisite, be renewed again, under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for the entries under the head of "medical or extra diet" in the Daily Consumption Book. The accounts appear to be clear and explicit, and are examined at each assizes by a Committee of the Grand Jury. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years—was 1853, £2,201 9*s.* 9½*d.*; 1854, £2,370 13*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, £2,012 18*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
S. H. Rowan, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0
P. E. Brabazon, Surgeon,		—	
Rev. H. Moffat, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
S. R. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey, Tailor,	55	0	0
William Gibson, do., Weaver,	42	10	0
William Magee, do.,	30	0	0
Hugh Jennings, do., Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Mathews, do.,	30	0	0
Alex. Mathews, do.,	30	0	0
John Hughes, do.,	30	0	0
Wm. Gibson, sen., do., Miller,	30	0	0
Samuel Malone, do.,	30	0	0
Nathaniel Yeates, do., Weaver,	30	0	0
Eliza Cochran, Matron,	20	0	0
Eliza Davidson, do.,	20	0	0
Mary Graham, Hospital Nurse,	16	0	0
James Bell M'Connell, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniforms and arms: all the intern officers receive coals and candles, but no rations. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855, Local Inspector, 127; Surgeon, &c., 197; Protestant Chaplain, 90; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 178;

Roman Catholic Chaplain, 103. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 27; Surgeon, &c., 31; Protestant Chaplain, 18; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 50; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 11. From 1st January to 31st December, 1856—Local Inspector. 120; Surgeon, &c., 145; Protestant Chaplain, 98; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 182; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 131. At my first visit I had occasion to remark upon the small number of visits paid by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and subsequently that officer has been very regular in his attendance. The visits of the Protestant Chaplain have for the last two years fallen far short of the number prescribed by law, viz.:—Twice in every week, exclusive of attendance upon Sundays for the performance of divine service.

North District.

County of Down Gaol.

Hospitals.—The male and female hospitals are entirely distinct buildings, and were clean and well ventilated. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	128	2,783	0 12 4	5
1854,	131	2,526	19 0 8	6
1855,	110	1,980	5 8 2	11

The deaths appear to have far exceeded the average of other gaols.

Board of Superintendence.

Alexander Miller, Esq.	Andrew Nugent, Esq.
J. W. Maxwell, Esq.	Wm. Keown, Esq.
James Birney, Esq.	P. H. Despard, Esq.
A. H. Montgomery, Esq.	Robert Heron, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	A. R. Hamilton, Esq.
Rev. James C. Gordon.	P. R. M. Browne, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and the discharge of small accounts, for the aggregate amount of which a cheque is given to the local inspector, who pays the bills, and returns receipts at the next meeting. Contracts are paid half-yearly.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.—Twelve males and thirteen females in custody—283 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom more than half were drunkards. Building throughout clean and orderly, but repairs required to the roofs of the day-rooms and to the chimneys. There is abundance of water on the premises, and the sewerage is effective. At the time of my visit, October 17, three rugs and three pairs of blankets were required, and *sheets* for every bed, in compliance with section 12 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. The registry correct, but the illegal practices of sentencing to definite terms of imprisonment in the bridewell (all sentences for fourteen days and under, and some for longer periods,

Newry.

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Bridewells.

Newry.

being to the bridewell), and of substituting an appearance book for separate written committals, still continue. The Board of Superintendence of the county gaol having directed the keeper, in future, to receive no prisoners without regular single committals, the Town Commissioners of Newry forwarded to the Inspectors-General a memorial praying for a relaxation of this rule in the case of drunkards. This memorial was submitted to the law adviser to the Crown, who gave the following opinion thereon:—"The proper course will be for the constabulary to bring the drunkard, if in such a state as to make it dangerous either to himself or others to permit him to go home, to the lock-up house of the police barrack, till sufficiently sober to take his name and address, and have him summoned; and in the case of drunkards, &c., taken up by the watchmen, that they should be removed to the *watchhouses*, directed by the 47 section of 9 Geo. IV., cap. 82, to be provided by the Town Commissioners. I cannot advise the alteration suggested in the instructions to the bridewell keeper—a committal by a magistrate being his legal authority to receive a prisoner." The dietary has been very properly reduced since the last inspection, and now consists of two meals, each of 14 oz. of bread for males, and of 12 oz. for females, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Cost of dietary per day—males $3\frac{1}{8}d.$, females $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ Keeper's salary, £50.

Newtownards.

Newtownards.—No prisoners—88 in the last quarter, of whom 52 were drunkards. House clean and orderly, but repairs required to the iron railing of the male yard, the doors of the entrance passage, the ceiling of the drunkards' lock-up, and the lavatory troughs. Good water from a pump on the premises, and sewerage effective. *The blankets very bad, and no sheets.* Accommodation for both sexes ample. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals not very regular. Registry correct, but many committals wanting, owing to the illegal practice of lodging drunkards on mere verbal orders. Cost of dietary—males, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Keeper's salary, £25.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.—Visited the 2nd of April, 1856.

State on day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	1	3	2	1	3
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	1	1
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	3	4	1	2	3
To Imprisonment,	9	7	16	1	3	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	2	10	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	37	18	55	4	7	11

Offences, &c. of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	2	–	4	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	1

Number in custody on day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—2nd of April, 1853, 96; 1854, 63; 1855, 58; 1856, 55.

There were no vagrants or workhouse offenders in custody;

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of the former none were in the gaol on the 2nd of April for the last three years, and of the latter only one, viz., in 1855.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 229; females, 123.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 37; females, 26.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Once—males, 23; females, 28. Twice—males, 9; females, 8. Thrice—males, 9; females, 8. Four times and more—males, 4; females, 2. Total—males, 45; females, 46.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once—males, 2; females, 6. Twice—males, 1; females, 2. Thrice—males, 1. Total—males, 4; females, 8.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, 33; females, 23. Highest at any one time—males, 50; females, 30. Lowest at any one time—males, 16; females, 14. Average daily number in hospital—males, 4; females, 5.

In 1854 the commitals were—*males*, 285; *females*, 138, and the average daily number of both sexes was 63.

These figures do not indicate a very large reduction, but they combine to demonstrate that crime is still decreasing in amount, and that such decrease is not confined to the males, but affects the females also, though not so largely as the other sex. The decline in juvenile offenders has been proportionate to that in the adult. As to the nature of crime, it is to be observed that drunkenness has not decreased, and committals for riots or assaults have become much more numerous; on the other hand, some reduction has taken place in larcenies, and vagrancy has almost disappeared from the list of offences. There were 5 convicts, 1 male and 4 females, but no lunatics, in the gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Worksheds,	20	–
Yards,	5	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Store Room,	1	–
Single Cells,	66	36	Laundries,	–	2
Sleeping Rooms,	3	–	Baths,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	–	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Workshops,	2	–	Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

The gaol was throughout clean, in good repair, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with excellent water raised from the lake by the crank-pump, and distributed by pipes through all parts of the building. The beds and bedding were good and sufficient, but some of the blankets were thin and ragged. Sheets are supplied to every bed—a most salutary

NORTH DISTRICT.

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practice, and one worthy of adoption in every prison, as tending to cleanliness, health, and even to economy, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets. The sewerage is effective and easily flushable; the locks good, and prison secure. The male prison, containing 66 cells, all of the required size, heated with hot air, and furnished with an adequate number of water-closets and lavatories, is in every way fitted for the adoption of *separation* in its integrity, with the single exception of the absence of bells, the introduction of which into each cell would be attended with very little expense: and it is much to be regretted that this slight addition should not be made and the separate system fully introduced, since it has been uniformly found to operate so successfully in the repression of crime and the reformation of offenders.

The female prison has been enlarged by taking into it 8 cells and 5 rooms formerly belonging to the old male prison, from which 8 more cells could be spared if required: but at present no steps have been taken towards adapting this part of the gaol to *separation*, although *that system* has been found even more effective with females than with males. At the time of my visit no provision had been made for water-closets or lavatories in the female prison, but I have since been informed that this omission has been remedied.

The gate leading from this prison to the marshalsea must be exchanged for a closed door, to prevent the possibility of communication between the sexes.

The accommodation will in future be more than sufficient to afford a cell to each female. The laundry and drying-room continue in the unfinished state noticed by my colleague last year. It is very desirable that the former should be fitted with partitions to prevent conversation during the hours of labour. There are good baths for both sexes, in which all are washed on admission. The kitchen and bakehouse are tolerably good.

The marshalsea is amply sufficient for all requirements.

No alterations or improvements have been made in the small exercising yards, which, it has been previously shown, might advantageously be thrown into one large yard, thereby affording sufficient space for air and exercise, which the present narrow compartments scarcely allow. The stone-breaking also continues to be carried on close to the hospital, the inmates of which might in serious cases be injuriously affected by the noise of the hammers. It would be far preferable to allocate the sheds at present used for bone-breaking to the stone-breakers, and to remove elsewhere or entirely to exclude from the prison the first-named species of employment, from which the smell was, even during my visit—*i.e.*, in comparatively cold weather—very offensive.

The males are strictly classified according to the Prisons' Act; indeed, their treatment approximates very closely to entire separation: they sleep, take their meals, and are taught in their single cells, and are in a great measure separated at their various employments and handicrafts, but at the pump and in chapel are in association.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

The alterations and additions to the female prison being in progress, the classification of this sex was necessarily imperfect. They were divided chiefly according to character, the re-committals being kept apart from the rest. They will all in future sleep and take their meals in separation.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, but the directions of the Prisons' Act as to their clothing appeared to have been totally disregarded. *I found only six males clothed in prison dresses.* Section lxxviii. of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, prescribes the clothing to be allowed to *all poor prisoners*, making no distinction between tried and untried; and by the 24th rule attached to Section cix. of the same Act, the local inspector is required to report to the Judge of Assize "particularly whether the poor prisoners have been supplied with the food, *clothing*, and bedding prescribed by this Act." It is therefore clear that poor prisoners are entitled to prison dresses, and that the Board has no option in the matter. The stock of prison clothing also was, at the time of my visit, quite insufficient; and, under all the circumstances of the case, unless the irregularity complained of be speedily rectified, and the poor prisoners supplied with their proper clothing, I shall feel compelled to exercise the power conferred upon the Inspectors-General by Section lxxxvii. of the Prisons' Act.

Discipline appeared to be strictly maintained. The governor always attends the lock-up, and also assembles all the turnkeys at nine o'clock. A turnkey is on patrol every night, but there is no tell-tale clock or other test of his vigilance.

There was no entry in the Punishment Book subsequent to the 8th of September, 1855. The governor explained that he could fill up this book from his journal, but I cannot refrain from stating that such irregularity is highly reprehensible.

The punishments appeared all to have been for slight offences, and to have been inflicted by order of the governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 12; females, 2. Other punishments—males, 21; females, 8. Total—males, 33; females, 10.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 2. Other punishments—males, 1; females, 2. Total—males, 3; females, 2.

Employment.—There is no tread-wheel, and shot-drill has not been introduced in this prison. The crank-pump is supposed to afford punitive labour, but, as by it all the water for the use of the prison is raised, it can scarcely be restricted to prisoners under sentence of hard labour. The males are chiefly employed in stone-breaking and bone-crushing; mat-making, weaving, tailoring, and shoemaking are also occasionally in operation. The employment of the females consists of carding, spinning, making prison dresses, washing for prison, &c.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years was—in 1854, £54 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £69 1*s.* 3½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	113	Shirts,	50
Pairs Sheets,	93	Jackets,	15
Rugs,	122	Trousers,	11
Hammocks or Cots,	152	Caps,	4
Bed-ticks,	119	Pairs Shoes,	2

Schools.—The younger males are instructed by a schoolmaster for four hours daily in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school appeared to be well conducted, and several of the scholars had made considerable progress.

A satisfactory registry of progress is kept, and is said to be frequently tested by the chaplains, but I could only find one entry of any such examination. It is scarcely necessary to add that it is very desirable that the chaplains should frequently visit the school and examine the pupils, so as to test the accuracy of the teacher's entries in the registry, and that they should record such visits.

The females are supposed to be instructed by the matron for an hour daily, but there being only one female discipline officer, she has little time at her disposal for such a purpose. It would be far preferable that the females should be taught by the schoolmaster in the presence of the matron. There is no registry for this school.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 125; females, 50. Average number attending daily—males, 14; females, 8.

Dietary.—Male classes for Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk.

Male classes for Dinner—4½ lb. of potatoes, with 1 pint of sweet milk; two days weekly 1 pint gruel soup instead of milk. Females—4 lb. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of sweet milk; two days per week ¾ pint gruel soup in lieu of milk.

The dietary for juveniles under 15 years of age, although *ordered* by the Court of Queen's Bench to be adopted in April, 1855, does not appear to have ever been applied; and the directions contained in the same table with respect to the substitution of gruel for milk at dinner for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, have also been disregarded.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which seemed very good. The substitution of potatoes for bread has been found beneficial. The chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, but enter their inspections in the General Visiting Book. A special book should be kept for this purpose, in which remarks upon the *quality* of the provisions should be entered.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in gaol, cost, 2*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 15*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. of 120 lbs.; meat, 6½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 1*s.* 7*d.* per score; buttermilk, 7½*d.* per score; salt, 1*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt.; coals, £1 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton; turf, 7*d.* per box; straw, £1 14*s.* per ton.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years.—1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2$\frac{1}{3}$*d.*; 1855, 2$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; 1856, 2·29*d.*

Books and Accounts.—I found the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench in a most unsatisfactory condition; all of them were several days in arrear, and therefore accuracy was out of the question. Moreover, although the four books agreed generally as to the numbers of prisoners, in the Daily Consumption Books the errors were innumerable; indeed, I could not discover a single page in which the quantity of provisions issued tallied with the number of prisoners to be fed: sometimes the quantity issued was too much, sometimes too little; either the prisoners got more than they were legally entitled to, or they were illegally deprived of a portion of their just allowance. These books were designed for the purpose of affording simple and effective checks; there can be no difficulty, with ordinary attention, in keeping them: indeed, in the great majority of gaols it is difficult to discover a single error in them; and as this was not the first inspection at which the books of this gaol have been found to be in arrear, inaccurate, and irregular, I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that those to whom the keeping of them is intrusted, and especially the governor, have been guilty of culpable neglect.

An index to the Registry is required, and it is desirable that besides the general Visiting Book, separate inspection books should be provided for each extern officer. The accounts appeared to be clearly kept.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years—1853, £1,183 0*s.* 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; 1854, £1,242 6*s.* 11*d.*; 1855, £1,195 15*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
W. Corry, Esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. D. Boylan, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
William C. Ovenden, Esq., Surgeon,	—		
James Jeffers, Governor,	150	0	0
H. Morrison, Turnkey,	35	0	0
John Boyd, do.	29	0	0
William Clegg, do. Shoemaker,	29	0	0
James Drennan, do.	29	0	0
Thomas Keys, do. Baker,	29	0	0
John Bowles, do. Weaver,	29	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,	31	10	0
William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Jane Hunter, Nursetender,	18	10	0
Patt Hall, Providore,	35	0	0

All the intern officers are paid monthly; none receive rations or allowances. The turnkeys *are not supplied with uniforms.* The practice of clothing the turnkeys in uniforms has been adopted throughout the gaols of Ireland, with but very few

exceptions, as tending to promote amongst these officers increased respectability, regularity, and discipline. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen—a weaver, a baker, and a shoemaker. The Sheriff invariably exercises his right of appointment. There are some arms in the prison.

In the list of officers appears a providore—an official who is not found in any other gaol in Ireland. He does not reside in the prison, and appears to be wholly independent of the governor, but as he did not attend during my inspection, nor during that of my colleague last year, I am unable to give an exact account of the duties performed by him: but whenever I called the attention of the governor to some inaccuracy in the Dietary Book, he replied that it was not he, but the providore, who managed the provisions. It thus appears that this officer relieves the governor of a great part of his most onerous responsibility, and yet is not amenable himself to the same rules, and controllable by the same inspection as other gaol officials. I cannot but think that the substitution of a good clerk, resident in the gaol, for the providore, whose office is not recognised by the Prisons' Act, would be very advantageous.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 267; Surgeon, &c., 298; Protestant Chaplain, 254; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 242; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 211.

From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 59; Surgeon, &c., 77; Protestant Chaplain, 74; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 60; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 56.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is ample. It is proposed to open a door from the second into the top floor of the building, at present only accessible by an outside staircase, by which two water-closets will be rendered available. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic, but there were 4 male and 7 female patients, or exactly one-fifth of the total in custody—a larger proportion of sick than usual elsewhere.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	120	3,795	42 0 0	4
1854,	74	3,765	40 0 0	1
1855,	71	3,449	38 0 0	1

The cost of medicine is unusually high.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Enniskillen.	William Archdall, Esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, Esq.
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	F. W. Barton, Esq.
Henry D'Arcy, Esq.	Captain Morony.
J. C. Bloomfield, Esq.	Paul Dane, Esq.
Lord Adam Loftus.	Charles Ovenden, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and payment of the intern officers' salaries. All bills are paid at each assizes by separate cheques to every creditor, signed by three members of the Board.

North District.

County of Fermanagh.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.—No prisoners in custody; 5 only in the last quarter; 19 in that ending December 31st; 61 in the whole year 1855. The building clean, orderly, and in good repair, except that some slates were required for the roof. Bedding and blankets good and sufficient. A pump on the premises, but out of order on the day of my visit. No sewerage. Cesspools only clearable by carrying out the soil through the bridewell. Yards untidy and in grass, which is highly objectionable. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are immediate. The local inspector never visits. The registry very incorrect and irregularly kept—the substitution of "*Meals actually issued*" for "*Number of nights confined*," ordered in June, 1855, never having been adopted, and the keeper having most improperly induced the constabulary to make every entry in, in fact altogether to keep, the registry, in which they ought merely to enter the day and hour of lodgment and removal of prisoners, and to sign their name as the person so lodging or removing. Scarcely any committals were forthcoming; only *six* could be produced for the *sixty-one* prisoners confined in 1855. The keeper alleged that the majority of prisoners are lodged and removed without any written document, which is illegal. Dietary per day, 4*d.*, for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £20.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.—Visited the 24th of May, 1856.

State on day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	2	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	4	5	9	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	4	6	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	22	18	40	1	1	2

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, ...	–	–	–	–	1	6
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons, ...	–	–	–	–	1	2
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, Other Offences,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned, ...	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	1

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—24th of May, 1853, 54; 1854, 60; 1855, 39; 1856, 40.

Of workhouse offenders there were none on the above mentioned days, and of vagrants *one* only in 1856, and none in the other years.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 210; females, 86. Debtors—males, 2. Revenue—males, 5; females, 3. Lunatics—males, 4; females, 2. Deserters, 8. Total—males, 229; females, 91.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 79; females, 25. Debtor—male, 1. Revenue—male, 1. Deserter, 1. Total—males, 82; females, 25.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year.—Once—males, 3; females, 6. Twice—males, 2; females, 2. Thrice—females, 5. Four times and more—male, 1. Total—males, 6; females, 13.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—male, 1; female, 1. Twice—female, 1. Thrice—female, 1. Four times and more—female, 1. Total—male, 1; females, 4.

Average daily number—males, $30\frac{62}{76}$; females, $16\frac{38}{65}$. Highest at any one time—males, 52; females, 23. Lowest ditto—males, 14; females, 7. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{32}{365}$; females, $2\frac{316}{365}$.

In 1854 the committals were:—Males, 341; females, 108. Re-committals—males, 15; females, 8. Daily average—males, 42; females, 20.

Under all the foregoing headings, but most especially in the daily averages, the truest test of the rise and fall of crime, a most gratifying decrease in the amount of crime is observable; and this reduction is not, as in some counties, confined to the males, but extends also to the females, although in a less degree. Juvenile crime has also diminished. As regards the nature of crime, agrarian outrages and drunkenness have considerably

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

decreased, whilst assaults and vagrancy have somewhat increased. Two boys were sentenced to whipping in 1855.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	3	Worksheds,	12	–
Yards,	6	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	9	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells,	55	21	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	6	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Crank Mill, a Flax Cutting Mill,	1	–
School Rooms (Day Rooms).			Other Machines for Labour—for Weaving,	4	–
Workshop,	1	–			

The prison was in good repair, clean, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and conveyed by pipes to each yard. Good drinking water is obtained from the pump. The sewers are flushed with water from time to time, but occasionally require to be opened, owing to the want of sufficient slope.

New locks, purchased in Dublin, have lately been furnished throughout the prison, which appears generally to be very secure, with the exception of the female yard, the wall of which requires *stopping*, a female having succeeded in climbing to the top of it on the day of my visit, the interstices between the bricks affording her sufficient foothold.

Some of the blankets were thin and worn, but I was assured that thicker were supplied in winter. Sheets have hitherto been used in the hospital only; if every bed were furnished with them, it would be found to conduce much to cleanliness, health, and even to economy, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets. The accommodation for males is ample; and as all the cells are of sufficient size for separation, it is to be hoped that the authorities will determine to adapt this prison to that system, or at least to an approximation to it, which has been found so effectual in repressing crime, if not in reforming criminals; and which might here be established at a comparatively small expense. There is a good workroom, where the scutching machine is placed; and in a loft over this room shoemaking is carried on. The stone-breaking yard is fitted with sheds for separating the prisoners during labour; and it is very desirable that the tread-wheel should be furnished with partitions for the same purpose. The other industrial labour and the schooling are carried on in the day rooms.

The marshalsea is commodious, and the kitchen excellent. Tubs and towels are supplied to every yard; and there are good baths, in which all are washed on admission. The female prison contains a sufficient number of cells, but unfortunately those on

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

the ground-floor are dark and inconvenient, and therefore are not used; consequently the females are generally in unrestricted association, an arrangement which must necessarily produce much moral corruption, by subjecting the less hardened and comparatively innocent to the evil influence and example of the most depraved and abandoned criminals.

The laundry and drying room are small, and the latter is not heated. There is a good reception ward, for both sexes, at the entrance to the gaol. The males are strictly classified according to the directions of the Prisons Act. The females are supposed to be divided into three classes according to character, the prostitutes being kept apart from the rest; but I found a number of females of various classes sitting in the same day-room, and therefore I cannot believe that the divisions above mentioned are carefully attended to. All of both sexes take their meals—and all the males, and as many of the females—as the upper cells will accommodate, sleep—in separate cells.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, but the majority of the males were not clothed in prison dresses; and the stock of clothing in store was quite insufficient. I have since been informed by the local inspector that immediate steps have been taken to provide prison dresses, and to clothe the poor prisoners in accordance with the directions of the Prisons Act.

The governor attends the lock-up; and a turnkey is on patrol all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Separate cells—males, 6; females, 5.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Females, 6.

These few punishments were all for trifling offences, and inflicted by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel. Industrial labour *for males*, stone-breaking, scutching flax, weaving, tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, and, occasionally, mat-making; *for females*, spinning, knitting, sewing, and washing for the prison.

Notwithstanding the foregoing extensive list of employments, the profits derived from the work appear to be very small.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, for last two years:—Scutching flax, 1854, £3 15*s.* 6½*d.*; 1855, £1 6*s.* 11*d.* Cocoa nut fibre work, 1854, £4 13*s.* 10*d.*; 1855, £1 17*s.* 6*d.* Total, 1854—£8 9*s.* 4½*d.*; 1855—£3 4*s.* 5*d.*

Stock at time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	81	Shirts,	90
Pairs Sheets, Linen,	30	Jackets,	8
Pairs Sheets, Woollen,	81	Trowsers,	8
Rugs,	81	Caps,	20
Hammocks or Cots,	1	Pairs Shoes,	20
Bed-ticks,	100		

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Schools.—The males are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic for an hour daily, each class being instructed by its respective turnkey in its day-room. The clerk, who is also called the schoolmaster, is supposed to superintend the whole. This system appears to me very faulty, for it can hardly be supposed that all the turnkeys are competent to instruct even in the mere rudiments of education; and I recommend that here, as is usual in most gaols, all should be taught by the schoolmaster, who should be held responsible for the efficiency of the school. The females are taught by the matron. Registries of progress are kept, but those in use were badly drawn up, and did not show the graduated progress of the pupils; new forms have, however, been procured since my visit. I regret to report that the chaplains never even visit the schools. It is highly expedient that they should from time to time examine the pupils, with a view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registries.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 166; females, 66.

Average number attending daily.—Males, 27; females, 15.

Dietary.—1st Class—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout; ½ pint new milk. Ditto, Dinner—14 oz. brown bread; 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Ditto, Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk.

3rd Class—Breakfast—5 oz. oaten meal and ½ pint new milk. Ditto, Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Ditto, Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

From this table, the accuracy of which I doubt, it would appear that the directions in the Dietary Table with respect to the substitution of gruel for milk at dinner *every day* for prisoners *whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a month*, and *twice a week for all* prisoners, have been disregarded.

Contracts.—Bread, first quality, 2¼*d.* per lb.; second ditto, 2⅛*d.*; oatmeal, 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; rice, 3*s.* per stone; meat, best beef and mutton, 7*d.* per lb.; new milk, 4*d.* per gallon; salt, 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.; coals, 9½*d.* per cwt.; turf, 11*d.* per box; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 34*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, $1\frac{176}{189}\frac{85}{93}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{31}{42}\frac{29}{77}\frac{3}{4}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{43}{260}\frac{5}{5}d.$; 1856, $3\frac{3}{4}\frac{49}{48}d.$

Some females complained of the stirabout being thin and cold: this statement, however, was contradicted by the other prisoners. There was no sample of the morning's issue of stirabout in the gaol: one ration ought always to be kept for the inspection of visitors. The Protestant chaplain regularly inspects the provisions, although he does not explicitly record his opinion of their quality, every second week; but the Roman Catholic chaplain *never* performs this duty, although it is

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

expressly enjoined upon him by the Prisons Act. I beg to call the serious attention of the Board to this neglect of duty.

Books and Accounts.—There had been considerable carelessness in the keeping of the books, but since the appointment of the new local inspector much improvement was observable. The Discharge Book had not latterly been kept at all; and I learned with regret that the governor had not apprised the local inspector of the existence of any such book, although he had been particularly desired to show to the new officer all the books which are required to be kept in gaols. I must here also state that the Inspection Return, as sent up by the governor, was full of inaccuracies, and on inquiry it transpired that he had deceived the local inspector in this matter also. Such conduct is highly reprehensible. The Watch Porter's Book, which ought to specify the day and hour of the discharge and committal of every prisoner, was slovenly and irregular, and the Daily Consumption Book was incorrect, owing to the clerk having considered that it must be filled up each day for that day, whereas, to insure accuracy, it ought to be made up on each day *for the preceding day*. An alphabetical index to the Registry is required. The accounts are peculiarly clear and accurate, and pass-books are kept for each tradesman.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years, was—1853, £1,400 15*s.*; 1854, £1,473 12*s.* 9¼*d.*; 1855, £1,586 16*s.* 10½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wm. Peyton, Esq., Local Inspector,	136	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Mr. W. P. Clarke, Governor,	200	0	0
Mr. M. R. Sweeny, Clerk, Schoolmaster, and 1st Turnkey,	36	0	0
Miss A. Bourns, Matron,	2	10	0
Miss M. M'Culla, Assistant ditto, employed in Schooling,	20	0	0
Mrs. C. Brady, Nursetender,	20	0	0
John M'Keon, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	30	0	0
Wm. Douglass, Turnkey, Upholsterer, Glazier and Tailor, employed in Schooling,	30	0	0
Hugh Tonycliff, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	30	0	0
Martin M'Guire, Porter,	30	0	0
Charles Irwin, Turnkey, regularly trained to Shoemaking, superintends the cooking and issuing of Provisions,	30	0	0
John Weir, Turnkey, regularly trained to Linen Weaving, employed in Schooling,	30	0	0
Mr. Abraham C. Swayne, Surgeon,	45	0	0
Mr. Edward J. Wynne, Apothecary,	20	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

The local inspector, who had only been appointed a short time previous to my visit, appeared to be already quite conversant with all the details of the prison, and most anxious to perform his duties efficiently. All the intern officers are paid monthly. None, except the hospital nurse, receive rations. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. Amongst them are a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 157; Surgeon, &c., 154; Protestant Chaplain, 106; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 56.

From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 85; Surgeon, &c., 69; Protestant Chaplain, 43; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 24.

From these figures it appears that the Protestant chaplain even did not visit nearly so often as the law requires, and that the visits of the Roman Catholic chaplain were *only a third* of the number prescribed by the Prisons Act.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is ample. Both the buildings, one being allocated to each sex, were clean and orderly; water-closets are, however, wanted. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.
1853,	73	1,452	5 12 6
1854,	56	922	16 12 6
1855,	58	1,128	nil?

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Leitrim.	Pierce Simpson, Esq.
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., M.P.	William Peyton, Esq.
Francis La Touche, Esq.	Francis Waldron, Esq.
Simon Armstrong, Esq.	J. R. Dickson, Esq.
Charles Cox, Esq.	Guy Lloyd, Esq.
A. J. V. Burchall, Esq.	John A. La Touche, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, and at each meeting gives an order on the Treasurer of the County for the aggregate amount of the bills to the local inspector, who distributes the payments, and produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinamore.

Ballinamore.—No prisoners in custody; 19 in the last quarter, of whom only 2 were drunkards. This is in every respect a good-sized and well-constructed bridewell, with the exception of the walls of the yards, which are far too low for security. The house throughout was clean and orderly; bedding and blankets good and sufficient; water from a pump on the premises; and the sewers clearable by flushing. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. The local inspector of the county gaol inspects monthly. Registry and committals cor-

rect. Dietary, $4\frac{6}{7}d.$ per day for males; $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females. Keeper's salary, for bridewell and court-house, £35.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim.

Bridewells.

Manorhamilton

Manorhamilton.—1 male prisoner; 28 in the last quarter, of whom 6 were drunkards. This bridewell contains ample accommodation for both sexes; indeed, that for females is greater than is required, and therefore the female day-room on the ground floor is about to be given up to the keeper, whose present apartments are very small—this arrangement will be productive of no inconvenience, if steps are constructed from the female yard to the new day-room, which is on the second floor. Building very clean and orderly, yards tidy, and the walls lately stopped and of sufficient height. There is a good pump on the premises, from which water is distributed by pipes and cocks to each yard. Sewers effective and clearable by flushing. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector of the county gaol visits frequently. Cost of diet per head per day—males, $4\frac{29}{112}d.$; females, $3\frac{5}{8}d.$ Keeper's salary, for bridewell and court-house, £35.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED ON THE 26TH OF MARCH, THE 15TH & 18TH OF AUGUST, THE 9TH & 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, AND THE 13TH OF OCTOBER.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

State on the 18th of August.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	22	15	37	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	9	16	1	–	1
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	48	35	83	2	–	2

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	1	1	–	–
Misdemeanants convicted, . .	–	–	6	–	11	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants, . .	–	–	–	–	–	1
Summary convictions, . . .	–	–	1	1	4	4

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—18th of August, 1853, 126; 1854, 106; 1855, 98; 1856, 85.

		Workhouse offenders.	Vagrants.
18th of August,	1853,	–	1
„	1854,	1	3
„	1855,	–	4
„	1856,	–	–

Committals, Re-committals and Averages.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855—Criminals—males, 596; females, 410. Debtors—males, 21. Total—males, 617; females, 410.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Criminals—males, 261; females, 292. Debtors—males, 10; females, 1. Total—males, 271; females, 293.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855—Once, males, 26; females, 19. Twice—males, 10; females, 15. Thrice—males, 10; females, 16. Four times and more—males, 25; females, 22. Total—males, 71; females, 72.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once—males, 10; females, 8. Twice—males, 1; females, 8. Thrice—females, 4. Four times and more—females, 4. Total—males, 11; females, 24.

Average daily number, 1855—males, 41; females, 32. Highest at any one time—males, 61; females, 50. Lowest at any one time—males, 36; females, 28. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{142}{365}$; females, $\frac{283}{365}$.

Average daily numbers, 1856—males, $54\frac{46}{231}$; females, $39\frac{139}{231}$.

In 1854—Committals (exclusive of debtors)—males, 496; females, 326. Re-committals—males, 28; females, 77. Daily average—males, 54; females, 35.

The above returns show that the committals of both sexes in 1855 considerably exceeded those of 1854, and that in the re-committals there was a large *increase* amongst the males and a very slight decrease amongst the females. On the other hand the daily averages of both sexes, but especially of the males, were lower, and therefore it is apparent that if the number of offenders

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

was greater, the terms of imprisonment must have been much shorter in the former than in the latter year, and the offences consequently of a less grave character.

In 1856, up to the 18th of August, as compared with 1855, in the committals there is a decrease amongst the males, and an increase amongst the females, and in the re-committals of both sexes there is a marked and very gratifying improvement, but the daily average of the males has returned to that of 1854, whilst that of the females has considerably exceeded it.

In the nature of crime some change is observable. There has been of late a decided decrease in vagrancy, and a slight reduction in drunkenness, the number of drunkards committed in the first six months of 1856 having been 141, against 178 in 1855, but offences from the town, chiefly by disorderly women, have increased. Juvenile crime has also diminished, and the more serious crimes have become of rare occurrence, as is evidenced by the small number of sentences to transportation and penal servitude.

Thirty-two males were sentenced to whipping in 1855.

The accommodation consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Chapel,	1	–
Yards,	15	4	School Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	7	1	Workshops,	2	–
Solitary Cells,	16	4	Worksheds,	36	–
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	140	13	Kitchens,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	12	Store Rooms,	6	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	26	Laundries,	–	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Baths,	11	2
			Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
			Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Well,	1	–

The building was throughout in good repair, dry, clean, and abundantly supplied with water from the town tank, conveyed by pipes to each yard. The ventilation of the female prison was indifferent, but has been much improved by the introduction of some perforated zinc panes into the windows of the corridors. The sewerage is tolerably effective, and the privies in the upper gaol are provided with movable soil-boxes, which in some degree compensate for the want of flushable thorough sewers. The locks are very good, having been lately renewed, and every bed was furnished with excellent bedticks, blankets, and sheets.

The accommodation in the male prison far exceeds existing requirements, and as the cells are of sufficient size for separation, it is to be hoped that the local authorities will, ere long, take steps for adapting the male as well as the female prison to the separate system, which, besides acting most effectually as a *deterrent*, entirely prevents the moral contamination which results from the association of old and hardened criminals with

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

younger and less confirmed offenders. The kitchen is good, and the day-rooms of the correctional, at present not occupied, are used as stores. There are numerous baths; and tubs, towels, and soap, are supplied in each yard for the personal ablution of the prisoners.

The Grand Jury, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence have, with considerate liberality, and a commendable regard for the interests of the public, presented a sufficient sum for adapting the female prison to separation, and have obtained the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant to plans approved by them, and the contractor has already commenced the works. This prison, when remodelled, will contain 34 cells in every respect fitted as required by the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44—water-closets and lavatories being provided in sufficient numbers, and in convenient situations on each floor.

The daily average of females in 1855 was only 32, and although in the first eight months of 1856 it has risen to 39, yet I entertain a confident expectation, that so soon as the deterrent action of the separate system commences to be felt, the number of females in custody at one time will rarely exceed the above number of cells. In order to carry out, thoroughly, the principle of separation, it will be necessary to erect partitions between the troughs of the laundry, so as to prevent communication during the hours of labour. A drying-room is much required. The yards of the female prison are small and inconvenient, and I strongly recommend that all, or the greater part of the outhouses and party walls should be removed, and thus a sufficient space provided for air and exercise, which will be especially necessary for the females confined during so large a portion of the twenty-four hours in cells.

Whilst the works are in progress the females are to occupy No. 1 side of the lower male prison.

Very praiseworthy attention is paid to the classification of both sexes: amongst the males approximative separation is maintained, all taking their meals and sleeping in single cells; and every prisoner when at stonebreaking, which is carried on during the greater part of the day, being placed by himself in a lock-up workshed. The females have hitherto been divided in several classes according to character, but the accommodation admitted of only a small proportion of them being kept singly at meals, and at night. The state of discipline and general appearance of the prisoners was highly satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

The governor always attends the lock-up. A watchman is on duty every night, and the governor occasionally goes round the gaol at night to ascertain if the patrol is on the alert; but a tell-tale clock, which can be procured at a trifling expense, would be found to be a much more efficient test of the vigilance of the watchmen.

Punishments.—Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Dark cells—males, 57;

females, 6. Other punishments—males, 1. Total—males, 58; females, 6.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Dark cells—males, 24; females, 1.

All these punishments were ordered by the governor, and none were for offences requiring any particular comment.

Employment.—The subjoined schedule exhibits the occupation of every prisoner in the gaol on the day of inspection, and may be taken as a reliable representation of their ordinary employments.

Industrial Labour.

Males.

Stonebreaking,	31	In charge of Lunatics,	1
Carpenters,	3	Debtors,	3
Shoemakers,	3	Hospital,	2
Wardsmen,	2		—
Cooks,	3	Total,	50
Lunatics,	2		

Females.

Laundry,	3	Wardswomen,	2
Sewing,	15	Cooks,	1
Knitting,	8	Lunatics,	1
Carding,	1	Nurse and child,	1
Spinning,	1		—
Picking wool,	2	Total,	35

There is no tread-wheel or shot-drill, so that punitive labour can scarcely be said to exist, the only distinction between hard labour and other prisoners being, that whilst the former have no claim upon the proceeds of their work, the latter are entitled to a third of the profits arising from their labour; but this distinction appears to be merely nominal, and I would suggest that those sentenced to hard labour should be required to break a greater quantity of stones than the other prisoners, so that those considered by the judge to deserve the severer punishment of hard labour may really undergo it in contradistinction to those upon whom the mitigated sentence has been passed. The prison clothes have for the last two years been made up in the gaol by the females from materials purchased outside. Having found the male cooks idling in the kitchen, I recommended that their number should be reduced to two, which recommendation has been acted upon with success.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £48 14*s.* 2*d.*; and in 1855, £59 11*s.* 5*d.*

Stock at time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	320	Shirts,	200
Pairs Sheets,	169	Jackets,	80
Rugs,	22	Trowsers,	80
Bedsteads, Hammocks, or Cots,	219	Caps,	100
Bed-ticks,	231	Pairs Shoes,	230

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Schools.—All the prisoners (the females in the presence of the matron) are instructed by an efficient schoolmaster in reading, writing, and arithmetic—the males being in two classes, and the females in one. At my suggestion the hour allotted to each class for schooling purposes has been increased to an hour and a-half, which indeed is barely sufficient time to enable the teacher to deal with such large classes.

The proficiency attained by some who had entered the gaol wholly illiterate was very creditable. The registry of progress in use did not mark the graduated advance of the scholars, but an approved form has been since established. The chaplains are very frequent in their visits to the school; it is of great importance that they should from time to time examine the pupils with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the new registry.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 258; females, 129.

Average number attending daily—males, 38; females, 16.

Number of individual prisoners attending school in 1856—males, 202; females, 232.

Average number attending daily—males, $39\frac{197}{272}$; females, $26\frac{84}{179}$.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk. Juveniles—5 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. Juveniles—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of soup.

Supper—Juveniles—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Soup costs about $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pint; bread, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb., per contract; oatmeal, 16*s.* 4*d.* per 112 lbs., per contract; new milk, 6*d.* per gallon, per contract; buttermilk, $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ per 20 quarts, per contract; candles, 8*d.* per lb., per contract; soap, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., or 45*s.* per 112 lbs., per contract.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per score, $9\frac{3}{4}d.$; candles, 8*s.* per dozen lbs.; soap, 45*s.* per cwt.

Gruel is given instead of milk at dinner to *all* classes on two days in the week, and to those sentenced to a month and under on every day.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{77}{126}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{2}{9}\frac{5}{4}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$; 1856, $3\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{8}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I found at my several visits to be good, and which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who duly record their observations on the quality of the food in a book kept specially for that purpose. In the early part of the year there had been many reports against the bread.

Books and Accounts.—The four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with very praiseworthy accuracy, and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

the registries, Officers' Gate-book, and Governor's Journal are satisfactory. All orders for the issue of "extra diet" are said to be given in writing by the surgeon, but in many instances none could be produced. It is very desirable that such orders should only be in force for one week, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, be renewed in writing by the surgeon, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under that head in the Daily Consumption Book.

The accounts appear to be clear and explicit.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years was—1853, £1,930 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,658 7*s.* 2*d.*; 1855, £1,805 17*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Alex. Skipton, Esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
T. H. Babington, Surgeon,	--		
Rev. R. Higginbotham, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. E. Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. W. M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1
Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Deputy Governor, Stone mason,	60	0	0
James Hannan, Clerk,	30	0	0
Archibald Mahon, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Thomas Swan, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, 2nd do., capable of teaching Matmaking,	28	0	0
Robert Cusack, 3rd Turnkey, do.,	25	0	0
Thomas Craig, 4th do.,	22	0	0
John Devlin, 5th do., capable of teaching Brushmaking,	20	0	0
Eliza Kennedy, Matron,	30	0	0
Margaret Linton, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

All the intern officers receive 2 lbs. of bread and 1 quart of milk daily, besides coals and candles. The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with a suitable dress and arms. In filling up future vacancies it is very desirable that persons competent to teach tailoring, shoemaking, and other handicrafts should be selected, so that some employment more useful and instructive than stonebreaking may be given to the more intelligent amongst the prisoners. *Two only* of the turnkeys officiate as watchmen, consequently these two men are up every alternate night, besides being required to attend for half of the following day. This is very severe duty (much harder than is exacted even of soldiers, who are ordinarily allowed three nights in bed for one on guard), and appears to have seriously impaired the health of one turnkey who has been subjected to it for *twelve* years; and I would strongly recommend that some better arrangements should be made, and the night duty more equally distributed amongst the turnkeys; and with a view to facilitating this

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

object, whenever the opportunity occurs, the offices of deputy-governor and clerk might with advantage be consolidated, and an additional turnkey appointed in the place of the latter officer. In the event of the present governor retiring upon superannuation, to which his age, increasing infirmities, and long services fully entitle him, I would urge upon the fiscal bodies of the county the expediency of affixing a larger salary to the office of governor; the present salary of this appointment, which is lower here than in any other county gaol (except at Athy, a half county), being insufficient to procure the services of a person qualified to discharge the multifarious and difficult duties of this responsible office.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855—Local Inspector, 150; Surgeon, &c., 134; Protestant Chaplain, 100; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 190; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 100.

From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 135; Surgeon, &c., 134; Protestant Chaplain, 91; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 129; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 77.

Hospitals.—There is ample accommodation for the sick of both sexes in the hospital, which contains two distinct and separate wards, and is furnished with good baths and water-closets; the gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine.
1853,	36	419	1	£44 10 4
1854,	39	881	1	£43 10 1
1855,	31	211	1	£30 3 5

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Londonderry.	Anthony Babington, Esq., J.P.
Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart.	John Dysart, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Scott, Esq., J.P.	Marcus M'Causland, Esq., J.P.
William H. Ash, Esq., J.P.	Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P.
James Murray, Esq., J.P.	John B. Beresford, Esq., J.P.
William Green, Esq., J.P.	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.

The Board meets monthly. At each meeting the bills, with the exception of those for bedding and necessaries, which are discharged half yearly, are paid—the local inspector receiving an order to draw cheques for the accounts after examination, and being required to produce the receipts and banker's book at the next board day.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Coleraine.

Coleraine.—One male prisoner in custody; 24 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 9 were drunkards. The house very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets, but *sheets*, in compliance with section xii. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, had not been furnished. Some repairs were required to the pumps and yards generally, but as this bridewell will shortly be vacated, it is not proposed to expend any more money upon it. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular.

Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20. NORTH DISTRICT.

The new bridewell, which is attached to the Court House, having been found to be very defective in construction and accommodation, plans for its alteration and extension have been approved by the Grand Jury and sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in carrying them into execution. *County of Londonderry.* *Bridewells.*

Newtownlimavady.—No prisoners; 33 in the last quarter, of whom 13 were drunkards. House very clean and orderly, bedding and blankets sufficient, but *no sheets*. Here is sufficient accommodation for males, but the cells are damp and dark. There is *only one room* for females, for all purposes, which is wholly inadequate. The sewerage is effective and flushable, but the soil-pipes are too small, and choke sometimes. *There is no water*, except rain water, on the premises—a serious want. The keeper's kitchen smokes badly. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20. Newtownlimavady.

Magherafelt.—Thirty-seven, twenty-eight, and eighteen prisoners in the first three quarters of the year respectively. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but *no sheets*. Plenty of water on the premises, and sewers effective. One of the pumps, the ceiling of one privy, and the lead of the roof require repair. The walls of the yards are too low for security. Petty sessions monthly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £25. Magherafelt.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—VISITED THE 20TH AND 21ST OF MAY, 1856.

State on the 20th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	1	–	1
„ Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	8	9	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	6	5	11	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	8	9	–	1	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	14	27	41	4	4	8

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	–	1	–	4
Other offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	2	2
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	2

Number in custody on day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years.

20th May, 1853,	84
„ 1854,	57
„ 1855,	46
„ 1856,	41

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Workhouse offenders on the same days in 1853, 9; 1854, 3; 1855, none; 1856, none. Vagrants, 1853, 7; 1854, 8; 1855, 1; 1856, 9.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Criminals—males, 314; females, 196. Debtors—males, 4. Total—males, 318; females, 196. Average daily number—males, $26\frac{6}{7}\frac{7}{3}$; females, $22\frac{8}{7}\frac{3}{3}$. Highest at any one time—males, 34; females, 35. Lowest at any one time—males, 20; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{6}{7}\frac{3}{3}$; females, $5\frac{6}{7}\frac{9}{3}$.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 158; females, 63. Debtors—males, 3. Total—males, 161; females, 63.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 16; females, 7. Twice—males, 7; females, 4. Thrice—males, 8; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 13; females, 15. Total—males, 44; females, 32.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 13; females, 6. Twice—males, 8; females, 5. Thrice—males, 5; females, 2. Four times and more—males, 8; females, 10. Total—males, 34; females, 23.

The committals in 1854 were—males, 449; females, 219. Re-committals—males, 45; females, 33. Daily average—males, 35; females, 21.

It appears from these returns that the decrease in the amount of crime has been considerable and progressive. The committals in 1855, as compared with those in 1854, exhibit a material reduction in the number of males, but very little in that of the females; and in the daily averages, whilst the males have *decreased* the females have *increased*, although only in a trifling degree. In the re-committals of both sexes in 1856, there is, it is to be observed with regret, a considerable increase, especially when the decline in the committals is taken into account. On the day of inspection the disproportion between the sexes was very remarkable, there having been twice as many females as males in the gaol; and in the committals for 1855, the former were to the latter very nearly as 2 to 3; whereas, in 1854, they were not quite 1 to 2; however, in the committals for the first five months of 1856, the females have resumed their normal relative proportion to the males; but, from causes hereafter to be adverted to, a continuance of improvement amongst this sex can scarcely be expected. There has been some decrease in juvenile crime. In the nature of crime there has not been much change. Vagrancy still exists to a greater extent than is to be found in most localities (the general population of the county being taken into consideration), and there has been no improvement in drunkenness. Assaults have also of late been rather numerous. In estimating the disproportionate number of females in custody, it is right to mention that *eight* of them were convicts who ought to be removed to a Government prison. Only one boy had been sentenced to whipping in 1855.

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County of Longford Gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshops,	3	1
Yards,	8	3	Worksheds,	16	–
Day Rooms,	8	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	7	–	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells,	61	–	Store Rooms,	4	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	5	Baths,	8	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	17	25	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank do.,	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour,	7	11

The prison was clean, dry, well ventilated, generally in good repair, and well supplied with good water, which is raised by the tread-wheel. The sewers, although flushed with water every morning, are not very effective, and require to be opened occasionally. New doors have been put up in the yards; it is desirable that each should be fitted with an inspection hole or grating. The windows over the doors leading to the various compartments in the chapel are much decayed, and ought to be replaced by metal frames, which would be better calculated to resist the constant drip from the limestone. The supply of beds, bedding, and blankets is good and sufficient, and sheets are furnished for every bed; a most commendable practice. Some new locks have lately been fitted to the various doors, which apparently now render the gaol secure. There is a good reception ward, but its use has of late been abandoned. The Prisons Act orders that all prisoners should, on admission, be confined in a ward of this description until they shall have been examined by the surgeon, and such precaution is evidently necessary to provide against infection. There is but one bath in the gaol, and that apparently rarely used. There are no lavatories, but troughs and towels are supplied to each of the male, and to one only of the female yards. The accommodation of the male prison is adequate, and might be easily extended still further by dividing some of the day-rooms into cells; but that of the female prison is lamentably insufficient. There is not a single cell in this prison; neither are there any solitary cells wherein to place refractory or offending females. There are merely three day-rooms, five sleeping rooms, and two work-rooms, one opening out of the other; the consequence is, that all the female prisoners of whatever age, crime, or character, are in constant association, by which the less hardened are exposed to all the corruption attending intercourse with the most depraved of their sex. The laundry and drying-room are small and inconvenient, and the privies are so badly constructed as to be constantly wet and offensive.

The male marshalsea is far larger than the number of debtors requires, and half of it might be given up to criminals, an

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arrangement which could be easily made; this would so extend the male accommodation that a portion of the male prison immediately adjoining the female side might be given up for the use of females, and at a trifling expense regularly included in the female prison. With the additional accommodation thus afforded, and by dividing the sleeping and day-rooms into cells, this department of the gaol might be rendered, what it is not at present, a place of confinement fitted for carrying out improved prison discipline, preventing moral corruption, and promoting reformation amongst female criminals.

The males are merely divided into three classes—untried, those sentenced to a month and under, and felons and long sentences. This can scarcely be called classification, and does not even comply with the directions of the Prisons Act on this point, imperfect as these even have long been considered. At the tread-wheel, which, however, is fitted with partitions, and at the crank-mill, all classes are employed together; the meals are taken in the day-rooms, but all sleep in single cells—it would be an improvement if the meals also were thus taken in separation. Amongst the females classification can not be said to exist, although they are supposed to be divided into two classes, according to character; but from what I witnessed, it is clear that such division was merely nominal. All work, eat, and sleep in association. A few days previous to my visit, some of the females had become very violent, and had broken the windows. I ascertained that this misconduct had originated with a convict who had been employed as a wardswoman in the hospital. Prisoners of such a class ought never to be employed in such an office, which should only be filled by those of light crimes or short sentences and general good character. In addition to this irregularity, it appeared that the matron had taken upon herself, without receiving authority from the surgeon, or even reporting her intention to the governor, to remove a prisoner placed in so-called solitary confinement (for there are really no solitary cells) from one room to another; and that in consequence of this proceeding, fresh violence and more breakage of windows had ensued. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that such conduct is subversive of all discipline and order; and taking into consideration the general laxity observable in the female prison, and the discontented demeanour and bearing of the female prisoners, I am constrained to express my opinion that the matron had been culpably negligent; but it is to be hoped, that her attention having been called to these matters, such irregularities may not again occur.

The general appearance of the males was satisfactory, but their clothing was in a very bad state, and a fresh supply was imperatively required. The females, also, were not provided with shoes, although these articles are especially included in the clothing prescribed for poor prisoners by the Prisons Act. Unless the deficiencies above alluded to are remedied, I shall feel compelled to exercise the powers conferred upon the Inspectors-General by sec. 87 of 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

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The governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey is on patrol all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—dark cells—males, 9; females, 28. Other punishments—males, 7; females, none.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—dark cells—males, 5; females, 9. Other punishments—males, none; females, 3.

The punishments thus given are not numerous, but I found that the "Punishment Book" had not been regularly kept, and I doubt if the above figures can be relied upon. All punishments, by whomsoever inflicted, ought to be entered in the book.

Escapes during the year 1855 and 1856:—Patrick Gaffney, 29 years of age; escaped 20th June, 1855; convicted of sheep stealing; confined with others; retaken and committed to prison 21st April, 1856.

Employment.—Males—tread-wheel, by which punitive labour is supplied, corn grinding, and stone-breaking—the want of hands had stopped all tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, &c. Hitherto all the prison clothing has been made in the prison.

Females.—Chiefly washing for prison—some sewing, preparing wool, and spinning; but prisoners of this sex are here much neglected in this respect, and might, with great advantage, be more industrially employed.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, in 1854, £38 15*s.* 3*d.*; in 1855, £67 19*s.* 9½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	57	Shirts,	29
Pairs Sheets,	36	Jackets,	50
Rugs,	39	Trowsers,	14
Hammocks or Cots,	5	Pairs Shoes,	98
Bed-ticks,	11		

Schools.—The young males, and others if desirous of learning, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a schoolmaster for two hours and a-half daily. Those whom I examined did not exhibit so much progress as their length of attendance at the school led me to expect. There is a good school-room for males: the females are similarly taught by the matron; but as the instruction is given in a workroom, in the midst of all the other females, little good could be expected to result from the teaching, and, indeed, this school exists more in name than in deed. Registries of progress are kept, but are not tested by the chaplains, who, however, frequently visit the male school.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 36; females, 51. Average number attending daily, in 1855—males, 7$\frac{2}{7}$; females, 5$\frac{3}{4}$.

Dietary.—Mixed—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 7 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. of whole-meal bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. of whole-meal bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. Oatmeal gruel served instead of milk for dinner two days in each week.

The directions contained in the dietary table with respect to the substitution of gruel for milk at dinner for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, appear to have been disregarded.

Contracts.—New milk, 7½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 3¾*d.* per gallon; candles, 8½*d.* per lb.; soap, £2 per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three last years:—1853, 1½½*d.*; 1854, 2⅓*d.*; 1855, 2⅝*d.*; and 1856, 2$\frac{7}{12}$*d.*

The prisoners made no complaints of the provisions; but I thought that the bread which I found in the gaol on the 20th of May was heavy, and not well baked; this defect was ascribed to the wheat being of inferior quality. The chaplains, who are very regular in their inspections of the provisions, had made, in the earlier months of the year, many reports as to the bad quality of the milk.

Books and Accounts.—The books, including those specially ordered to be kept by the Court of Queen's Bench, were generally satisfactory. There were some errors in the mode of entering under the headings, "Hospital" and "Medical Diet;" and in the columns headed "Indian" and "Oatmeal;" but these will doubtless not again occur.

An index to the registry would be an improvement; and it is necessary that an Officers' Gate-book, and Governor's Journal should be kept.

The accounts, which appeared to be clear and accurate, are made up monthly, and are passed at each assizes.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was in 1853, £1,228 14*s.* 11*d.*; 1854, £1,260 16*s.* 5½*d.*; 1855, £1,153 18*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Walker, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. John O'Reilly, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Thomas Kennedy, Protestant Dissenting Chaplain,	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, Esq., Surgeon,		—	
Hugh Morrow, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Charles H. Hyde, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy-Governor,	40	0	0
Sarah Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0
Robert M'Nally, Gate-porter,	35	0	0
John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Christopher Duggan, Turnkey and Miller,	30	0	0
William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Edward Kenny, Turnkey,	30	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Alexander Hamilton, Turnkey and Superintendent of Tread-wheel, . . .	30	0	0
Anna Maria Fife, Female Turnkey, . .	18	0	0
George Robinson, Schoolmaster, . .	12	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniforms and arms, but not with rations. Amongst them are a miller, a carpenter, and a tailor.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December—Local Inspector, 265; Surgeon, &c., 168; Protestant Chaplain, 213; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 211; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 242; Apothecary, 208.

From 1st January to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 106; Surgeon, &c., 67; Protestant Chaplain, 91; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 88; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 88; Apothecary, 74.

Some very grave charges affecting the characters of a member of the Board and of the Governor were made to me by the Presbyterian Chaplain: I desired him to state them in writing; this he promised to do, but has not done.

Hospital.—There is ample accommodation in every respect for the sick of both sexes in the hospital, which is fitted with water-closets, and was clean and orderly. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	73 .	2,182	25	0	0	–
1854,	73 .	1,787	20	0	0	3
1855,	67 .	3,244	20	0	0	1

Board of Superintendence.

George Lefroy, Esq.
Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.
Edward E. Hill, Esq., R.M.
John Crawford, Esq., J.P.
Henry Crawford, Esq., J.P.
Charles W. Levinge, Esq., J.P.
Richard W. Bond, Esq.
Alexander C. Kingstone, Esq.
George Evers, Esq., J.P.
Joseph Slevin, Esq., J.P.
John Bond, Esq.
A. J. Richardson, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and at each meeting discharges all small bills by cheques to each creditor, which are distributed by the local inspector.

The contracts are paid at each assizes.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

POSTSCRIPT TO REPORT ON LONGFORD GAOL, 1856.

With reference to the paragraph stating that certain charges had been made by the Presbyterian Chaplain, the Board, at a meeting held on the 5th of September, 1856, passed the following resolution, which was forwarded to me by the local inspector:

"The Board, at the same time, cannot but regret extremely, that the Inspector-General should have thought proper to have

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inserted in his public Report, insinuations of so grave a nature, reflecting on the character of a member of the Board as well as of the Governor, without having previously satisfied himself of the nature and truth of the charges alleged against them."

Upon receipt of which, I addressed a letter to the Board, containing the following passage:—

"In the first place, I have to assure you that the paragraph in my Report, adverted to in your first resolution, was not framed with a view of making *insinuations of so grave a nature, reflecting on the character of a member of the Board*, nor do I think that the words used by me, can, by any possibility, be made to bear such a construction; I then intended to convey, and now wish to repeat my sense of the impropriety of the conduct of the Presbyterian Chaplain, in making grave charges against individuals, and refusing or neglecting to substantiate them, although especially required by me to do so," and I also requested that more searching inquiry into the matter should take place. Consequently, at a meeting of the Board, at which I was present, held on the 1st of November, the Rev. Thomas Kennedy was examined, and admitted that he had made to me grave charges against Captain Hill, which he then repeated and insisted upon. The Board having carefully investigated the charges, unanimously adopted a resolution in which I fully concurred, that the charges were wholly unfounded and unjustifiable; whereupon Mr. Kennedy has ceased to be a chaplain to the gaol, and has made an ample written apology to Captain Hill.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED ON THE 4TH AND 5TH OF APRIL, 1856.

State on the 4th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3
UNTRIED.			
For Larceny,	–	1	1
TRIED.			
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny :—			
To Transportation,	1	–	1
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	10	13	23
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3
By Courts Martial.			
Military offenders,	4	–	4
Disposed of Summarily.			
For Larceny,	5	2	7
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1
Drunkards,	–	2	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2
Gross Total,	34	22	56

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	3	1
Workhouse offenders,	1	–	3	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

The numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three last years were—4th of April, 1853, 87; 1854, 48; 1855, 67; 1856, 56. Workhouse offenders on the same days in 1853, 1; 1854, 1; 1855, 1; 1856, 4. Vagrants—1853, none; 1854, 2; 1855, 1; 1856, none.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Males, 300; females, 251.

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Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 85; females, 54.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 7; females, 10. Twice—females, 3. Thrice—females, 5. Four times and more—females, 7. Total—males, 7; females, 25.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 2; females, 3. Twice—females, 3. Four times and more—females, 2. Total, males, 2; females, 8.

Average daily number—males, $36\frac{8}{365}$; females, $23\frac{171}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 52; females, 23. Lowest ditto—males, 30; females, 17. Average daily number in hospital—females, $\frac{6}{365}$. None in hospital except six lunatics in year.

In 1855, as compared with 1854, there is a very gratifying reduction in the totals confined on the 4th of April, in the daily averages, in the committals, and above all in the re-committals, which in the latter year amounted to, males, 35, females, 27. In all these particulars, and especially in the re-committals, the decrease in the males has been much greater than in the females; this disproportion is partly attributable to the influence which enlistment in the line, and in the militia, has had upon the male population. When it is considered that a great proportion of the females are prostitutes and disorderly characters, committed from the town of Dundalk, and that the aggregate of female crime, in this gaol, is far from large, as compared with that in other prisons representing a like amount of population, there does not appear to be any reason for doubting the efficiency of the separate system in repressing crime amongst individuals of this sex. The returns for the first three months of the present year also indicate a still further reduction in criminals of both sexes.

Vagrancy has become very rare, but there has been no improvement in drunkenness. Juvenile offences have more than proportionably diminished. In other respects there has been no change in the nature of crime, which continues to be generally of a mitigated description.

Sentenced to whipping (boys), 4.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.
Wards and basement,	3	1
Yards, 18 for both.		
Day Rooms for poor debtors,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	2	2
* Single Cells of size stated below, 106.		
Hospital Rooms,	2	1
Chapels, one for both.		
School Rooms, one for both.		
Kitchens, 1 for both.		

	M.	F.
Worksheds for stone breaking,	24	–
Store Rooms, 4.		
Laundry,	–	1
Lavatories (wash in cells).		
Baths,	1	1
Fumigating Rooms, 1.		
Reception Cells,	4	6
Pump, 1.		
Crank Machine, 1.		

*Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

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The building was throughout in good repair, dry, clean, and orderly. The new well having been finished, it is hoped that the supply of water will, in future, be sufficient. The sewerage is good. The ventilation of the cells is very defective, owing to the faulty construction of the windows, which require to be made to open so as to admit a free current of fresh air. I found some of these cells very close and offensive, and in hot weather the evil must naturally be greater. I am happy, however, to learn, that it is in contemplation immediately to make the necessary alterations in the windows. A wall to separate the debtors' exercising yard from the rest of the prison is also much required. The cells are all provided with bells, water-closets, basins, and water-cocks, and were found to be sufficiently warmed by the heating apparatus during the past winter; indeed the ventilation is the sole, but a very important, defect in these cells. The supply of bedding and blankets is fully adequate, and sheets are furnished to each bed—an excellent practice.

The accommodation for both sexes is ample, but considerable inconvenience is occasioned by the want of a proper division between the male and female cells. With reference to this point Mr. Galwey reported in 1854—"The females are very badly located, being confined in the cells on the upper gallery of the north wing, those for the males being immediately underneath; I would suggest their being transferred to the end of the south wing, and a division made, commencing at cells 16 and 21, and carried to the top of the building, by which 32 cells would be available for this class, and they could then have easy access to their exercising yards without, as is now the case, being marched through the common hall and the south wing of the male side of the prison."

I earnestly recommend the adoption of this suggestion, with the addition that a staircase should be constructed at the end of the south wing, believing that a great improvement might thereby be effected at a trifling expense. The laundry and kitchen are sufficient, but the drying-room is bad. Ten of the basement cells are used as reception wards, and ten as work-rooms. It would be well if some steps were taken to prevent the possibility of any communication between the sexes whilst confined in the reception cells.

The system of separate confinement in its integrity, is strictly, but humanely, carried out with all the criminal classes.

The prisoners generally presented a satisfactory appearance, and were all well clothed in prison dresses. Discipline appeared to be fully maintained. The governor attends the lock-up, and a turnkey is on watch in the hall of the prison all night. The punishments, all of which were inflicted by order of the governor, had been few, and for slight offences.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Cells—males, 4. Other punishments—males, 9. Total—males, 13.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Cells—males, 2. Other punishments—males, 1. Total, 3.

Employment.

MALES—PUNITIVE LABOUR.

Pumping water.	Quarrying stones.
Stone breaking.	

MALES—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

Smiths' work.	Repairing shoes.
Carpenters' work.	Cooking and cleaning prison.
Mat making.	Picking oakum.
Weaving.	

FEMALES.

Washing.	Spinning.
Scouring.	Needle-work.
Picking oakum.	Knitting.

At the time of inspection.—Punitive labour—males, 18. Industrial labour—males, 8; females, 20.

The prison clothing for the females is manufactured and made up in the prison; that for the males is merely made up there from materials bought outside.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £38 16*s.* 1½*d.*; in 1855, £63 1*s.* 11*d.*

Stock.

Pairs Blankets,	88	Shirts,	121
Pairs Sheets,	50½	Jackets,	95
Rugs,	102	Trowsers,	111
Hammocks or Cots,	112	Caps,	91
Bed-ticks,	144	Pairs Shoes,	95

Schools.—The males are instructed for one hour daily, and the females every second day, in the presence of the matron, by a schoolmaster, in reading and writing. The school is held in the chapel, which has been partially arranged for the purpose. The schoolmaster, who had not been long appointed, appeared careless, and very irregular in the keeping of the registries of progress, which are cumbrous in form, and might with advantage be exchanged for those in use at Monaghan gaol. I regretted to find that the chaplains never visited the school; it is of the greatest importance that they should examine the pupils from time to time, so as to test the correctness of the entries in the registry, and should record the performance of such duty in their visiting books.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 223; females, 155.

Average number attending daily.—Males, 25; females, 9, viz., one class daily in turn.

School hours.—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M. till 1 o'clock, P.M.; females, from 1 o'clock, P.M. till 2 o'clock P.M.

Dietary at the time of inspection.—Class I.—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

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Class II.—Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of bread, and three quarters pint of new milk.

Class III.—Males and females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of milk. Supper—4 oz. of bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one month receive for dinner one pint of oatmeal gruel instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$ per lb.; oatmeal, 18*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 14*s.* per cwt.; new milk, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per quart; salt, 2*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; coals, 15*s.* per ton; straw, 2*s.* per cwt.; candles, 9*d.* per lb.; soap, £2 2*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Males,	$3\frac{4}{7}d.$	$4\frac{42}{46}\frac{61}{48}d.$	$4\frac{19}{17}\frac{07}{92}d.$	$4\frac{26}{44}\frac{5}{8}d.$
Females,	$2\frac{23}{25}\frac{1}{6}d.$	$4\frac{55}{44}\frac{5}{8}d.$	$4\frac{23}{89}\frac{1}{6}d.$	$3\frac{29}{32}\frac{9}{2}d.$

The cost of dietary is high as compared with other gaols.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

The books, including those prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are kept, generally, with very creditable accuracy: there were some clerical errors, chiefly occasioned by the inexperience or carelessness of the clerk, the schoolmaster, who having been brought before the Board by the local inspector, promised amendment. The medical officer's books are very satisfactory, and contain explicit entries of all orders for the issue of extra diet, which, however, are of rare occurrence. The governor now keeps a very proper journal, and in addition to the general visiting book, each chaplain has an attendance book; an alphabetical index to the registry is required.

The accounts are kept by the local inspector.

Books kept in Gaol.

Registries,	2	Pass Books, several, also Order Books,	
School Registries,	2	Hospital Books,	3
Governor's Journal,	1	Apothecary's Book,	
Return under sec. 108, Prisons Act,		Registry of Revenue Prisoners,	1
Visitors' Book,	1	Watch Porter's Book,	1
Bye-Laws,		Officer's Gate Book, in which all Visitors are entered,	1
Punishment Book,	1	Prison Rules posted in gaol,	
Abstract of Daily Consumption,	1	Dietary do. do.	
Discharge Book,	1		
State of the Prison at Lockings,	1		

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years:—1853, £1,203 13*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,325 2*s.* 5*d.*; 1855, £1,393 17*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
„ Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. G. Weir, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Wm. M'Hinch, Dissenting do.,	36	18	6
Mr. Francis Scott, Apothecary,	15	0	0
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6
James Johnston, First Warder,	45	0	0
Thomas Gilliard, Gate Warder, Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Richard Ruth, Third Warder,	35	0	0
William Woods, Fourth Warder,	35	0	0
James Reilly, Fifth Warder, Carpenter,	35	0	0
Peter Murphy, Sixth Warder,	35	0	0
James Frazer, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Mary Ann Mangin, Matron,	35	0	0
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, are supplied with arms, and receive good uniforms, as well as coals and candles, but no rations.

Two only are handicraftsmen—a carpenter and a shoemaker. The want of competent instructors in trades and handicrafts is severely felt: an officer able to teach tailoring is especially required.

The sheriff invariably exercises his right of appointment.

Visits of Extern Officers.—Visits paid by officers from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector and Chaplain, 194; Surgeon, &c., 292; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 155; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 197.

From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector and Chaplain, 78; Surgeon, &c., 94; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 40; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 47.

Hospitals.—There is excellent accommodation for the sick of both sexes, but the hospital is very seldom used. Although it may not be necessary to send every prisoner affected with some very trifling indisposition to the hospital, it is decidedly inexpedient that patients should be treated for any lengthened period in their cells, especially if the disorder is one which requires that the patient should be kept within doors, or is such as to incapacitate him or her from following the ordinary routine of the prison.

There were no sick, and the gaol had been remarkably healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	28	421	14	6	6	1
1854,	4	249	21	6	5	4
1855,	6	197	4	7	3½	–

Board of Superintendence at the time of Inspection.

Right Hon. Earl of Roden.
Right Hon. Lord Clermont.
Sir J. S. Robinson, Bart.
Graham Johnston, Esq.
Robert Haig, Esq.
Myles W. O'Reilly, Esq.
The Hon. A. Jocelyn.
William Woolsey, Esq.
Patrick Wynne, Esq.
John Black, Esq.
Michael Kelly, Esq.
P. J. Byrne, Esq.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of general business: all accounts are settled half-yearly. The bills are paid by the issue of a cheque for the aggregate amount to the local inspector, who distributes the payments, and returns the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

General Observations.

Upon the second day of my visit I had the advantage of being present at a meeting of the Board, to whom I suggested the propriety of improving the ventilation of the cells, in which they cordially agreed, and at once took the preliminary steps towards carrying out this most desirable object. I also ventured to offer some observations upon some other matters connected with the management of the prison, and I have to thank them for the kindly spirit in which my suggestions were received.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ardee.

Ardee.—Two males and 2 females in custody; 22 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 10 were drunkards. The bridewell throughout in good repair, excessively clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding and blankets. The sewerage is effective, and there is an abundance of water from a pump on the premises; the cock of the water-pipe required repair. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits, but makes no entry in the visiting book. Registry and committals correct, but many prisoners are taken from this bridewell to Dunleer petty sessions, and their committals are not returned to the keeper, even if they are discharged at those sessions. Dietary per day, 5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females; and one half penny less per day for drunkards; keeper's salary, £50.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.—Visited the 18th of November, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	3	5	8	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	2	3	–	1	1
Gross Totals,	11	16	27	–	1	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	3	4
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	1	3	5

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—boys, 12.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
18th of November, 1853,	18	22	40
,, 1854,	13	6	19
,, 1855,	15	8	23
,, 1856,	11	16	27

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Debtors—males, 8; females, 2. Criminals—males, 324; females, 259. Total—males, 332; females, 261. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Debtors—males, 7. Criminals—males, 129; females, 130. Total—males, 136; females, 130.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 26; females, 11. Twice—males, 4; females, 10. Thrice—males, 3; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 4; females, 13. Total—males, 37; females, 40. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 9; females, 14. Twice—females, 2. Thrice—males, 1; females, 3. Four times and more—females, 4. Total—males, 10; females, 23. Average daily number, 1855—males, 15; females, $10\frac{65}{100}$. Highest at any one time—males, 21; females, 24. Lowest at any one time—males, 8; females, 3. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, $1\frac{5}{10}$. Average daily number, 1856—males, $11\frac{64}{100}$; females, $9\frac{46}{100}$. Highest at any one time—males, 24; females, 16. Lowest at any one time—males, 9; females, 6.

Committals (exclusive of debtors), 1854—males, 311; females, 213. Re-committals—males, 35; females, 28. Average daily number—males, $19\frac{4}{10}$; females, $9\frac{4}{10}$.

In the totals in custody on the specified days there has been a progressive increase in the last three years. In the committals and re-committals of both sexes there was an increase in 1855, but a large decrease in 1856; and the daily averages of males for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, have progressively decreased, whilst those of females have remained nearly stationary. With regard to the re-committals of females, it is to be observed with regret, but without surprise, when the utter insufficiency and inefficiency of the female prison is taken into consideration, that some of the women of the town have been in gaol very frequently during the present year, one having been committed *eighteen*, and another *sixteen times*, in little more than ten months.

As to the nature of crime, there has been very little change; but juvenile offences have somewhat diminished.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	20	Shirts,	20
Pairs Sheets,	23	Jackets,	12
Rugs,	25	Trowsers,	16
Hammocks or Cots,	36	Pairs Shoes,	26
Bed-ticks,	30	Vests,	16

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	–	–	*Day Rooms,	3	2
Yards,	3	3	Solitary Cells,	2	–

* There are only three rooms for females, one being used both as a day-room and sleeping room.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

	M.	F.
Single Cells containing 432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of larger size,	6	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	–	–
Cells to contain three persons,	10	–
* Sleeping Rooms,	–	2
Do. (Debtors'),	1	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	–	5
Number of Beds in such Rooms (Debtors'),	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–
† School Rooms,	–	–

	M.	F.
Workshops,	–	–
Worksheds,	–	–
Kitchens,	1	–
Bakery,	–	–
Store Rooms,	1	–
Laundries,	–	–
Lavatories,	–	–
Baths,	1	–
Fumigating Rooms,	–	–
Reception Room,	–	–
Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Tread-wheels,	–	–
Capstan-mill,	–	–
Crank-mill,	–	–
Other machines for labour,	–	–

The inadequacy of the accommodation of this miserable prison, inferior, indeed, to many bridewells, has so often been noticed by successive Inspectors-General, that I shall confine myself to stating that the building was clean, in tolerable repair, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets; but that *no improvement or alteration in any respect* has taken place, and that, consequently, this prison continues to be utterly unworthy of the designation of "Common Gaol and House of Correction," being, besides defective in points of construction, such as an entire absence of sewerage, wholly unprovided with the ordinary requirements of a gaol, and so confined in space as to render discipline and classification impossible, whilst from the position of the hospital, communication between the sexes is almost unavoidable.

My colleague last year was led to believe that the local authorities were fully determined to rebuild the gaol in such a manner as to render it fit for the introduction of the separate system, and reported accordingly. Plans for this purpose were subsequently submitted to, and approved by, the Lord Lieutenant; but, to my astonishment, I found that the works had not been commenced, and that the Commissioners had decided to take no further steps in the matter at present, so that there is no near prospect of the crying evils, above referred to, being remedied.

The males (exclusive of debtors) are merely divided into two classes—tried and untried—and do not all sleep separately, although the number of cells generally suffices for this very desirable arrangement.

The females are in two divisions, according to character; but this classification, imperfect as it is, is not always attended

* There are only three rooms for females, one being used both as a day-room and sleeping room.

† One of the day-rooms is used for a school room.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

to; and occasionally debtors have been confined with the criminal classes, which here chiefly consist of drunkards and prostitutes: all of this sex necessarily sleep in association, there being no cells in this department. All of both sexes take their meals in the day-rooms.

The males whose sentences exceed a month, receive sufficient prison dresses; but *none of the females* were clothed in accordance with sec. 78 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

The governor attends the lock-up; but there is neither patrol nor night inspection.

Punishments for prison offences, from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Dark cells—males, 35; females, 8. Other punishments—males, 12; females, 2. Total—males, 47; females, 10. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Dark cells—males, 17; females, 4. Other punishments—males, 5; females, 2. Total—males, 22; females, 6. All ordered by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour.—The males sentenced to hard labour are exercised at shot-drill from one till two o'clock, p.m., when their number amounts to six.

Industrial labour.—Males—mat-making and brush-making. Females—washing, sewing, and knitting, for prison use.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £8 8*s.* 7½*d.*; and in 1855, only £2 16*s.* 3½*d.*

Schools.—The males are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, for two hours daily, by the assistant turnkey, who appears to be a competent schoolmaster. A registry of progress is kept; but an amended form, showing more clearly the graduated advance of the scholars, is about to be adopted. It is very desirable that the chaplains should from time to time examine the pupils with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry. There is ***no educational instruction whatever for females.***

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 164. Average number attending daily—males, 13.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 4 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk; females, 3 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 3 naggins of buttermilk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk; females, 12 oz. of bread, and 3 naggins of buttermilk.

Two days each week—1 oz. of oatmeal gruel for dinner in lieu of buttermilk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 oz. of oatmeal gruel for dinner.

From the above return it appears that the prisoners do not receive their full allowance of milk. The dietary table prescribed by law directs that both sexes shall get ½ pint of *new milk* for breakfast; and that males shall get 1 pint, and females ¾ pint of *new milk* for dinner, and that buttermilk may be

substituted for new milk, *but in double quantity*, which stipulation has not been here observed.

Contracts.—White bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; brown bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.*; candles, per lb., $6\frac{3}{4}d.$; soap, per cwt., 33*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, $1\frac{87}{100}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{18}{100}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{35}{100}d.$; 1856, $2\frac{57}{100}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I found to be good, and which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. It is of importance that a special book should be kept, in which these officers should record not only the fact of having made inspection of the provisions, but also their opinion of the quality and quantity of each of the articles of food inspected. At present the performance of this duty is merely entered in the General Visiting Book.

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, Officers' Gate Book, Registries, Drunkards' and Vagrants' Books, &c., are kept with very praiseworthy care and accuracy. The governor ought to keep a journal. The surgeon issues all orders for "extra diet" in writing; but it is desirable that such orders should only be in force for one week, and at the expiration of that time should, if requisite, be renewed again under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under that head in the "Daily Consumption Book." The Contractors' Pass Books are duly compared with the amounts shown in the "Daily Consumption Book." The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £515 14*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £503 4*s.* 8*d.*; 1855, £501 9*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Patrick Hanratty, Local Inspector, . .	10	0	0
Rev. William E. Ormsby, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Francis Montague, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Pentland, Surgeon, ...		—	
James Hughes, Governor, ...	80	0	0
William Totten, Turnkey and Weaver, . .	20	0	0
William Loures, Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster and Assistant-Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Eliza Hughes, Matron, ...	10	0	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the infirmary and the prison. All the officers are supposed to be paid half-yearly; *but on the 18th of November they had not received their salaries, due at the summer assizes.* All the intern officers receive rations, coal, and candles, *but none are supplied with uniform.* One of the turnkeys is a weaver.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Local Inspector, 82; Surgeon, &c., 114; Protestant Chaplain, 97; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 142. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 54; Surgeon, &c., 90; Protestant Chaplain, 108; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 107.

Section xi. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, requires each of the chaplains to keep a journal, which shall be *kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at every meeting.

Hospital.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes consists of *only* one room, which was, at the time of my visit, occupied by lunatic females. This hospital room, as are also the female solitaries, is situated within the male prison, and is, therefore, quite unfit for occupation by females.

The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	Total No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	No. of Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1853,	30	919	11 15 5	1
1854,	26	1,032	7 14 5	–
1855,	24	1,269	4 18 9	–

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Carty, Esq., Mayor.	Patrick Boylan, Esq.
James Mathews, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Casey, Esq.
Patrick Mathews, Esq., J.P.	John Drew, Esq.
John Chadwick, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Hammond, Esq.
William Cairnes, Esq., J.P.	Francis W. Leland, Esq.
Edward Atkinson, Esq., J.P.	Peter Verdon, Esq.

The Board is bound to meet monthly; but failures of attendance are frequent. It is laid down in sec. 2 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, that three members must be present to constitute a *quorum;* but I observed with regret that occasionally business has been transacted by only two members, which is illegal.

The bills for bread and milk, and for incidental expenses, are paid monthly. The salaries and contractors' accounts are discharged half-yearly.

N.B.—The detention of lunatics in any gaol is much to be deprecated, since none of these establishments are adapted to the safe custody or cure of these unfortunate beings; but it is especially objectionable in this prison, of which the accommodation is so limited, and the staff so numerically insufficient.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.—Visited the 5th of August, 1856.

State on day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	3	5	–	1	1
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Transportation,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Penal Servitude,	1	10	11	–	1	1
,, Imprisonment,	24	14	38	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	2	13	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	12	3	15	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	1	–	1
Gross Total,	70	40	110	3	2	5

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	–	–	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	5	–	–	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

5th of August, 1853, ...	154
„ 1854, ...	111
„ 1855, ...	102
„ 1856, ...	110

There were in the gaol, on the above days, in the years—

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
1853, ...	4	–
1854, ...	5	1
1855, ...	2	1
1856, ...	2	–

Committals from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855. Criminals—males, 671; females, 303. Debtors—males, 15; females, 1. Total—males, 686; females, 304. Committals from 1st of January, 1856, to the day of inspection. Criminals—males, 596; females, 189. Debtors—males, 2; females, none. Total—males, 598; females, 189.

Re-committals from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855. Once—males, 36; females, 21. Twice—males, 23; females, 13. Thrice—males, 9; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 5; females, 4. Total—males, 73; females, 42. Re-committals from 1st of January, 1856, to the day of inspection. Once—males, 12; females, 18. Twice—males, 5; females, 9. Thrice—males, 4; females, 1. Four times and more—males, 9; females, 2. Total—males, 30; females, 30.

Average daily number—males, 69; females, 44. Highest at any one time—males, 103; females, 47. Lowest at any one time—males, 40; females, 35. Average daily number in hospital—males, $3\frac{1}{2}$; females, 3.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 777; females, 291. Re-committals—males, 91; females, 53. Daily average—males, 75; females, 48.

Thus in 1855, as compared with 1854, there is a *decrease* in the male committals of 91; but in the female an *increase* of 13; and in the re-committals and daily average a slight diminution in both sexes. In the totals in custody there is no change worthy of comment. It is, however, to be observed with regret, that the committals for the first seven months of 1856 indicate the probability of the returns for the whole of the current year showing a large increase in male crime.

In the nature of crime there has been little alteration. Juvenile offences and vagrancy have diminished, but assaults have become much more numerous. In drunkenness there has been no change.

There were in the gaol no less than ten females under sentence of penal servitude, whose presence occasioned great inconvenience; but I am happy to learn that the majority of them have since been removed to a Government prison. One male

was sentenced to solitary confinement, and three to whipping, in 1856.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	8	3	Chapels, united, .	1	1
Yards, . . .	8	3	School Rooms, .	–	1
Day Rooms, . .	8	3	Workshops, . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	3	3	Worksheds, . .	1	–
Single Cells, . .	98	30	Kitchen, 1.		
Cells to contain three persons, . .	14	4	Store Rooms, 2.		
			Laundry, 1.		
Sleeping Rooms, .	4	2	Lavatories, . .	10	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . .	8	6	Reception Rooms, .	1	1
			Pumps and Wells, 1.		
Hospital Rooms, .	2	2	Tread-wheels, 1.		

The building was throughout clean, dry, well ventilated, and in good repair. Water is raised by the tread-wheel, and supplied by pipes to every yard. The sewers are effective, and new. Chubb's locks have lately been procured. The supply of blankets is adequate, but some new bed-ticks are required. Sheets have hitherto been used in the hospital only; but it will be necessary in future to furnish them to each bed in the gaol, and also in the bridewells, in compliance with section 12 of 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 68.

The accommodation for both sexes is amply sufficient for existing requirements; but, unfortunately, none of the cells are large enough for carrying out the system of separate confinement, which is being so generally adopted throughout the gaols of Ireland, and has been found to be both deterrent and reformatory. It is to be hoped, however, that the local authorities will ere long recognise the expediency of adapting the gaol, or at least a portion of it, to separation; for until such a bar to association and communication be established, no great improvement in either prison discipline or the conduct of offenders can be expected; and although the expense of making the necessary alterations would undoubtedly, in the first instance, be heavy, yet the *deterrent* action of the separate system would probably, in some degree, compensate for the outlay, by gradually diminishing the number of prisoners; and its *reformatory* action would afford to its promoters the satisfaction of not only having made some impression upon the most hardened, but of having saved the comparatively innocent, or at all events those less confirmed in vice, from the fearful moral contamination resulting from intercourse with abandoned and irreclaimable criminals.

There is a reception ward, and a shower bath in which males are washed on admission, if necessary. There are no lavatories, but tubs, towels, and soap are furnished to every yard. The kitchen and stores are good. The laundry is small and inconvenient, and there is no drying-room—a serious want.

The males are carefully classified according to the directions of the old Prisons Act, and in some cases are sub-classified,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

according to character. The juveniles, however, are mixed with the adults in the several classes. The establishment of a distinct class for boys is very desirable.

The females are divided into three classes, according to character.

All of both sexes sleep in single cells whenever the numbers will admit of such an arrangement, but the meals are taken in the day-rooms. I would earnestly recommend that the meals should be given in the cells, as an approximation, however small, to separation.

I regret that I cannot report favourably of the state of discipline in the female prison; indeed several females appeared to be grossly insubordinate; very few seemed to stand in any awe of their officers, and many indulged in shouting and loud conversation in their presence. Much of this indecorous irregularity was caused by the female convicts, who have since been removed, and who are always difficult to manage; but I must express my opinion that this disorderly conduct was, in a great measure, attributable to a want of firmness and decision on the part of the governor and of the matron. The latter seemed to consider it impossible to put a stop to these improprieties, and therefore abstained from any more stringent discipline; the former, from a mistaken good-nature, had not inflicted sufficient punishment upon the chief and most frequent offenders. With respect to punishments for prison offences, the governor falls into two errors. In the first place, when a prisoner *repeatedly* offends against the rules of the prison, the governor is directed, by the 16th rule, attached to the 109th section of 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, to report him or her to a justice of the peace, giving the preference to a member of the Board, who is empowered to inflict an adequate punishment. In the second, a punishment once ordered should be carried out. With reference to these two points, one of the disorderly females had been punished by the governor *six times* in *seven* months, and yet no member of the Board had been called in; another, ordered into solitary confinement for three days, had, without any valid reason, been liberated on the second day. I called the attention of the governor to these matters, and having explained to him the evils likely to result from such practices, I am convinced they will be abandoned. It may be well here to mention, for the information of the governor, who appeared to have some doubts on the subject, that in compliance with the 4th rule, attached to section 109 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, the governor is bound to visit, in company with a female officer, every female prisoner once at least in every twenty-four hours.

At the time of my visit, the prisoners, certainly, were not clothed in accordance with either the old or new Prisons Act; but the attention of the Board having been called to the subject, and they having signified their intention, through the local inspector, to give it consideration, I am persuaded that in future no irregularity will exist in this respect. It is, however,

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desirable that they should be apprized that Boards of Superintendence are bound to provide prison dresses, not only for all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a month and upwards, but also for poor prisoners untried, or who have been sentenced to imprisonment for a less period than a month, and who have not suitable clothing.

The governor always attends the lock-up. A turnkey is on patrol all night, whose vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments.—Punishments for prison offences from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 11; females, 1. Other punishments—males, 33; females, 11. Total—males, 44; females, 12. Punishments from 1st of January, 1856, to the day of inspection. Dark cells—males, 20; females, 7. Other punishments—males, 3; females, 4. Total—males, 23; females, 11.

These punishments were all, with one exception, inflicted by order of the governor. With reference to this subject, I would urge the propriety of establishing solitary cells, for punishment for females, in the female prison. At present the solitaries for both sexes are situated in a garden at some distance from the female prison—an arrangement inconsistent with the directions contained in section 6 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, as to the complete separation of the sexes, and which sometimes renders it necessary that a male officer shall be employed to convey a female prisoner to the punishment cells, on one of which occasions a turnkey had behaved with violence, of which a female, with justice, complained.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, shot-drill and tread-wheel; females, whitewashing and stoning floors in female prison. Industrial labour—males, tailoring, carpentry, glazing, painting, stone-breaking, and whitewashing; females, making and mending bedding and clothing, and washing.

It is desirable that the tread-wheel, and also the laundry, should be fitted with partitions, so as to prevent communication during the hours of labour. I found six males employed in the kitchen—a larger number than I have seen thus occupied in any other gaol, even where, as here, potatoes are substituted for bread. I earnestly recommend that the number of cooks should be reduced, as the employment of so many in unrestricted association must be productive of evil. The amount of industrial labour is very small. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, only £1 0*s.* 8*d.*; in 1856, £3 7*s.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	406	Jackets,	215
Pairs Sheets,	47	Vests,	270
Rugs,	412	Trowsers,	189
Bed-ticks,	327	Pairs Shoes,	9
Shirts,	314	Clogs,	44

The juvenile males are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a schoolmaster, for two hours daily; the females by an

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assistant-matron, for an hour and a-half daily. The schoolmaster being ill, I could not judge of his capabilities; but he is reported to be a good instructor, and the registry of progress is properly kept, as is also that of the female school; but the assistant-matron is said to be inexperienced as a teacher.

It would conduce much to the efficiency of these schools if the chaplains would visit them more frequently, and from time to time examine the pupils, with a view of testing the correctness of the entries in the registries.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 29; females, 12. Average number attending daily—males, 10; females, 5.

Dietary.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Females, 7 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Males—4 lbs. of potatoes and 1 pint of sweet milk for dinner. Females—$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sweet milk.

All the prisoners get one pint of gruel each two days in each week, and those who are committed for a month and under, daily, instead of milk at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, first quality, per lb., 2*d.*; second do., $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 10*d.*; potatoes, per stone, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, 3*d.*; turf, per box, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{3}{16}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$; 1856, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with great neatness and accuracy. The Hospital and Officers' Gate-books, the Governor's Journal, and the Registries are especially satisfactory; and the four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench tally exactly. Pass-books are kept by each contractor, and are compared from time to time with the Daily Consumption Book, with which they are required to agree—a most commendable practice. Small accounts are discharged, monthly, by the local inspector. The large accounts and contracts are paid at each assizes.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, was, in—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1853, ...	1,882	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1854, ...	1,917	18	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1855, ...	1,920	4	10

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
J. C. Larminie, Local Inspector, . .	100	0	0
Edward Knott, M.D., ...	50	0	0
Rev. H. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain, .	37	10	0
Rev. Rich. Hosty, Roman Catholic do., .	37	10	0
Rev. J. Hutchinson, Dissenting do., .	30	0	0
Davis R. Young, Governor, . . .	200	0	0
Robert J. Nixon, Deputy-Governor, . .	60	0	0

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	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Francis Carson, Gate-porter,	40	0	0
Thomas Lynch, Turnkey,	35	0	0
M. Hughes, do.,	30	0	0
R. Leighton, do., Teacher Male school,	30	0	0
J. Corbon, do.,	30	0	0
M. Bourke, do.,	30	0	0
P. Lyons, do.,	30	0	0
J. Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
J. Martin, do.,	30	0	0
J. Mackin, do.,	30	0	0
Eliza Kendellon, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Hughes, Assistant-Matron, Teacher Female school,	30	0	0
Mary Cunniffe, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Margaret Carson, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

All the intern officers, except the governor and deputy-governor, receive rations and allowances. The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with good uniforms. The arms are said to be in a bad condition. None of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen—a defect which naturally militates much against the carrying on of industrial labour.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855—Local Inspector, 129; Surgeon, &c., 259; Protestant Chaplain, 153; Dissenting Chaplain, 180; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 131. From 1st of January, 1856, up to the day of inspection—Local Inspector, 89; Surgeon, &c., 166; Protestant Chaplain, 92; Dissenting Chaplain, 118; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 72.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is sufficient. There is a bath in the hospital, but no water-closets. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan.	Sir R. L. Blosse, Bart.
Lord John Browne.	H. J. H. Browne, Esq.
Col. G. O. Higgins, M.P.	William Kearney, Esq.
G. H. Moore, Esq., M.P.	Neal Davis, Esq.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart.	Charles L. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart.	Isidore Burke, Esq.

The meetings of the Board have lately taken place much more regularly.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Ballinrobe.—Two males (juveniles) in custody; 25 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 4 were drunkards. This bridewell, which is close and small, was in want of considerable repair, especially in the walls of the yards, and was not thoroughly clean. The pump was dry, and many panes of glass in the windows were broken. Bedding and blankets sufficient; sewerage effective. The yards should be freed from grass, and well gravelled. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. Ballinrobe.

North District.

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Bridewells.

The registry not properly kept, the directions substituting "meals consumed" for "number of nights confined" not having been observed, and the committals not regularly filed. Cost of dietary, 5½*d.* per head per day for both sexes. *The keeper was absent.* Salary of keeper, £15.

Westport.

Westport.—One male prisoner; 42 in the last quarter, of whom only 3 were drunkards. This bridewell required a thorough repair, especially as to the roof, the walls of the yards, the privies, and the windows. *There is no water on the premises,* and no sewerage, it being necessary, in order to empty the privies, to carry out the soil through the building. The yards are insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls. The bedsteads require painting, and some new bed-tickens are wanted. Blankets sufficient. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular; registry apparently correct. Keeper's salary, £15.

Belmullet.

Belmullet.—One female prisoner; only 4 in the last quarter. This building, which is only rented by the county, is wholly unfit to be used as a bridewell. It has no boundary or outside wall; is contiguous to other houses; has only one small yard; has no water on the premises, and no sewerage; and contains only four rooms, which are small, close, and dark.

The house was tolerably clean, but in want of whitewash. The blankets tolerably good, but requiring to be washed; and the bed-ticks very bad and dirty, as also the bedsteads. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions fortnightly. Transmittals regular. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £15.

Ballina.

Ballina.—One male prisoner; 37 in the last quarter, of whom 6 were drunkards. This bridewell was clean and orderly, and in fair repair. The accommodation for prisoners is adequate; but a door is required in the passage to separate the male from the female cells, and all the windows should be made to open wider. At present, from want of this, the cells are frequently very close. The keeper has *only one room for all purposes*, and is, therefore, driven to use the female day-room as a kitchen, which is irregular. *There is no water on the premises,* and no sewerage, so that the soil has to be carried out through the building. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals for current quarter correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £15.

Swineford.

Swineford.—No prisoners; 34 in last quarter, of whom only one was a drunkard. The house very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets. A door in the passage, and additional accommodation for the keeper, required here, as at Ballina. The wall of the yards, and also that parallel with the street, are far too low for security. *No water on the premises*, and no sewerage, the soil being carried out through the building. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals for current quarter correct. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £15.

N.B.—It is impossible to ascertain if the registries and committals in the bridewells of this county are correct, except as to the quarter current at the time of inspection; for at the expiration of every quarter the committals are sent to the county gaol, to be compared with the quarterly returns by the local inspector, and are not returned as they ought to be.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM—VISITED ON THE 13TH OF DECEMBER, 1856.

County of Meath Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	7	3	10	–	1	1
For Larceny,	1	5	6	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	7	9	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	19	23	42	–	4	4

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	3
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1

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Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—13th of December, 1853, 83; 1854, 69; 1855, 48; 1856, 42.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
13th of December, 1853,	3	1
„ 1854,	4	–
„ 1855,	2	–
„ 1856,	–	–

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals, 1854—males, 323; females, 186. Re-committals, 1854—males, 25; females, 16. Daily average, 1854—males, 44·5; females, 33·5.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Debtors—males, 4. Criminals—males, 222; females, 131. Total—males, 226; females, 131.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Debtors—males, 7. Criminals—males, 205; females, 127. Total—males, 212; females, 127.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Once—males, 8; females, 17. Twice—males, 1; females, 1. Thrice—males, 1. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 10; females, 20.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 9; females, 7. Twice—males, 1; females, 2. Thrice—females, 3. Four times and more—females, 1. Total—males, 10; females, 13.

Average daily number, 1855—males, $30\frac{69}{365}$; females, $30\frac{239}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 45; females, 43. Lowest at any one time—males, 11; females, 20. Average daily number in hospital—males, $4\frac{66}{365}$; females, $4\frac{275}{345}$.

Average daily number 1856—males, $16\frac{1}{2}$; females, $22\frac{1}{4}$, Highest at any one time—males, 27; females, 25. Lowest at any one time—males, 6; females, 20.

Under all the above headings, except the re-committals of females, there was a very gratifying decrease in 1855, and although the committals and re-committals in 1856 will be fully as numerous as in the preceding year, yet there is a very remarkable reduction in the daily averages, the surest tests of the rise and fall of crime; and when it is considered that on the 23rd of February, 1851, there were no less than 294 prisoners in the gaol, the county may fairly be congratulated upon the great diminution in the amount of crime indicated by the total in custody on the day of inspection, only amounting to 42, whereof two males and seven females were convicts, and as such about to be removed to Government prisons. There is also some improvement in the nature of male crime, the more serious offences having become comparatively rare; but there has been an increase both in vagrancy and drunkenness, the numbers for the last two years standing thus—

Vagrants in 1855.—Males, 5; females, nil.

Vagrants in 1856 to day of inspection.—Males, 13; females, 3.

Drunkards in 1855.—Males, 21; females, 5.

Drunkards in 1856 to day of inspection.—Males, 27; females, 9.

Juvenile delinquencies have decidedly declined, but female crime does not appear to be decreasing in amount or improving in nature to the same extent as male; for, although in 1856 the committals of this sex were 85 *less* than those of the other, yet their daily average was nearly 6 *more*, and on the day of inspection even there were 23 females to 19 males in custody, and 21 of the 23 were either convicted or committed for felonies and grave larcenies.

Number sentenced during the years 1855 and 1856.—Solitary confinement—males, 9. Whipping—males, 2. Total—males, 11.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	12	4	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	2	School Rooms,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Workshops,	2	–
Single Cells containing less than 432 cubic feet,	60	20	Worksheds,	1	–
			Kitchens,	1	1
Cells to contain 3 persons,	12	4	Store Rooms,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	10	1	Baths,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	1	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Tread-wheels,	2	–

The building was throughout very clean and orderly, dry, well ventilated, and adequately supplied with good water raised by the tread-wheel and a hand-pump, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is effective, and flushed from time to time. The prison generally was in good repair; but notwithstanding the substitution of a metal for a glass cupola, the roof of the central building still leaks. The removal of the inner iron gate has rendered the gaol more secure, but until the interval between the lodges is bricked up it will still be easy to escape over the entrance gate.

There was a sufficient supply of bedding and blankets, but some of the latter were thin, and will not last much longer. No sheets had been *procured up to the time of my visit* (except for the hospital), although the 12th section of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, passed in July, 1856, directs that a pair of sheets shall be furnished to every bed. There are no lavatories or baths (except in the hospitals); tubs and towels are provided in every yard for the personal ablution of the prisoners. A good plunge bath is much required in each prison. The marshalsea, kitchen, work-room, and store-room, are sufficient for all requirements, but there is *neither laundry nor drying-room*, a very serious want, and one which will be particularly felt so soon as sheets are issued.

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The solitaries are very well constructed, and are sufficiently heated from a stove. The accommodation return shows that the gaol contains 8 day-rooms, 16 large and 80 small cells, and 16 yards. Unfortunately, the small cells are scarcely large enough for separation, although they are so airy and well lighted, that, in the event of the local authorities being disposed to establish that most salutary system, it is probable that the Inspectors-General might feel justified in certifying to the fitness of many of these cells for that purpose. The accommodation above detailed is amply sufficient for the aggregate highest number confined at any one time, but the distribution of it between the sexes is extremely faulty; for to the males are allotted 12 yards, 6 day-rooms, and 12 large and 60 small cells, the highest number of this sex in custody at any one time having been only—in 1854, 55; 1855, 45; 1856, 27; whilst the female prison only comprises 4 yards, 2 day-rooms, and 4 large and 20 small cells, although the greatest number of females in custody at any one time amounted to—in 1854, 46; 1855, 43; 1856, 25; and their daily averages for the last three years have been 33·5, 30 and 22, respectively, or in 1855, equal to, and in 1856 exceeding that of the males. The male prison being therefore too large, and the female too small, I strongly recommend that the "insane males" ward should be taken into the female prison, and the division wall between the sexes removed to the point where the wall separating the insane from the convict yard abuts on the platform. This alteration would add 10 single and 2 double cells (making a total of 30 single and 6 double cells), 1 day-room, and 1 yard to the female prison, and would give space for the erection of a laundry and drying-room so much required, and would still leave 50 single and 10 double cells, with 11 yards and 5 day-rooms, or considerably more accommodation than has been required at any time in the last three years for males.

The males are simply classified according to the directions of the Prisons Act, without any regard to character or conduct. The females are in two classes only, *tried* and *untried*, but the matron varies this rule occasionally according to character and ability to work. All the males, and as many of the females as the number of cells will permit, sleep and take their meals in single cells. The females are necessarily associated throughout the day, for the mere division into two classes does not prevent the old and young, the convict and the untried and perhaps wholly innocent, the hardened felon and the novice in crime, from being constantly thrown together in unrestricted intercourse. The proposed alteration would enable the matron to establish a third class, and to allocate a separate cell to each prisoner, thus somewhat diminishing the amount of moral contamination which must at present ensue.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The governor always attends the lock-up, and a patrol is maintained all night

by two watchmen who relieve one another, but there is no tell-tale clock to test their vigilance. This description of clock has been very generally adopted, and has been found a very effective check.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 8; females, 8.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 5; females, 6.

These punishments were all ordered by the governor. Hitherto, stoppages of diet have not been entered in the punishment book. No person, except the surgeon, on sanitary grounds, has the power to reduce the diet of a prisoner, unless as a punishment for a distinct prison offence, which must be duly recorded in the book ordered by law to be kept for that purpose.

Escapes during the years 1855 and 1856.—Edward Fitzpatrick, 28 years of age, on 17th July, 1856, charged with stealing a bullock, confined separate, not retaken.

This escape was thus effected:—The prisoner so arranged his bed as to induce a careless turnkey at lock-up to conclude that it was duly occupied, and concealed himself in one of the privies until late at night, when he contrived to elude the vigilance of the watchmen, and climbing up the iron gate, since removed, reached the top of the porch, and thence let himself down by a rope made of strips of shirt. The turnkey was not dismissed, in consequence of his previous good conduct during a long period of service, but was severely reprimanded and fined.

The Board did not consider that the watchmen were to blame, an opinion in which I, having examined the premises, quite concur.

Employment.—Males—Punitive—tread-wheel. Productive—stonebreaking, tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, mat-making.

Females—flowering, sewing, carding wool, washing for prison.

The frieze is manufactured, and all the prison clothing is made up in the gaol.

Very excellent labour-books are kept in each class, showing clearly the daily occupation of every prisoner by name.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £10 17*s.* 2½*d.*; and in 1855, £17 0*s.* 6*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . .	187	Jackets, . . .	60
Pairs Sheets, . .	16½	Trowsers, . . .	64
Rugs, ...	169	Caps, ...	36
Bed-ticks, . . .	165	Pairs Shoes, . .	48
Shirts, ...	81		

Schools.—The males are instructed by a competent schoolmaster, and the females by the matron, for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. I strongly recommend that the females should also be in future taught by the schoolmaster, a female officer, of course being present. Registries of progress are kept in both schools, but do not show clearly the graduated

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advance of the pupils; an amended form of registry is about to be adopted. I found with regret that the chaplains never even visit the schools. It is of great importance that these officers should from time to time examine the scholars, with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registries.

School hours—Males—from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M. Females—from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855.—Males, 111; females, 69.

Average number attending daily, 1855.—Males, 15; females, 10.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. Indian, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oatmeal, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Indian, with 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. brown bread, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 8*d.*; bread, brown, per 4 lbs., $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; meat, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per gal., 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gal., $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; soap, per cwt., 19*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853—males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; females, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ 1854—males, $2\frac{17}{24}d.$; females, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ 1855—males, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, 3*d.* 1856—males, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, but it had been necessary of late to fine the contractor several times for supplying bad milk. I was informed that the chaplains frequently inspected the provisions, but the Visiting Book contained very few entries of the performance of this duty, which is especially enjoined upon them by section 69 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. The inspections of provisions should be made at least twice in every week, and should be duly recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose only, in which the chaplains should enter their opinion of the quality of each article of food issued.

Books and Accounts.—All the registries and books required by law, the Officers' Gate Book, Governor's Journal, and, above all, the Daily Employment of Prisoners Book, are kept with great neatness and accuracy. The hospital books are also satisfactory, but it is very desirable that all orders for the issue of extra diet, besides being invariably made *in writing* by the surgeon in the first instance, should be in force *for one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, require renewal, again under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under the head of "extra or medical diet" in the Daily Consumption Book. The accounts are clear and explicit, and the Contractors' Pass Books are always compared with the abstract at foot of the Dietary Book.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1853, £1,720 4*s.* 4¼*d.*; 1854, £1,746 2*s.* 1¾*d.*; 1855, £1,609 12*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	25	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Very Rev. J. O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor,	231	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Ditto, Compounder of Medicine,	20	0	0
William M'Kee, Deputy Governor,	70	0	0
William Mooney, Gate-porter,	40	0	0
A. Boyd, 1st Turnkey, no Trade,	40	0	0
J. Rice, 2nd do., Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Edward Kellett, 3rd do., Tailor,	32	10	0
William Savage, 4th do., Weaver,	32	10	0
William M'Kee, 5th do., no Trade,	27	10	0
William Whately, 1st Watchman, Shoemaker,	25	5	0
William Smith, 2nd do., no Trade,	25	5	0
George Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Ditto, Clerk to the Board,	10	0	0
Mrs. J. Gordon, Matron,	40	0	0
Mrs. C. M'Kee, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Mrs. R. Rice, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0

Each turnkey assists the master in schooling.

All the officers are paid monthly, and all the intern get fuel and gas, but no rations.

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms; four of them are handicraftsmen.

My colleague last year referred to the inadequacy of the salary of the local inspector, and I now desire to call particular attention to the same subject. By the 66th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, Grand Juries are required to present "*a reasonable sum* to be paid to every such local inspector appointed as aforesaid." The average of the salaries thus granted to the local inspectors of the county gaols of Ireland, is £84, and the lowest salary in any county is £40. Moreover, these salaries were fixed when the duties of the appointment were not nearly so onerous as at present; for the Amended Prisons Act, passed during the last session of Parliament, besides requiring of these officers many additional reports connected with the gaols, constitutes them the local inspectors of the county bridewells, of the condition of which they are bound to report at the expiration of every quarter, a *personal inspection* of every bridewell at least four times in the year being thus imposed upon them. It is therefore to be hoped that the local authorities will recognise the expediency of allotting a more adequate remuneration to an officer from whom so much duty is required, and upon whom so much of the responsibility for the due administration of the gaol rests.

North District.

County of Meath Gaol.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 87; Surgeon, &c., 264; Protestant Chaplain, 210; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 192.

From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 101; Surgeon, &c., 283; Protestant Chaplain, 210; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 154.

By section 11 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, the chaplains are required to keep journals which shall be *kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

Hospitals.—The hospitals contain sufficient accommodation, and were clean, well ventilated, and furnished with baths and water-closets, but the separation between the sexes is imperfect, males and females making use of the same staircase.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1853,	167	3,350	£12 16 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1
1854,	126	3,333	10 3 11	1
1855,	87	2,401	—	1

Average daily number in hospital.—Males, $1\frac{121}{347}$; females, $4\frac{333}{347}$.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Fingall.	G. A. Rotheram, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dean Butler.	Thomas Derinzy, R.M., Esq.
Samuel Winter, Esq.	Thomas Rothwell, Esq.
Robert Fowler, Esq.	Lambert Disney, Esq.
Alexander Montgomery, Esq.	Richard Odlum, Esq.
Richard Bolton, Esq.	

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and the discharge of all bills by cheques to each creditor distributed by the deputy-governor, who also receives a sum to pay the turnkeys, and small contingent expenses, and is bound to furnish receipts for all the payments made through him on the next Board day.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan.

Navan.—One female in custody; 94 prisoners in the quarter ending December 31st, of whom 42 were drunkards. The building clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets, but *not with sheets*, although section 12 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, requires a pair to be furnished to every bed. The pump and sewers effective. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, per head per day, $4\frac{3}{4}d$. Keeper's salary, £40.

Kells.

Kells.—No prisoners; 78 in the quarter ending December 31st, of whom 26 were drunkards. The building in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, but requiring some new blankets, many of those in use being full of holes and worn out, *and sheets, under the new Act.* The pump in repair, but the sewer in the female yard choked and very offensive. A water tub is much wanted in the male yard. Petty sessions

held fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registries and committals correctly kept, but many sentences to definite terms of imprisonment in the bridewell, which are illegal (except for 48 hours for drunkenness), this being neither a district bridewell nor coming under section 26 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. Cost of dietary, per head per day, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ Keeper's salary, £40.

North District.

County of Meath.

Bridewells.

Kells.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—VISITED THE 3RD OF APRIL, 1856.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Prisoners and Nature of Offences.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	2	4	6	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	5	6	1	1	2
To Imprisonment,	7	9	16	–	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	35	24	59	3	3	6

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	–	–	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

The returns of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, are as follows:—3rd of April, 1853, 115; 1854, 98; 1855, 84; 1856, 59: of vagrants there were none; and of workhouse offenders, only *one*, viz., in 1856, in custody on the 3rd of April, in the years above enumerated.

Committals and Re-committals.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 533; females, 211.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 121; females, 45.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 10; females, 14. Twice—males, 12; females, 2. Thrice—males, 1; females, 2. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 4. Total—males, 24; females, 22.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 2; females, 1. Twice—females, 2. Thrice—females, 1. Total—males, 2; females, 4.

These figures exceed those under the same headings in the General Report, owing to a misapprehension on the part of those who drew up the latter return.

Averages.—Average daily number—males, 35; females, 30. Highest at any one time—males, 70; females, 26. Lowest at any one time—males, 24; females, 17. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 4.

Although the committals of both sexes in 1855 considerably outnumbered those in 1854, yet in the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and in the daily average number confined, the truest test of the rise and fall of crime, a very gratifying reduction is observable—the daily average in 1855 being 65, against 93 in 1854. In the present year, in every respect, a gradual decrease in the amount of crime appears to be taking place. There has been of late no change in the relative proportions of the sexes, but juvenile offenders have considerably decreased, and the governor attributes this decrease, in great measure, to the introduction of the reduced dietary for juveniles. In the nature of crime there has not been much alteration, except in drunkenness, which was excessively prevalent in 1855, but has somewhat diminished during the first three months of 1856. In the re-committals, which are now chiefly composed of drunkards, there has been a marked improvement.

There were no sentences to solitary confinement or whipping during 1855.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	6	3	Solitary Cells, . .	4	3
Yards, . . .	7	3	* Single Cells of size stated below, . .	50	18
Day-Rooms, . .	6	3			

* Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Kitchens,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	3	Store Rooms,	3	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Laundries,	–	1
Chapels, 1.			Baths,	2	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Reception Room,	1	–
Workshops,	2	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Worksheds,	4	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–

The gaol was throughout in good repair, secure, clean, orderly, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with good water; the sewerage is indifferent, the sewers not having sufficient slope. The beds, bedding, and blankets were adequate; sheets are furnished to the hospital only; if every bed were supplied with them it would conduce much to health and cleanliness, and even to economy, by saving the wear and tear of the blankets.

The accommodation for males is ample; that for females is rather limited.

The cells are all of sufficient size for separation, and it is much to be regretted that no intention is manifested of adapting them to that system, which has been found so efficient in repressing crime, and in reforming criminals.

There are two good marshalseas, containing much more accommodation than is ever likely to be required for that class of prisoners. It appeared to me that the female prison might be extended by adding to it a portion of the male prison immediately adjoining, and that if the accommodation for males were found to be too much contracted by such an alteration, one of the marshalseas might very easily be allocated to criminals, since the other would contain ample space for the reception of all debtors. There is a good schoolroom and convenient kitchen; the storeroom is rather small, and is also the laundry; it is desirable that this last, as also the tread-wheel, should be fitted with partitions so as to prevent communication between the prisoners during these hours of labour, thus extending the approximative separation established with respect to the stone-breaking and general discipline of the gaol. There is no drying-room, a want which is severely felt; wooden tubs, towels, and soap are furnished to each yard, and there are two good baths for males, in which all are washed on admission; but there is no bath for the females, an evil which calls for immediate remedy.

Classification of the males is strictly and carefully carried out, according to the directions of the Prisons Act; and in addition, juveniles are as much as possible kept separate from adults—a very proper arrangement, as preventing much moral corruption.

The wardsmen are also carefully selected, which is undoubtedly a matter of considerable importance. The females are in two classes, according to character; all the males, and the females, as far as the accommodation will permit, sleep and take their meals in separate cells.

The prisoners generally presented a satisfactory appearance,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

and were adequately clothed in prison dresses; strict, and yet temperate discipline, is maintained amongst all classes.

The governor always attends the lock-up, and a turnkey is on patrol every night. The governor occasionally ascertains, at uncertain hours of the night, if the patrol is vigilant, but there is no tell-tale clock, by which the regularity of the watchman can be most effectually tested.

There had been no punishments for prison offences since July last, and only six in the previous months of 1855; all to solitary cells, and inflicted by order of the governor.

Punishments.—Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Cells—males, 1; females, 5.

Employment.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel; productive labour, for males, consists chiefly of stone-breaking, mason-work, and weaving.

Females are employed in washing for prison, knitting, and flowering, or sprigged-muslin work, from which considerable profit is derived. The want of handicraftsmen amongst the turnkeys necessarily circumscribes very much the industrial and instructive employment in this prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £21 2*s.* 6½*d.*; and in 1855, £22 2*s.* 2*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	153	Jackets,	69
Pairs Sheets,	10	Trowsers,	72
Rugs,	17	Caps,	40
Bed-ticks,	102	Pairs Shoes,	24
Shirts,	97		

Schools.—The male juveniles and adults, if desirous of learning, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, for two hours daily, by a turnkey, who appeared to be a competent instructor.

The females are instructed in reading only, by the matron, for a similar period each day. Excellent registries of progress are kept for each school, and are tested from time to time by the chaplains, all of whom now frequently examine the pupils.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 61; females, 35.

Average number attending daily—males, 7; females, 5.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Prisoners under 15 years of age get 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—7 oz. brown bread, and three-quarters pint sweet milk. Prisoners under 15 years of age get 8 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel, and 4 oz. of bread for supper.

Gruel to all prisoners twice a-week; prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, 2*s.* 6*d.* per stone; oatmeal, 16*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 4½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; salt,

2*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.; coals, £1 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; straw, 1*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; candles, 6*s.* 6*d.* per doz. lbs.; soap, £2 per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1853, 1$\frac{7}{8}$*d.*; 1854, 3*d.*; 1855, 2$\frac{7}{16}$*d.*; 1856, 3$\frac{3}{8}$*d.*

There were no complaints of the bread or stirabout, but some of the milk, which, however, was good on the day of my visit. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Protestant chaplain, but rarely by the Presbyterian, and apparently never by the Roman Catholic chaplain, although this duty is especially enjoined upon them by the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

Books and Accounts.

I have great pleasure in stating that I found the books, particularly those prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, most accurate, neatly kept, and tallying exactly: an index to the registry would be an improvement. The medical officer's books are very satisfactory, and contain regular entries of all orders of extra diet, which much facilitates the checking of the accounts. The accounts appeared clear, and pass-books are kept for every tradesman. All bills are paid at each assizes, by a cheque for the aggregate amount, issued to the local inspector, who distributes the payments, and returns the receipts to the Board.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years was, in 1853, £1,282 7*s.*; 1854, £1,375 14*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £1,199 5*s.* 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Henry Moffatt, Local Inspector,	. .	92	6	2
John S. M'Dowell, Esq., Surgeon,	. .	73	16	10
Rev. Henry Moffatt, Protestant Chaplain,	.	30	0	0
Rev. Daniel Smith, Roman Catholic do.,	. .	30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian do.,	. .	30	0	0
Mr. John Temple, Governor,	. . .	138	9	2
Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey,	. . .	35	0	0
Alexander Wray, 2nd do., Carpenter,	.	35	0	0
Samuel Wallace, 3rd do., Weaver,	. .	26	0	0
Thomas Gilles, 4th do., do.,	. .	26	0	0
Thomas Dunwody, 5th do., Schoolmaster,	.	26	0	0
David Jackson, 6th do.,	. . .	26	0	0
James Campbell, 7th do., Weaver,	. .	26	0	0
Anne Irwin, 1st Matron,	. . .	24	16	0
Margaret Baxter, 2nd do.,	. . .	16	8	0

The turnkeys are paid half-yearly (at each assizes), and receive good uniforms, but no rations or allowances; they are supplied with fire-arms; three can teach weaving, and one is a carpenter.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 202; Surgeon, &c., 231; Protestant Chaplain, 202; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 85; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 72.

From 1st of January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 64; Surgeon, &c., 77; Protestant Chaplain, 64; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 23; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 24.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

The above figures show that the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains do not visit nearly so often as they are required to do by the Prisons Act.

Hospitals.—There is an excellent and totally distinct hospital for each sex; both of them were very clean, and in good order. There were three male, and three female patients; one of the latter had a fever, but it was of a mild description: the gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.
1853,	14	1,926	3	29 17 10
1854,	6	1,680	–	27 5 0
1855,	6	929	1	15 13 6

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. E. Lucas.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
R. B. Evatt, Esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
James Hamilton, Esq.	John Richardson, Esq.
John Jackson, Esq.	R. H. Dolling, Esq.
Joseph Whitsitt, Esq.	Matthew J. Anketell, Esq.
George Morant, Esq.	J. B. Brooke, Esq.

The Board meets nominally monthly, but virtually only when summoned by the local inspector.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Clones.

Clones.—No prisoners—17, 14, and 21 in the three preceding quarters, respectively. The alterations not being completed, this bridewell was somewhat in disorder, but was tolerably clean. There is a good pump on the premises, and the sewers are effective. The new addition will render the accommodation for both sexes amply sufficient; but I have felt compelled to report to the Lord Lieutenant, that the female prison and the male yard are insecure—the former in consequence of the slightness of the doors, the latter owing to the position of the privy, from which it is quite easy to reach the top of the wall. The female yard also appeared to me to be scarcely secure.

The turf-stack ought to be removed from the new male yard.

Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary 4½*d.* for both sexes: keeper's salary, £15.

Castleblayney.

Castleblayney.—One male and 1 female in custody; 88 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 34 were drunkards. The house clean and orderly, and now sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets; the yards rather weedy; there is a good supply of water from a pump in the male yard, but the sewers are quite ineffective, having been stopped up for some time, so that the soil has to be removed through the bridewell: this evil should be remedied. Petty sessions fortnightly, but transmittals not very regular; persons committed from Ballibay petty sessions for trial at the Castleblayney quarter sessions, are sometimes detained in this bridewell for a fortnight. The local inspector does not visit. Dietary 3*d.* per meal for males; 2½*d.* for females;

this is decidedly too high, and much exceeds that in the other two bridewells of the county. Keeper's salary, £40. NORTH DISTRICT.

Carrickmacross.—No prisoners.—54 in the last quarter, of whom no less than 41 were drunkards. The house in good repair, clean, and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets; good water from a pump on the premises, and the sewers effective. The yards are scarcely secure, owing to the lowness of the walls, and were weedy and required gravel. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits. The registry and committals correct. Dietary 4½*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £35. *County of Monaghan.* *Bridewells.* Carrickmacross.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED THE 22ND OF MAY, 1856. *County of Roscommon Gaol.*

State on the day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	1	–	1
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	7	8	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	7	9	16	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	3	3	–	–	
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	2	8	10	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	29	29	58	3	–	3

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	6	4	1	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	4	4
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Total number in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—22nd May, 1853, 70; 1854, 75; 1855, 62; 1856, 58.

Workhouse offenders on the same days—1853, 1; 1854, 1; 1855, 2; 1856, none. Vagrants ditto—nil.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 275; females, 165. Debtors—males, 5; females, 1. Total—males, 280; females, 166.

Ditto from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 81; females, 52.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 9; females, 18. Twice—females, 2. Thrice—females, 1. Total—males, 9; females, 21.

Ditto from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 1; females, 3. Total—males, 1; females, 3.

Average daily number—males, 41; females, 35. Highest number at any one time—males, 50; females, 45. Lowest number at any one time—males, 33; females, 28.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 219; females, 130. Re-committals—males, 6; females, 9. Daily average—males, 41; females, 37.

In none of the foregoing items is much reduction in the amount of crime observable. Indeed the committals of both sexes in 1855 exceed those in 1854; however, the daily average of the males is the same in both years, and that of the females in 1855 only exceeds 1854 by two; so that it is clear that if more individuals were committed in 1855 than in the preceding year, the terms of imprisonment must have been shorter, and, consequently, the offences less grave. The committals for the first five months of 1856 indicate the probability of some considerable decrease in the present year, but it is doubtful whether the end of the year will present so favourable an aspect as the beginning.

As to the nature of crime, vagrancy and drunkenness have diminished; but here, as elsewhere in this district, offences against the person and assaults have increased. There has been no change in the relative proportion of the sexes. There were seven female convicts in the gaol who ought to be removed to a Government prison.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	7	1	Hospital Rooms, .	3	3
Yards, . . .	7	1	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Day Rooms, . .	7	2	Workshops, . .	3	–
Solitary Cells, . .	3	–	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Single Cells, . .	–	16	Store Rooms, . .	2	–
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	58	2	Laundries, . .	–	1
Sleeping Rooms, .	9	3	Lavatories, . .	–	2
Number of Beds in such Rooms, .	18	6	Baths, . . .	2	2
			Pumps and Wells, .	1	–
			Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

The gaol was throughout in good repair—clean, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is ineffective, it being necessary to empty the cess-pools every day. The beds, bedding, and blankets are good; and sheets are furnished to every bed—a most excellent practice. The male prison contains ample accommodation; the fifty-eight cells are all of sufficient size for carrying out separation in its entirety; and I earnestly recommend to the authorities the expediency of taking steps to adapt this prison to that system, which has been found so effectual in repressing crime and reforming criminals. There are water-cocks, tubs, and towels in every yard, and two good baths for each sex. The privies are of a bad construction, and some of the seats required repair. The accommodation of the female prison is rather limited; great exertions have, however, been made to improve this portion of the gaol, and sixteen cells have been fitted in every respect for separation, water-closets and lavatories being provided in each corridor; and as soon as the bye-laws prescribed by law have been approved by the Lord Lieutenant, I shall be ready to give the requisite certificate for the carrying out of separate confinement in these cells. The laundry is small and inconvenient; it is very desirable that additional accommodation in this respect should be provided, and that the washing troughs should be separated by partitions, so as to prevent communication between the females during the hours of labour. There is no drying-room—a serious want. Great attention is paid to classification. The males are in six classes, the juveniles being kept entirely apart from the adults, a most excellent arrangement; and all take their meals and sleep in separation. Sixteen of the females—the re-committals and prostitutes being first selected—are subjected to the system of separate confinement. I consider that hitherto sufficient exercise in the open air has not been given to this class; but I have been assured that this will not be the case in future. The rest of the females are necessarily associated, more or less, during meals, and at night, there not being a sufficient number of cells to enable even approximate separation to be carried out. At the time of my visit none of the untried males, and none of the females, except the convicts, were in prison dresses. This is in direct contraven-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

tion of sec. 78 of 7 George IV., cap. 74. I called the attention of two members of the Board, whom I had the advantage of meeting, and of the local inspector, to the impropriety, indeed the illegality, of this apparently long-standing practice of omitting to clothe the poor prisoners, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Prisons Act; and I have since been informed that steps have been taken to remedy the evil. The governor or his deputy always attend the lock-up. A turnkey is on patrol all night, and his vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 12; females, 3. Ditto from 1st January to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 3. These punishments were all for trifling offences, and inflicted by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, shot-drill, tread-wheel; females, nil. Industrial labour—males, weaving and stone-breaking; females—spinning, carding, knitting, sewing, and washing.

The prison clothing, of which, however, very little, as has been shown above, has hitherto been used, has usually been made in the gaol; but the amount of industrial employment given to both sexes is very small, and might, with advantage both to the gaol and to the prisoners, be considerably increased. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years only amounted in 1854 to £2 3*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1855 to £3 18*s.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	223	Jackets,	109
Pair Sheets,	101	Trowsers,	110
Rugs,	116	Caps,	129
Bed-ticks,	110	Pairs Shoes,	93
Shirts,	37		

Schools.—Each class of males are instructed by the schoolmaster (the clerk) for an hour daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The chaplains occasionally examine the scholars; but there is *no registry of progress*, without which it is impossible to test the regularity or efficiency of any school. I report with great regret, that notwithstanding frequent remonstrance, there is still no school for females, who, as the peculiar guardians of youth during its earlier years, when the deepest and most lasting impressions are made, especially require educational instruction. Moreover, it is particularly desirable that prisoners in separate confinement should be taught at least to read, so that they may be enabled to turn their hours of solitude and idleness to advantage. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the authorities will recognise the claim which these unfortunates have upon them in this respect, and at once make arrangements for establishing a school for females.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 215. Average number attending daily—males, 31.

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Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal, made into stirabout, and half-pint new milk. Females—7 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and three-fourths pint new milk.

Dietary of prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.—Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint new milk.—Females—7 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and three-fourths pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner to all classes on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 7½*d.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 5*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per dozen, 6*s.* 8*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 2⅝*d.*; 1855, 2⅖*d.*; 1856, 2⅝*d.*

There were no complaints of the quality of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. Two juveniles alleged that their bread and stirabout were usually short of weight, and accused the cook of disposing of portions of their rations to other prisoners, with whom he was connected. I inquired into these allegations, and am of opinion that they were in the main unfounded, but still that the cook had been guilty of considerable irregularity; and I recommend that, in order to prevent the possibility of any such transaction as that described by the two boys again occurring, a waste pipe should be attached to the cistern above the tread-wheel, so that the turnkey in charge should be able to ascertain when the cistern is full, without being obliged to leave the tread-wheel house.

Books and Accounts.—A new clerk had been appointed only a few days prior to my visit, and chiefly owing to his inexperience, the books were not very accurate, or regularly filled; one of the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, "the Gate or Watch Porter's Book," perhaps the most important of all, was wanting. The Index to the Registry had not been filled up for some time, and the Hospital Book was very imperfect; the latter, in addition to full particulars of food consumed *in the hospital*, ought to contain entries, initialed from time to time by the surgeon, of all *extra diet* issued to prisoners *not in the hospital*, which should appear in the Daily Consumption Book, under the heading, "Medical Diet." Unless these directions be observed it is impossible to check, satisfactorily, the books or accounts.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years:—1853, £1,439 14*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,477 18*s.* 1½*d.*; 1855, £1,633 16*s.* 9*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
D. H. Irwin, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Thomas Casserly, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. J. Fitzgerald, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. Thomas Kilroe, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	1
James Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
George Speer, Deputy Governor,	40	0	0
J. Stanley, Clerk, Steward, and Schoolmaster,	50	0	0
Thomas Padin, Gate-Porter,	30	0	0
Robert Parkinson, Weaver and Turnkey,	30	0	0
Bernard Geraghty, Carpenter and Turnkey,	30	0	0
Joseph Minchin, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Anthony Beaghan, do.,	25	0	0
Robert Wigelsworth, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick Coan, do.,	25	0	0
John Corry, do.,	25	0	0
Maria Corry, Matron,	32	6	2
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0
Paul Reeffe, Messenger,	7	0	0

All the intern officers are paid monthly; none receive rations, except the messenger.

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms; two only are handicraftsmen. The propriety of selecting for these appointments men competent to teach trades or handicrafts cannot be too strongly urged.

An assistant matron is much required.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855—Local Inspector, 127; Surgeon, &c., 337; Protestant Chaplain, 123; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 154. From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 57; Surgeon, &c., 138; Protestant Chaplain, 42; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 54.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, according to the allegations of some of the prisoners, does not visit each member of his persuasion as he is required to do by sec. 69 of 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick is adequate, there being a separate hospital for each sex; both these buildings were originally furnished with water-closets, which, however, have of late been closed up, some escapes having taken place through them. New water-closets and baths are much required.

The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicine.
1853,	84	2,316	1	£42
1854,	53	1,472	–	42
1855,	31	403	1	42

The cost of medicine, compared with that in other gaols, is very high.

Board of Superintendence.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton.
Edmond Corr, Esq., J.P.
Edmond Kelly, Esq., J.P.
Edward Mitchel, Esq.
Patrick Dignan, Esq.
George Digby, Esq., J.P.
Richard Kelly, Esq., J.P.
Rev. W. Battersby.
Christopher French, Esq., J.P.
W. J. M'Laughlin, Esq., J.P.
Joseph A. Holmes, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and at each meeting pays all bills by cheques to each creditor.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The Inspectors-General have frequently, in former years, called attention to the defective construction, the insufficiency of the accommodation, and the inadequacy of the salaries of the keepers of the three bridewells, at Strokestown, Castlerea, and Athlone; I regret to have to report that in no respect has any improvement been made in these bridewells.

Strokestown.—No prisoners in custody; 45 in the last quarter. Drunkenness has rather decreased. This is a most wretched bridewell: there is but *one* day-room, *one* yard (situated between the prison and the court-house,) *one* sleeping-room, *one* ordinary cell, and *one* drunkards' cell. It is obvious that this amount of accommodation would be barely sufficient, even were those imprisoned all of one sex; but when it is considered that *males and females* are committed to this bridewell, and that from its want of room, and defective construction, it is impossible to comply with the directions contained in section 6 of the Prisons Act, as to a perfect separation between the sexes, the inevitable conclusion which must be arrived at is, that the bridewell at Strokestown is not fit to be used as a place of confinement for male and female prisoners. There is only *one* privy, and it was dirty and out of repair, neither is there any sewer from it. The yard required weeding and gravelling, but the building generally was clean and in fair repair, and the bedding and blankets, of which a fresh supply had lately been issued, sufficient; there is good water from a well in the yard. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct, but many committals missing; the irregular practice of lodging prisoners, chiefly drunkards, without any written order, prevailing here extensively. The local inspector seldom visits. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per day, for both sexes. *Keeper's salary*, £10. Strokestown.

Castlerea.—No prisoners; 36 in the last quarter, of whom only 8 were drunkards. All the remarks as to the faulty construction and want of accommodation of Strokestown Bridewell are equally applicable to that at Castlerea. The building, generally, was clean and orderly; some new blankets will be required for winter use; the yard was in want of weeding and gravelling, and is insecure, owing to the projection of the window-sill; no water on the premises, or allowance for fetching it; no sewers; the soil is carried out through the building. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals immediate. Registry correct, but some Castlerea.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

committals not forthcoming, owing to their not having been regularly filed. The local inspector visits frequently. Cost of dietary, 5½*d.* males, 5*d.* females. *Keeper's salary*, £10.

Boyle.

Boyle.—No prisoners; 42 in the last quarter, of whom only 8 were drunkards. This bridewell contains ample accommodation. The house clean and orderly, but the yards untidy and in grass; water from a pump on the premises; no sewers; soil from the privies carried out through the building; bedding and blankets much required, the bed-tickens having been twelve years in use. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals very correct. The local inspector visits frequently. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per head per day. Keeper's salary, £20.

Athlone.

Athlone.—No prisoners; 19 in the last quarter, of whom 3 only were drunkards. The bridewell clean and orderly. The bedding, blankets, and sheets in use good; but two more rugs, two pair of sheets, one pair of blankets, and a bed-tick are required. The accommodation in the house consists of two small cells and a day-room for males on the ground floor, and the same for females overhead. There are two wretchedly small yards, quite insecure from the lowness of the walls and the situation of the windows. In fact, the bridewell is a miserable little place, damp and close, and inconvenient. ***There is no water*** on the premises. The sewerage is fair. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. There is no visiting book; one ought at once to be supplied. Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, per head per day, 4*d.* for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £10.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.—Visited on the 8th and 9th of August, 1856.

State on the 9th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	1	1
To Penal Servitude,	–	7	7	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	10	9	19	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	1	7	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	12	–	12	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	36	25	61	2	3	5

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	8	–	–	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	5	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—9th of August, 1853, 69; 1854, 64; 1855, 46; 1856, 61.

There were no vagrants or workhouse offenders in the gaol on any of the above-mentioned days.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 251; females, 111. Debtors—males, 2. Total—males, 253; females, 111.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 186; females, 82. Debtors—males, 7. Total—males, 193; females, 82.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 4; females, 4. Twice—males, 1. Total—males, 5; females, 4.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 5; females, 7. Twice—females, 1. Total—males, 5; females, 8.

Average daily number—males, $35\frac{38}{365}$; females, $23\frac{214}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 55; females, 36. Lowest ditto—males, 23; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—$3\frac{31}{365}$; females, $1\frac{179}{365}$.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 307; females, 121. Re-committals—males, 37; females, 30. Daily average—males, 53; females, 25.

It thus appears that in both sexes the amount of crime in 1855 was considerably less than in 1854, but that the decrease in female crime was not so great as in the male. In the re-committals the reduction is as remarkable as it is gratifying, and the large decline in the daily average—the surest test of the rise and fall of crime—is equally deserving of notice. The committals and re-committals, however, for 1856, as well as the total in custody on the day of inspection, unfortunately show that the decrease in crime has ceased, and that in all probability the number committed in the current year will exceed not only that in 1855, but even that in 1854, and that these unfavourable symptoms affect both sexes equally.

The number of juvenile offenders has somewhat diminished. In the nature of crime there has been some little improvement—the graver crimes have decreased, but assaults and larcenies have increased. There has been no change in vagrancy or drunkenness. There were no less than 10 female convicts in the gaol, whose removal to government prisons is most desirable.

Two males were sentenced to whipping, and 1 female to solitary confinement in 1855.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	9	2	School Rooms, . .	1	1
Yards, . . .	12	4	Workshops, . .	6	–
Day Rooms, . .	12	2	Worksheds, . .	56	–
Solitary Cells, . .	5	1	Kitchens, 1.		
Single Cells, . .	74	17	Store Rooms, . .	2	1
Sleeping Rooms, .	10	8	Laundries, . .	–	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms, .	8	13	Baths, 3.		
Hospital Rooms, .	2	2	Fumigating Rooms, 1.		
Chapels, 1.			Pumps and Wells, 3.		
			Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

The gaol was throughout in excellent repair, clean, dry, well

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes and cocks to each yard; there is also a good pump on the premises. The sewerage is effective, and clearable by flushing. The supply of good beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets, which latter are already furnished to every bed, is ample. The locks are carefully attended to, and the prison generally appears to be secure. The accommodation for males considerably exceeds existing requirements. It comprises 74 cells, all of sufficient size to justify the Inspectors-General in certifying their fitness for carrying out separate confinement. The female prison at present only contains 17 such cells, but by including a portion of the Marshalsea in the criminal side the number of cells for this sex might be adequately increased; and regard being had to the airy site, and generally good construction of this prison, as well as to the attention, energy, and efficiency of the able officers by whom it is administered, I would most earnestly urge upon the authorities the expediency of adapting the gaol to that separate system which has been productive of such good results, deterrent and reformatory; especially as I believe, from the formation of the building, this improvement might be effected at comparatively small expense.

There are spacious Marshalseas for each sex, an excellent kitchen fitted with potato boilers, and convenient laundry, which, however, as well as the tread-wheel, ought to be furnished with partitions, so as to prevent communication between the prisoners during the hours of labour. The drying-room is of sufficient size, and is heated and fitted with frames; work is carried on in the day-rooms, and in separate sheds erected in the yards for stone and bone breaking. There are no lavatories, but tubs, towels, and soap are supplied in every yard. The one great defect in the accommodation of the prison is the want of a reception ward, which is obviously needed on sanitary grounds, as well as to enable the surgeon to comply with the requisitions of the Prisons Act. The Local Inspector pointed out to me a very suitable site for such a building; at present all on admission, until after inspection by the doctor, are lodged in the hospital. The only two available baths in the prison are on the female side of the hospital, thus being most inconveniently placed. The stores are dry and commodious.

The males are classified strictly according to the Prisons Act. Juveniles have hitherto been mixed with the adults in the several classes, but henceforward are to form one distinct class. The females are merely in two classes, according to character. Although this classification, as far as it goes, is carefully attended to, it is obviously ineffectual to prevent the younger and less depraved from receiving much moral contamination and corruption from intercourse with the hardened and abandoned; but unless the female prison be enlarged considerably, or, what would be far preferable, adapted to separation, no material improvement in this respect can be attempted. All, of both sexes, sleep and take their meals in single cells, whenever such an arrangement is practicable.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

The general appearance and state of the clothing of the prisoners was satisfactory, the issue of prison dresses being in conformity with the law. Strict but temperate discipline is enforced by the governor, who, with his deputy, always attends the lock-up. One turnkey is on patrol all night.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 17; females, 11.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 10; females, 14.

These punishments were, with one exception—in which the Board gave fourteen days' solitary—for trifling offences, and ordered by the governor, and the smallness of their number, taken conjointly with the subordination and order which prevailed, proves what firmness and discretion on the part of the governor can effect.

Employment.—Punitive Labour—males, tread-wheel and shot-drill. Industrial Labour—males, shoemaking, tailoring, net-making, oakum-picking, bone-breaking, &c. Females, sewing, knitting, washing, &c., sometimes oakum-picking.

All the prison dresses and necessaries have been made up in the prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years:—1854, £44 19*s.* 0¾*d.*; 1855, £29 3*s.* 8*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	149	Jackets,	147
Pairs Sheets,	286	Trowsers,	115
Rugs,	133	Vests,	86
Bed-ticks,	137	Caps,	65
Shirts,	123	Pairs Shoes,	130

All the juvenile males, and as many of the adults as are willing to learn, are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for two hours daily. They are primarily taught in their classes by the respective turnkeys, and, on attaining a certain degree of proficiency, are transferred to a regularly trained schoolmaster. These schools appear to be conducted generally in a satisfactory manner, but more attention should be paid to the writing, some of the copy books being quite illegible, and others full of misspelling. The females are taught to read by the matron—it is very desirable that their schooling should comprise writing also. There are good registries of progress for both schools, but they are not tested by the chaplains, who, indeed, very rarely even visit the schools. It is of great importance that the chaplains should, from time to time, examine the pupils for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registries.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 152; females, 54.

Average number attending daily.—Males, $25\frac{168}{313}$; females, $8\frac{81}{311}$.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement.—Females, 1. Whipping—Males, 2. Total—Males, 2; females, 1.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1

pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread. Stirabout, one-third oatmeal and two-thirds Indian meal; bread, whole meal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk, and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.—Brown bread, 8½*d.* per 4 lbs.; white bread, 9⅗*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 16*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 12*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; new milk, 7¾*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 3*d.* per gallon; coals, 19*s.* 9*d.* per ton; candles, 7*s.* 6*d.* per dozen lbs.; soap, white, 4½*d.* per lb.; ditto, brown, 3½*d.* per lb.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the last three years:—

	Males.	Females.
1853, . .	$2\frac{19}{30}d.$	$1\frac{49}{65}d.$
1854, . .	$3\frac{27}{33}d.$	$3\frac{1}{4}d.$
1855, . .	$2\frac{33}{40}d.$	$2\frac{143}{260}d.$
1856, . .	$3\frac{4201}{4480}d.$	$3\frac{3269}{5980}d.$

There was one complaint of the stirabout, from a boy, but on inquiry it proved to be frivolous. None of the chaplains inspect the provisions so often as they are required by the Prisons Act and the bye-laws of the gaol, but the Roman Catholic chaplain is especially remiss in his performance of this most important duty. It is also desirable that they should each have a book in which they should record their opinion of the quality of the provisions inspected, instead of merely entering in the general visiting book the fact of their having made such inspection.

Books and Accounts.—The various gaol books, registries, and accounts, are most admirably kept; their clearness, accuracy, and fulness of details cannot be exceeded, and are very rarely equalled, and indeed it could not well be otherwise, so long as they are under the almost daily supervision of a local inspector as zealous as he is capable. The only defect that I could discover was in the surgeon's book, which does not apparently contain entries of all orders for the issue of extra diet to prisoners *out of the hospital.* Unless the surgeon *renews from time to time* such orders, it is impossible that this item in the Daily Consumption Book can be satisfactorily checked, for in some instances at present the orders last without renewal for months, and no entry is made of the date at which they ceased to be in force.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853—£1,584 15*s.* 4¼*d.*; 1854, £1,917 8*s.* 10½*d.*; 1855, £1,638 18*s.* 8*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	96	6	2
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Boyle, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	0	0
Archibald Armstrong Apothecary,	21	0	0
Vernon Davis, Clerk,	30	0	0
John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0
Thomas Blest, Turnkey, Shoemaker, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
Peter Boyde, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
Peter Davy, do., Shoemaker,	25	0	0
Thomas Graham, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
James Gallaher, do., do.,	20	0	0
John Connor, do.,	20	0	0
Alexander Crawford, do., Shoemaker, employed in Teaching,	20	0	0
James Lee, do., employed in Schooling,	20	0	0
James Lougheed, do., do.,	20	0	0
William M'Donogh, do., and Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Poe, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

All the officers are paid half-yearly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. All the intern officers, except the governor, receive rations and allowances. An assistant matron is much required, and in new appointments of turnkeys, great care should be taken to select handicraftsmen competent to instruct in their various trades.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 245; Surgeon, &c., 209; Protestant Chaplain, 137; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 146; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 88.

From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 154; Surgeon, &c., 151; Protestant Chaplain, 84; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 96; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 55.

It thus appears that the visits paid by the Roman Catholic chaplain have been little more than half the number prescribed by law.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is ample. The hospital, which is in two distinct compartments, contains water-closets and baths, is well ventilated, and carefully attended to. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	48	416	4	5	5½	2
1854,	60	960	25	9	10	1
1855,	41	1,540	1	7	4	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. John Wynne, M.P.	Charles W. Cooper, Esq.
John Ormsby, Esq.	Colonel Knox Barrett.
James Wood, Esq.	John Ffolliott, jun., Esq.
Richard Gethin, Esq.	Sir Gonville Bromhead, Bart.
Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bt., M.P.	James Jones, Esq.
Jemmett Duke, Esq.	Sir Malby Crofton, Bart.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and immediately before each assizes for examination of the accounts, which are subsequently audited by the grand jury. The Board, after the assizes, gives a cheque for the aggregate amount of the accounts to the local inspector, who pays the bills, and produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ballymote.—No prisoners in custody; 47 in the last quarter, of whom 7 were drunkards. House and premises very clean and orderly, and abundantly supplied with bedding, including sheets, and all necessaries. Good water from a pump in the yard, but there is no sewerage, the soil having to be carried out through the building. The accommodation for males is sufficient, but that for females is utterly inadequate, consisting merely of *one room, or rather cell*, for all purposes. I was informed that the proprietor of the ground adjoining the male yard, would allow, on reasonable terms, the boundary wall to be carried so much farther out as would enclose enough space to admit of a proper extension of the female side being made. Both yards are insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls and the position of the privies. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day for both sexes; keeper's salary, £40.

Ballymote.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED ON THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State on the day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	7	16	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	–	3	3	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	6	12	–	3	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	2	5	–	–	–
MILITARY OFFENDERS.						
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	2	6	8	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	2	2	4	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	5	6	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total,	40	36	76	–	6	6

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	2
Misdemeanants	–	–	–	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–		3	2
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, Other offences,	–	–	1	–	5	2
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–		1	1
Three times do.,	–	–	–	–	1	2
Four times do.,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	–	3	1

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—14th of October, 1853, 97; 1854, 115; 1855, 70; 1856, 76.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
14th October, 1853,	1	–
„ 1854,	1	–
„ 1855,	–	9
„ 1856,	1	6

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 466; females, 263. Debtors—males, 23. Total—males, 489; females, 263.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 320; females, 216. Debtors—males, 13. Total—males, 333; females, 216.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 16; females, 21. Twice—males, 4; females, 5. Thrice—males, 4; females, 5. Four times and more—females, 5. Total—males, 24; females, 36.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 14; females, 12. Twice—males, 3; females, 6. Thrice—females, 5. Four times and more—females, 4. Total—males, 17; females, 27.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, 65¾; females, 28⅓. Highest at any one time—males, 99; females, 42. Lowest number at any one time—males, 36; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1$\frac{77}{365}$; females, 1$\frac{33}{365}$.

Average daily number, 1856.—Males, 48½; females, 29½. Highest number at any one time—males, 68; females, 36. Lowest number at any one time—males, 29; females, 25.

In 1854.—Committals—males, 603; females, 217. Re-committals—males, 21; females, 21. Daily average—males, 67; females, 39.

These figures show a considerable reduction in the male committals in 1855 and 1856, as compared with 1854, but a decided increase in the female, and also an increase in the re-committals of both sexes, more especially of the females, a fact much to be deplored, but which the impending introduction of the separate system will, it may confidently be expected, speedily correct as to the latter sex. In the daily average of the males a very gratifying decrease is observable; but as to the females, this return cannot be taken into consideration, since, during the past year, many of this sex have been removed to the bridewells of the county under writs of *habeas corpus*, pending the alterations in the female prison. In the nature of crime no favourable change is observable. Of late some serious crimes have occurred, and vagrancy has not decreased since 1854, whilst drunkenness has increased, there having been eighty-five in custody on this charge up to the 14th of August, in 1856, against sixty-nine, in 1855. Although, in point of amount, male crime may be favourably contrasted with female, the contrary is the case as to the nature of the offences, twelve males

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

having been sentenced to penal servitude, or transportation, in the last twelve months, but *no* females.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement.—Males, 2; females, 7. Whipping—males, 12. Total—males, 14; females, 7.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	5	2	Hospital Rooms, . .	–	2
Yards, . . .	5	2	Workshops, . . .	5	–
Day Rooms, . .	12	2	Worksheds, . . .	31	–
Solitary Cells, . .	2	–	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
* Single Cells containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundries, . . .	–	1
			Baths, . . .	–	1
			Reception Room, .	1	–
Sleeping Rooms, . .	–	2	Pumps and Wells, .	3	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	–	22	Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

The male prison was throughout clean, dry, well ventilated, in good repair, except in the upper corridor, where the crack in the ceiling has widened since the last inspection; secure (the locks being in good order), and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and *sheets*. The sewerage of the whole prison is effective, new sewers having been constructed; and water is raised by the tread-wheel, and conveyed by pipes to every yard, in which troughs, towels, and soap are furnished for the personal ablution of the prisoners; but neither covered lavatories nor baths are provided for the males. The accommodation for males is ample; the cells so nearly approach to the size prescribed for separation, and are so airy and well lighted, that were they provided with the requirements of section iv. of 3 and 4 Vic., c. 44, the Inspectors-General could have no difficulty in certifying to their fitness for carrying out the separate system.

The females were, at the time of my visit, most inconveniently crowded in the hospitals, two of the rooms of which, besides being far too small for the numbers confined in them, were filled with smoke—I was informed that these chimneys do not ordinarily smoke; and the numbers have since somewhat decreased—a fortunate circumstance; for the crowding together of so many persons in small, smoky rooms, would infallibly produce disease.

The new female prison adapted to the separate system was rapidly approaching to completion. The arrangements for heating the cells had proved a failure, and were in process of alteration. This prison contains thirty-nine cells, in three stories of thirteen each. The twenty-six cells of the two upper tiers will, when the heating is perfected, be doubtless considered fit for occupation; but the thirteen on the lower tier are so dark, that unless arrangements be made for admitting more light, these cells can

* Twenty-eight cells, measuring in height, each, 7 feet 9¾ inches; length, 9 feet; breadth, 6 feet; and twenty-eight, measuring—height, 7 feet 5 inches; length, 9 feet; breadth, 6 feet.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

never receive the certificate of the Inspectors-General as being "lighted in such a manner as may be required by a due regard to health," without which they cannot be legally used for the separate confinement of prisoners. In other respects all the cells appeared to be fitted with the requisite appliances, and due care has been paid to the ventilation; water-closets and lavatories have also been provided on each floor, but, I fear, the latter will be found very dark, and inconveniently crowded. A good plunge bath is much required. The new laundry is large, but has not been fitted with partitions, which are indispensable to the maintenance of perfect separation. The drying-room is situated immediately under, and is reached by steps leading from the centre of the laundry; and it is to be apprehended that the steam and close smell from the drying clothes will, at times, render the laundry almost untenantable.

I regret to have to report in the strongest terms against the arrangements which have been made for bringing in the provisions from the kitchen to the female prison. This new and spacious kitchen is under the new chapel—also a commodious apartment—and is contiguous to the drying-room and laundry; it is approached from the male prison, but has a door opening *within the boundary wall* of the female prison into a passage leading in front of, and on a level with, the drying-room windows, and immediately under those of the laundry. It is proposed that the cooks (MALE prisoners) should bring the provisions from the kitchen along this passage, and deliver them through a trap-door to the wardswomen (*female* prisoners)—prisoners of the one sex being thus not only enabled to converse with, but even to touch those of the other. It is plain that this proposed plan can never be sanctioned, for it is in direct contravention of the directions of section vi. of 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, as to the complete separation of the sexes; and it is, therefore, necessary either that the provisions for the females should be delivered by the male cooks, at the *entrance of the female prison* as heretofore, or that they should be cooked by females in the new prison, for which purpose a convenient room appears to be available. The local authorities having, with great liberality and public spirit, gone to a large expense in constructing this female prison on the new approved system, I have had great reluctance in taking exception to any of their proposed arrangements, and have been thus explicit as to the above defects, in order to show that no other course was open to me.

The males are duly classified according to the Prisons Act, and sleep in single cells, but take their meals in the day-rooms. It is very desirable that the meals should be taken in the cells, as thereby an approximation to separation is established, and opportunities for combination, and moral contamination, resulting from unrestricted association, much diminished. Amongst the females classification was, of course, under the circumstances, impossible.

The deputy-governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey is on patrol all night; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found a very effective check.

Strict discipline is maintained; the general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory; and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 19; females, 5. Other punishments—males, 71; females, 1. Total—males, 90; females, 6.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 2. Other punishments—males, 14; females, 15. Total—males, 32; females, 17.

All these punishments were ordered by the governor, and none require particular notice.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, tread-wheel, shot-drill; females, none.

Industrial labour.—Males—weaving, shoemaking, clogmaking, smith-work, saddlery, stone-breaking, bone-pulverizing, tailoring, carpentering, pail-making, painting, mat-making, and labouring. Females—spinning, carding, sewing, sprigging, knitting, and washing.

The stone-breaking and bone-breaking are carried on in separation in partitioned sheds. The female clothing has hitherto been manufactured as well as made up in the prison—that for males has been made up in the prison from materials purchased outside.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £52 14*s.* 8*d.*; in 1855, £35 5*s.*

The industrial labour of both sexes has of late been much impeded by the alterations in progress.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . .	159	Shirts, . . .	137
Pairs Sheets, . .	96	Jackets, . . .	69
Rugs, . . .	174	Trowsers, . . .	73
Hammocks or Cots, .	35	Caps, ...	105
Bed-ticks, . . .	121	Pairs Shoes, . .	36

Schools.—All the males are instructed for two hours daily by a schoolmaster, assisted by the turnkeys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A registry of progress is kept, but does not show the graduated advance of the scholars—a new form is about to be adopted. The chaplains occasionally visit the school, but it is very desirable that they should also examine the pupils from time to time with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry. I strongly recommend that the female school, which is to be established so soon as the new prison is opened, should be conducted by the schoolmaster in the presence of the matron.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

year 1855.—Males, 487. Average number attending daily—males, 65¾.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 1 pint buttermilk, 8 oz. oatmeal; females, 1 pint buttermilk, 7 oz. oatmeal. Dinner—males, 1 pint new milk, 14 oz. white bread; females, ¾ pint new milk, 12 oz. white bread.

Under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 9½*d.*; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per 112 lbs., 13*s.*; rice, per stone, 2*s.* 10*d.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per imperial gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per imperial gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 11*d.*; turf, per box, 8½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 7¾*d.*; soap, per cwt., 45*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—1853, $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{4}\frac{8}{1}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{1}{3}\frac{8}{8}\frac{9}{6}\frac{4}{5}\frac{9}{8}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{2}{2}\frac{0}{4}\frac{4}{5}\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{7}\frac{4}{5}\frac{0}{3}d.$; 1856, 4*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who, however, merely enter these inspections in the general visiting book. A provision book should be established, in which the chaplains should record their opinion of the quantity and quality of the articles inspected.

The dietary table issued by *order* of the Court of Queen's Bench, directed the substitution of gruel for milk at dinner, for all prisoners, *twice a week;* and for those whose sentences do not exceed a month, *daily.*

These directions have not been complied with in this gaol, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrance of my colleague last year; and I am bound to inform the surgeon that the dietary ordered as above is *mandatory*, and cannot be permitted to be departed from, unless in exceptional cases; nor can I comprehend why gruel should be supposed to be prejudicial to the health in this particular instance, since it has been adopted in every other prison without any injurious effects.

Books and Accounts.—The books are kept with great care and accuracy, and tally exactly. The "Lockings," however, should be made up to the hour of locking up the cells, instead of to the following morning. The Governor's Journal, Officers' Gate Book, Hard-labour Book, &c., are very creditable. The ages and religion of drunkards must, in future, be regularly entered, since considerable trouble in the compilation of the General Report for 1855 was occasioned by the omission of these particulars in the registries of this gaol. With reference to the hospital books, it is of the greatest importance that all orders for the issue of extra diet should be made *in writing* by the surgeon, and should be in force for *one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, be renewed again under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for the entries under the head of "*Extra or Medical Diet*" in the Daily Consumption Book. Copies of the last issued dietary table ought to be hung up in the day-rooms.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

The accounts appeared to be clear and explicit, and the contractors are paid according to the amount shown to be consumed by the "Daily Consumption Book"—a most excellent practice.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £2,080 5*s.* 10*d.*; 1854, £2,146 17*s.*; 1855, £2,284 8*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
George A. Rogers, Esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. M. A. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Henry Thompson, Esq., Surgeon,		—	
Francis Trenor, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	200	0	0
Wm. M'Clelland, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	45	0	0
Knox Ashfield, Turnkey,	28	0	0
Andrew Hamilton, do., Weaver,	28	0	0
Samuel Mullen, do.,	23	0	0
John Bleakley, Hospital do.,	23	0	0
Alexander M'Ilroy, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	18	0	0
William Ellis, do., Tailor,	18	0	0
Rowland Barton, do., Carpenter,	18	0	0
Robert M'Connell, do., do.,	18	0	0
William Noble, Schoolmaster,	22	0	0
Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	25	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	17	0	0
Mrs. Margaret M'Grew, do.,	17	0	0

P.S.—The turnkeys assist the schoolmaster, during school hours, in their respective wards.

All the intern officers receive the value of their rations in cash. The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the county infirmary and the prison. The turnkeys are paid quarterly, and their salaries rise according to their length of service; they are supplied with uniform, and five of them are handicraftsmen.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855: Local Inspector, 130; Surgeon, &c., 105; Protestant Chaplain, 134; Presbyterian Chaplain, 146; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 127. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 99; Surgeon, &c., 74; Protestant Chaplain, 105; Presbyterian Chaplain, 105; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 86.

Section xi. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, directs that each Chaplain shall keep a journal, which shall be *kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

Hospitals.—There were six patients—females. The hospitals being occupied by the female prisoners pending the alterations in the female prison, the sick males are treated in their cells. Water-closets and baths are much required in this department. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.	North District.
1853,	160	3,814	£8 5 5	4	
1854,	114	2,962	£5 1 11	–	
1855,	61	1,329	£3 15 0	1	*County of Tyrone Gaol.*

Board of Superintendence.

Francis J. Gervais, Esq., J.P.	T. W. D. Humphrey, Esq., J.P.
Samuel Vesey, Esq., J.P.	Geo. T. Spillar, Esq., J.P.
Charles Scott, Esq., J.P.	Charles Eccles, Esq., J.P.
Captain Ellis, J.P.	Robert Wray, Esq., J.P.
James Anderson, Esq., J.P.	Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.
Captain White, J.P.	A. M'Kenzie Lyle, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly, and at each meeting discharges all bills by cheques, to each individual creditor, signed by three members of the Board and the local inspector.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

It appears for some time to have been the practice for the keepers of the bridewells of this county to accompany all prisoners transmitted to the county gaol. This practice is altogether irregular; the transmission of prisoners is intrusted to the constabulary, and not to the keepers, who are not to quit their bridewells unless under peculiar circumstances. It is obvious also that the practice referred to, besides putting the county to considerable cost for the travelling expenses of these officers, tends to great irregularity, by leaving the bridewells—in some cases for several days—without any proper person in charge.

Strabane.—One female in custody; forty-eight prisoners in the last quarter, of whom eleven were drunkards. House very clean and orderly. There is sleeping accommodation for fourteen prisoners, but bedding only for five; consequently nine more sets of bedding and blankets are required; and *sheets* must be supplied to every bed, under sec. xii. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68. There is only *one* yard and *one* privy, which was out of repair. Good water is conveyed into the bridewell from the county reservoir; but the sewerage was out of order. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, 5¼*d.* per head per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £40. Strabane.

Clogher.—Two male prisoners; nineteen in the last quarter, of whom two were drunkards. This bridewell contains ample accommodation for both sexes; but a drunkards' cell is much required. The building was throughout very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. Gravel should be substituted for grass in the yards. There is good water on the premises, and the sewers are effective. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct; but many committals not forthcoming, owing to the irregular practice of lodging and detaining prisoners on mere Clogher.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

Dungannon.

verbal orders. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day. Keeper's salary, £40.

Dungannon.—Four males and two females in custody; sixty-four in the last quarter, of whom twenty-one were drunkards. The house clean, bedding and blankets sufficient, but *no sheets.* The accommodation for males is greater than is required; that for females is barely sufficient. There is plenty of good water on the premises, and the sewers are stated to be generally effective; but on the day of my visit one was choked. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals have hitherto only taken place once a month. The registry tolerably correct; but the constabulary do not always sign their names to lodgments and removals, although they have been expressly directed to do so by Sir Duncan M'Gregor. The committals regularly filed, and all forthcoming; but some sentences to *a month's imprisonment in the bridewell,* which is illegal, *this not being a district bridewell.* Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* per head per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £60. *His wife receives also a salary of* £25 *as matron.* In addition to his salary, which is large in comparison with that of other bridewells of even similar size, the keeper receives large rations, which are not generally allowed to the keepers of bridewells, and produce great confusion and complication in the accounts. The Rev. Mr. Quain has hitherto received £20 per annum as local inspector—a salary for the presentment of which there was no statutable warrant. This appointment, however, has now lapsed, the local inspector of the county gaol being constituted, under sec. xxv. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, "ex-officio" inspector of the bridewells of the county.

N.B.—I have given my certificate, under section xxvi. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, that the bridewells of Clogher and Dungannon are fit for carrying out sentences of imprisonment for any period not *exceeding one week.*

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—VISITED THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, AND THE 17TH OF DECEMBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	1	5	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	13	3	16	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	11	3	14	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	15	15	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	39	23	62	2	1	3

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	4	1
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	1	–	2
Other Offences,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years :—

December 17, 1853,	113
Ditto, 1854,	78
Ditto, 1855,	59
Ditto, 1856,	65

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
December 17, 1853, . .	–	7
Ditto, 1854, . .	6	–
Ditto, 1855, . .	9	9
Ditto, 1856, . .	–	16

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals in 1854—males, 532; females, 251. Re-committals—males, 46; females, 35. Average daily number—males, 55½; females, 39.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 485; females, 246. Debtors—males, 10. Total—males, 495; females, 246.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 452; females, 264.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Once—males, 24; females, 8. Twice—males, 5; females, 7. Thrice—males, 1; females, 5. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 5. Total—males, 31; females, 25.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once—males, 16; females, 13. Twice—males, 7; females, 14. Thrice—males, 2; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 14. Total—males, 26; females, 48.

Average daily number, 1855—males, 46; females, 24. Highest at any one time—males, 58; females, 38. Lowest at any one time—males, 28; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, ⅝; females, ¼.

Average daily number, 1856—males, 40¾; females, 28¼. Highest at any one time—males, 45; females, 45. Lowest at any one time—males, 29; females, 22.

It thus appears that, under all these headings, there has been a progressive, though not very considerable, decrease in the amount of male crime in the last three years, but that the contrary is the case as to females; for, although there was a slight decrease both in the committals and re-committals in 1855, yet the returns for 1856 (with fourteen days yet to run) show a decided increase in the committals, and a still more marked rise in the re-committals, being, in both cases, higher not only than in 1855, but even than in 1854. This increase amongst the females is, however, entirely attributable to the number of committals of that sex under the Towns Improvement Act, chiefly from Athlone and its neighbourhood, as may be proved by an examination of "the State," which gives fifteen female vagrants, all committed under the above-mentioned Act; a class of offenders naturally recurrent, and which, therefore, especially accounts for the rise in the re-committals. The daily averages, however, show a large decline of both sexes in 1856, as compared with 1854; and therefore it is clear, that although female offences may have been more numerous, yet that they were less grave, the sentences having been to much shorter terms of imprisonment, for otherwise a larger number of committals would give a larger instead of a smaller daily average. Juvenile delinquencies have materially diminished.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

As to the nature of crime, although there have been some very serious offences, yet, on the whole, grave felonies have decreased, and there have been very few sentences to penal servitude or transportation; but here, as elsewhere, drunkenness has increased.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement—males, 1. Whipping—males, 13. Total, 14.

Number sentenced during the year 1856 to solitary confinement—males, 1. Whipping—males, 5. Total, 6.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Workshops,	7	–
Day Rooms,	9	2	Worksheds,	6	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells of size adequate for separation,	80	14	Bakery,	1	–
			Store Rooms,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	10	–	Laundries,	–	1
			Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	–	6	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	12	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Crank Mill,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1			

The building was throughout clean, in good repair, secure, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is excellent, there being a constant run of water through some of the sewers, and the others being frequently flushed. Every bed was furnished with sufficient bedding, blankets, and sheets. The male prison contains considerably more accommodation than is required; whilst the number of cells on the female side is only half the daily average number of females in 1856; and I therefore strongly recommend that the male marshalsea should be taken into the female prison, which it adjoins, and which would thereby be sufficiently enlarged to admit of separation being extended to all its inmates; whilst another portion of the male prison might be allotted to debtors, without diminishing too much the accommodation for criminals. My colleague last year called attention to the facility with which the whole of the cells in the male prison might be adapted to the separate system; and I would again urge upon the local authorities the expediency of extending to this sex the system which they have already introduced amongst the females, and which is so effectual both as a deterrent and as a bar to the moral contamination resulting from the association of prisoners of different degrees of vice and criminality.

In the female prison eleven cells have been fitted with all requirements for separation, and have been duly certified by the Inspectors-General, under section iv. of 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 44. These cells have been occupied since February,

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

1856, and have answered very well, the heating having proved perfectly successful; and I was much gratified with the care and attention with which the separate system therein established is administered, and with the general appearance of their inmates, as favourable indications of the fitness of the officers for carrying out improved prison discipline throughout the gaol, and of the fallacy of the assertions of some objectors to the separate system, that it is prejudicial to the health of those subjected to it. The remainder of the female prison, with the exception of the laundry (which, however, requires partitions and drying-rooms), is very indifferent, consisting of three cells and six dark and damp sleeping-rooms admitting of no improvement, and of only two day-rooms; so that all, except the eleven in separation, are necessarily much associated; but, as above stated, by taking in the adjacent ward of the male prison, a sufficient number of cells might be obtained to enable the extension of separation to all the females; and if this be done, I would recommend that water-closets and lavatories in each cell should be dispensed with, for it has been found that, by placing them in the corridors, in the proportion of one to every seven or eight cells, much expense is saved, and the cells are less likely to have a close and offensive smell. It is also desirable that prisoners subjected to separation should be exercised collectively, at such distances from each other as to prevent communication, in a yard of sufficient size, rather than separately in small enclosed yards, which generate damp, and do not afford adequate space for due exercise.

The gaol is provided with good baths, in which those who require it are washed on admission; and tubs, towels, and soap are furnished in every yard for the general ablution of the prisoners. There are partitioned stone-breaking sheds in the upper yard; and the kitchen, bake-house, and stores are good. The corn-grinding mill is an admirable piece of machinery, and one by which much profit accrues to the gaol. A curtain has been hung in the chapel, to prevent the two sexes from seeing each other.

Very creditable attention is paid to the classification of the males, who are in nine classes, one of which is exclusively composed of juveniles. All the males sleep and take their meals in single cells.

The classification of the females (with the exception of the eleven in the cells) is necessarily very imperfect; they are merely divided into two classes, according to character, and sleep and take their meals in association.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The governor always attends the lock-up, and frequently visits the prison at night. Two of the turnkeys, by rotation, are on duty at night, relieving each other; but there is no tell-tale clock to test their vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found a very effective check upon the patrols.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—dark cells—males, 17; females, 3.

Punishments from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection—dark cells—males, 30; females, 18.

All these punishments were ordered by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, crank-mill, shot-drill, stone-breaking; females, washing and prison duty. Industrial labour—males, weaving and winding, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, tin-smiths, mat-making; females, knitting, carding, spinning, sewing.

All the prison clothing is made up, and the greater part of the materials for it is manufactured in the prison. Baking and grinding corn occupy a large portion of the time of the male prisoners. This department is conducted with very praiseworthy energy.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £68 6*s.* 4*d.*; and in 1855, £84 5*s.* 9*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	136	Shirts,	116
Pairs Sheets,	146	Jackets,	60
Rugs,	136	Trowsers,	56
Hammocks or Cots,	128	Caps,	64
Bed-ticks,	140	Pairs Shoes,	80

Schools.—The juvenile males, and others who desire it, are instructed by a competent schoolmaster, for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The females are taught, in like manner, by the matron. These schools are under the National Board, and are very well managed, and the proficiency and progress of many of the scholars were highly creditable to the teachers. The registry of progress is that adopted by the National Board; but, in addition, another form better adapted to the very illiterate condition of the majority of gaol pupils is about to be kept.

I found with regret that the chaplains never even visit the schools, whereas it is of great importance that they should, from time to time, examine the pupils with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry of progress.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 42; females, 27. Average number attending daily—males, 5; females, 4. School hours—two hours, from seven till nine o'clock, A.M.

Dietary.—Males—breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal and Indian meal (the proportion being one-third Indian meal) made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females—breakfast—7 oz. meal, same proportion, made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

All prisoners get soup in lieu of milk on two days in each week; and those sentenced to one month and under, on every day for dinner. Juveniles, under fifteen, get the dietary prescribed by law.

Contracts.—Bread, 1¾*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 14*s.* per cwt.;

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Indian meal, 10*s.*; meat, 6*d.* per lb.; new milk, 5½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.*; salt, 5½*d.* per stone; coals, Whitehaven, 21*s.* per ton; turf, 82*s.* 6*d.* per 100 boxes; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 3*s.* 9*d.* per stone.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I tasted, and found to be excellent, and which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The registries and books are very carefully kept. The governor keeps a satisfactory journal, and there is an Officers' Gate Book, but it is desirable that the latter should contain a record of the precise time at which the extern officers enter and leave the prison, so as to show the exact duration of their visits.

The work accounts are now kept according to the recommendation of my colleague last year, a separate debit and credit account having been opened for each article operated upon by prison labour. A Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book is much wanted; and under section xi. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, the chaplains are required to keep journals to be *kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

All orders for "extra or medical diet" are duly made in writing by the surgeon; but it is of importance that these orders, instead of lasting for indefinite periods, *should be in force for one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should require renewal, if necessary, *again under the surgeon's hand*, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under these headings in the Daily Consumption Book.

The general accounts appeared clear and explicit. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,861 19*s.* 3*d.*; 1855, £1,546 14*s.*; 1856, £1,681 9*s.* 4*d.*, including £256 for alterations in the female prison.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Richard W. Reynell, Local Inspector, . .		—	
Rev. John Hopkins, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. T. Nulty, Roman Catholic do., . .	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Dissenting do., . .	30	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, Esq., Surgeon to Infirmary and County Gaol, receives no salary for gaol.			
William Middleton, Apothecary, . . .	35	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor, ...	150	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy-Governor, &c., .	60	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron, ...	30	0	0
William Trydell, Turnkey and Shoemaker, .	30	0	0
John Harper, ditto, and Carpenter, .	30	0	0
William Briggs, Turnkey, ...	30	0	0
Henry Briggs, ditto, ...	30	0	0
Robert Horoe, ditto, ...	30	0	0
John Cane, ditto, ...	30	0	0
Peter Kelly, ditto, and Miller, . .	25	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Edward Dowdall, Baker,	20	0	0
Mary Harper, Assistant Matron,	14	5	6
Mary Coakley, Nurse,	14	5	6
William Speight, Schoolmaster,	8	0	0

The turnkeys and matrons are paid monthly, the other officers half-yearly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. None of the officers receive rations or allowances. A weaver attends every day to instruct prisoners in his handicraft, and receives clothes, rations, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per week.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 86; Surgeon, &c., 179; Protestant Chaplain, 125; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 186; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 96. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 78; Surgeon, &c., 152; Protestant Chaplain, 103; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 175; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 157.

Hospitals.—The hospitals for both sexes contain sufficient accommodation, and were clean and well ventilated, and supplied with baths and water-closets. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1853	29	406	2	0	6
1854	22	308	2	12	6
1855	38	456	4	19	10

No. of deaths for three years—5.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.	William Fetherston H., Esq.
Hugh M. Tuite, Esq.	John Swift, Esq.
John C. Lyons, Esq.	Charles W. Levinge, Esq.
Henry Murray, Esq.	John De Blaquiere, Esq.
George A. Boyd, Esq.	James Fetherston H., Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq.	John Longworth, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and the payment of the salaries of the subordinate officers, and of small incidental expenses. All bills, contracts, and the salaries of the superior officers, are paid at each assizes; a cheque for the aggregate amount being given to the local inspector, who makes the payments, and returns the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Moate.—Visited on the 4th of August. No prisoners in custody; 46 in the last quarter, of whom only 3 were drunkards. House very clean and orderly, and well supplied with excellent bedding, blankets, and sheets. The pump required some repair. Sewerage effective. Privies clearable from the outside. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct, and very creditably kept. Cost of dietary per head per day, 3½*d.* Keeper's salary, £25. Moate.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol. COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 15TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1
UNTRIED.			
For Felony,	3	–	3
For Larceny,	3	4	7
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1
TRIED.			
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny :—			
To Penal Servitude,	–	5	5
To Imprisonment,	5	3	8
Disposed of Summarily.			
For Larceny,	1	3	4
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	1	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–	3
Gross Total,	18	17	35

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	2	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	1	–	–	1

The reduction of prisoners here has followed steadily the increasing prosperity of the country, and the better appliances of discipline which have been brought into operation. The total of

those in custody on the day of inspection, as compared with the returns for the corresponding days in the three preceding years, evidences this better moral condition, the numbers standing thus:—

15th October, 1853, ...	81
„ 1854, ...	49
„ 1855, ...	43
„ 1856, ...	35

In this aggregate are included, it is to be observed, three male lunatics, and no less than *five* females under rule of penal servitude, two classes with which the gaol would not be encumbered if proper receptacles elsewhere, which are in preparation, were completed.

The committals in 1855 were, 472 males, and 177 females; and from the 1st January, 1856, to the day of inspection, 273 males, and 127 females.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—Once—males, 9; females, 12. Twice—males, 4; females, 11. Thrice—males, 4; females, 8. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 6. Total—males, 18; females, 37. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection:—Once—females, 2. Twice—males, 2; females, 3. Thrice—males, 1; females, 2. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 3; females, 9. Average daily number for the year 1855—males, $21\frac{132}{365}$; females, $24\frac{65}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 40; females, 27. Lowest at any one time—males, 16; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{15}{365}$; females, $1\frac{182}{365}$. Average daily number to day of inspection, 1856—males, $20\frac{3}{4}$; females, $15\frac{1}{48}$. Highest at any one time—males, 31; females, 27. Lowest at any one time—males, 14; females, 10. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{57}{289}$; females, $1\frac{151}{289}$.

It will be noticed that in the daily average of the males during the current year, as contrasted with the past, there is scarcely any change, while in that of the females there is a very large diminution.

Again, in the committals and re-committals of the former sex, if we take the proportion for the nine months and a-half, which had expired on the day of my visit, we find very favourable results.

The female committals, if similarly analyzed, show but little improvement, but the *re-committals* furnish an unmistakable proof of the advantages of the separate system, (although but partially carried out,) having fallen to *one-third* of their previous amount, or precisely the same *ratio* as that of the neighbouring gaol of Kilkenny county, and obtained under similar circumstances, to which I had called attention in my report for 1854.

Indeed a nominal return of the females re-committed to this prison, since the establishment of "separation," on the 1st of March, 1855, a period of nineteen months and a-half, shows that only *eleven* females, who had been subjected to this wholesome and distasteful form of discipline, have returned to the gaol; some of them, moreover, having undergone such a short

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

experience of it, as not to be fully imbued with a fear of its recurrence. Juvenile delinquencies have greatly abated; vagrancy and workhouse offences have been almost effaced from the registry, and drunkenness exhibits a progressive decrease.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Yards,	9	5	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	10	2	Workshops,	3	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	–	22	Store Rooms,	3	1
			Laundries,	–	1
			Lavatories,	8	4
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Baths,	5	1
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Sleeping Rooms,	13	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	13	–			

I found the building throughout in excellent order, clean, fully furnished with bedding—sheets having been ordered for all classes in accordance with the 12th section of the amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68)—and amply supplied with water, which is conducted to baths, lavatories, and tanks for flushing the privies and sewers. The baths, however, are used only under the special direction of the medical officer, which appears to be an undesirable restriction.

The ventilation in the new portion of the gaol, containing sixteen cells, fitted with all requirements for applying "separation" to female prisoners, is tolerably effective, the health of the occupants being reported to be good; constant vigilance is nevertheless requisite, in order that the apparatus for opening and closing the windows may be maintained in working order.

The classification of the males is five-fold, viz., convicts, felons, tried and untried, and misdemeanants similarly subdivided. They sleep singly and take their meals in their cells, but at other times are in association. The females, when they exceed the number of the cells adapted for separation, are also associated, but the laundry is fitted with partitions.

It is much to be regretted that in this prison, where the aggregate of accommodation far exceeds its present or probable future requirements, the cells for both sexes do not contain an adequate number of cubic feet of air for maintaining the inmates in constant separation. In the older portion of the female building, however, to which the recent addition is annexed, the cells approximate so closely to the dimensions which have been sanctioned, that if they were furnished with artificial heating and bells, the Inspectors-General would have no difficulty in certifying their fitness for occupation during very short periods of imprisonment; and this important alteration could be completed at an inconsiderable expense. In the male quarter the area is much smaller; and in order to obtain the great advantages of separation, which is found to compensate, by its deterrent

effects, for the outlay incurred in putting it into operation, some of the day-rooms, which would be no longer required under this system, might be divided into cells, and the party-walls on some of the existing tiers might be removed. The cells thus obtained would be much larger, no doubt, than is necessary, and there would be a sacrifice of room; but if, in the first instance, this arrangement were carried out so as to receive the juveniles—a class to which segregation is most beneficial—and other special cases, I feel convinced that at no distant period it would be extended sufficiently to embrace the whole male population of the prison at its reduced scale.

The detached building also, which contains cells for the solitary confinement of females, and has now become almost useless, might be easily rendered available for this object.

I am the more induced to press the consideration of this question upon the local authorities from a conviction that, under the superintendence of such able and zealous officers as the local inspector and the governor, the fullest scope would be given to the action of this system, the value of which every year's experience on the part of those who are interested or engaged in prison administration strengthens and confirms.

The governor or his deputy attends the lock-up every night, and the former inspects the prison after ten o'clock; but there is no patrol. There had been but *one* punishment inflicted by the authority of the governor since the 1st of January, which is a remarkable proof of the orderly condition of those under his charge, and the observance of regular discipline.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 6; females, 3. Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection—Dark cells—males, 1.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners employed in Punitive and Industrial Labour.

	Punitive Labour.		Industrial Labour.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tread-wheel, . . .	5	–	–	–
„ and Cook, .	1	–	–	–
Making Clogs, . . .	–	–	1	–
Untried and Unemployed, .	11	–	–	–
Washing and Prison Duties,	–	2	–	–
Teasing Fibre, . . .	–	–	–	15
Total, . . .	17	2	1	15

The tread-wheel for punitive labour is divided into partitions, and furnished with stalls to receive the prisoners during the intervals of rest.

Industrial labour, which here, as elsewhere, has been affected by the paucity of available hands, is applied chiefly to the manufacture of articles for intern use, those for extern sale being limited to mats and brushes. Some profit is also derived from teasing fibre. One of the turnkeys is a weaver.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

The amount produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £9 10*s.* 8½*d.*; and in 1855, £24 10*s.* 9*d.*

I lament to repeat what has been already made the subject of notice in former reports, that no provision is made for schooling prisoners of either sex. The majority of them, doubtless, consists of those sentenced to short terms, and juvenile delinquents have, happily, fallen in number; but the total absence of the means of education for those, whose longer periods of confinement and tender age afford ample opportunities for improvement, is greatly to be deplored.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets . .	121	Jackets, . . .	54
Pairs Sheets, . .	7	Trowsers, . . .	90
Hammocks or Cots, .	16	Caps, ...	112
Bed-ticks, . . .	119	Pairs Shoes, . . .	88
Shirts, ...	51		

FEMALE CLOTHING.

Caps, ...	138	Wrappers, . . .	79
Petticoats, . . .	57	Shifts, ...	66
Kerchiefs, . . .	98	Aprons, . . .	66

Dietary.—First Class—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Males and Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Oatmeal gruel two days each week; and to prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed one month, daily for dinner only.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 25*s.*; turf, per 20 cubic feet, 2*s.* 2*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner—1853, 2⅛*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 2⅓*d.*; 1856, 2½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are constantly examined by the local inspector, the governor, and the chaplains. It would be satisfactory if the inspections by the latter were recorded in a separate book, with a short comment. The intern officers are served with milk out of the same vessels, from which the prisoners are supplied; and the contractor is liable to a mulct of 10 per cent. on the month's consumption, if the quality shall be considered inferior. If the bread should be objected to, white bread is forthwith ordered to be substituted at the expense of the contractor.

Total cost of gaol, including salaries and dietary—1853, £1,239 3*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £1,271 13*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £1,144 5*s.* 6*d.*

Books and Accounts.—I carefully examined the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and found them to tally

exactly. The accounts are kept with clearness and accuracy, and the medical officer orders all extra diet in his own handwriting. It is right to observe that by the 11th section of the amended Prisons Act the chaplains are bound to keep journals to be regularly laid before the Board at every meeting; and that under the 30th section the local inspector is, by implication, similarly bound, in order to enable him to report the several matters therein described.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Arthur Fitzmaurice, Esq.,	60	0	0
Thos. J. Rawson, Esq., Surgeon,	—		
Rev. F. F. Trench, Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. M. Dowling, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor,	150	0	0
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	50	0	0
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15	0	0
Edward Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0
Robert Tunsted, Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Jones, do., Weaver,	30	0	0
William Coleman, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Walsh, do.,	18	0	0
Richard Walsh, do.,	18	0	0
Elizabeth Twamly, Hospital Nurse,	10	8	0

No alteration has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance, and are paid monthly. The turnkeys are furnished with arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—Local Inspector, 102; Surgeon, &c., 99; Protestant Chaplain, 149; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 107. From 1st January to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 85; Surgeon, &c., 78; Protestant Chaplain, 117; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 102.

There is no record of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers. I would further beg to call attention to the 20th general rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, which directs that the surgeon "shall examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison, before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward;" but here the want of a reception-ward militates against the due discharge of this important duty.

There are hospitals for both sexes, which are clean, airy, and furnished with baths and water-closets. There were no patients at the period of my visit, and the sanitary condition of the prison was highly satisfactory.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	*s.*	*d.*	No. of Deaths.
1853,	60	1,117	26	14	1	1
1854,	27	434	21	4	9	1
1855,	41	542	18	9	6	—

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

John Alexander, Esq., M.P.
Henry Bruen, Esq.
R. C. Browne, Esq.
William F. Burton, Esq.
P. J. Newton, Esq.
James H. Eustace, Esq.
William Duckett, Esq.
Samuel Elliott, Esq.
William Fishbourne, Esq.
Henry Watters, Esq.
Horace Rochfort, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all bills, contracts, and salaries, except those of the extern officers, payments being made by cheques issued to the governor upon the certificate of the local inspector.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.—Visited the 14th of June, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	3	7	10	–	1	1
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	1	1
,, Penal Servitude,	5	11	16	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	8	10	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	4	5	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	25	41	66	–	2	2

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	2	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	1
Three times do.,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 431; females, 251. Average daily number—males, 65; females, 51. Highest at any one time—males, 89; females, 66. Lowest at any one time—males, 39; females, 37. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 2.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 101; females, 87.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 42; females, 27. Twice—males, 24; females, 14. Thrice—males, 17; females, 18. Four times and more—males, 15; females, 34. Total—males, 98; females, 93.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 13; females, 13. Twice—males, 8; females, 7. Thrice—males, 9; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 7; females, 12. Total—males, 37; females, 39.

The decrease not only in the quality of crime—those of a graver character having become very rare—but in the number of offenders of both sexes, and especially of the males, is a subject for unmixed congratulation, and renders it unnecessary to analyze the statistics of crime here.

A comparison of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, shows a most remarkable reduction; that for the present year being little more than *one-half* of the aggregate in 1855, as shown by the annexed figures:—June 14, 1853, 206; 1854, 150; 1855, 128; 1856, 66.

It is to be observed that there were *but* 25 *males* of all classes, 5 of whom were under sentence of penal servitude, and therefore not to be rated as a portion of the gaol population, being removable as soon as accommodation shall be provided in convict depôts. Of the 41 females, no less than 14 (3 being sentenced to transportation and 11 to penal servitude) are in the same category; and when to these numbers we add 5 lunatics, who are also temporary inmates, awaiting transfer to asylums, we find that the whole of those, who are properly inmates of the prison of this extensive county, amount to but 42

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

At the period of my visit there was *not one prisoner for trial at the assizes*, which were to be held in three weeks. The diminution has affected all the males, thus including, I am happy to state, the juveniles, who heretofore were numerous. On the other hand, although the females present a larger total, this comparative excess is produced by the constant recurrence of women of abandoned character, and of that class who, for want of penitentiary and reformatory institutions for their reception on their discharge, have no hope of employment, and no shelter but the gaol or the workhouse.

A considerable approximation to the requirements of the "separate system" is established here. All the males sleep in single cells, where they take their meals, and during the hours of industrial labour they work in stalls, stone-breaking being also carried on apart by placing those engaged in it back to front at wide intervals so as to prevent intercourse.

The females are divided into three classes, the convicts and lunatics constituting two, while the third is subject to almost complete "separation." All the prisoners of this sex occupy single cells, except those of the lunatics, who require unremitting attendance and supervision. In fact, some very trifling additions and alterations would give to the whole prison the advantages of the only form of discipline which combines deterrent and reformatory results.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Yards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Laundries,	–	1
*Single Cells of size stated below,	103	12	Lavatories,	2	–
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–	Baths,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Pumps and Wells,	9	2
Worksheds,	4	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	310	Shirts,	400
Pairs Sheets,	60	Jackets,	250
Rugs,	250	Trowsers,	180
Hammocks or Cots,	330	Caps,	96
Bed-ticks,	52	Pairs Shoes,	190

The whole building was in a most praiseworthy condition of order, cleanliness, repair, and security, and was amply furnished with bedding and clothing, of which there is fortunately a large stock in store, the prisoners in custody at the period of my visit being wholly insufficient for supporting manufactures. The

* Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

sewers are flushed three times a week; water, of which there is an abundant supply, being conducted to every yard for the purposes of personal ablution, to the baths, privies, and to the laundry. The latter requires the addition of stalls to the washing troughs, so as to intercept communication; and a stove or other means of artificial heat is much needed in the drying-room, which is ineffective.

The governor occasionally, and the deputy always, attends the locking up of the prisoners, and a watchman patrols at night, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the regularity of his circuits. There were but six punishments, none of a severe character, from the 1st of January to the date of my visit—a period of nearly six months.

Punishments for Prison Offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Males, 49; females, 31.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection—Males, 4; females, 2.

Employment.—Punitive Labour.—Males—18 at tread-wheel; females—7 washing, 7 dressing flax. Industrial Labour.—Males—1 shoemaking, 1 tailoring; females—5 knitting, 5 sewing, 9 spinning, 8 carding. School Hours.—Males, from 10 to 3 o'clock; females, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The foregoing schedule of employment, exhibiting as it does a very small amount of that industrial labour, the maintenance of which for many years reflected the highest credit upon the administration of this gaol, affords additional evidence of the extraordinary decline of prisoners, the paucity of hands being so great that nearly the whole available force of the males is necessarily turned to pumping water and to the other indispensable prison duties. I regret, however, to remark that, in the event of an influx of offenders, consequent upon the disembodiment of the Militia, the resumption of the former system of works will be attended with much difficulty, as but two of the staff are handicraftsmen, viz., one tailor and one shoemaker.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, for 1854, £46 17*s.* 2*d.*, and for 1855, £43 6*s.* 11*d.*

Schools.—The males are taught daily by a trained schoolmaster, in classes, one hour being assigned to each class. The school is under the inspection of the National Board of Education, the registry prescribed by which is in use, but a supplemental form, showing the lower grades of proficiency (not embraced by the former), is very properly kept. The females are instructed for three hours daily by the matron; and as prisoners of this sex are almost universally far more illiterate than the males, they are recorded in the gaol registry alone. It would be very desirable that the chaplains should enter their observations from time to time, in order to test the accuracy of the alleged improvement.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 326; females, 251. Average number attending daily—Males, 48; females, 20.

South District.

County of Clare Gaol.

Dietary.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner.—Rye meal and second flour bread and new milk.

Gruel twice a-week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, $\frac{5}{8}$*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 14*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; rice, 18*s.* per cwt.; potatoes, 7*d.* per stone; meat, 5*d.* per lb.; new milk, 1*s.* per pottle; buttermilk, not used; salt, 4*d.* per stone; coals, 19*s.* 3*d.* per ton; turf, 3*s.* per creel; straw, 40*s.* per ton; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 34*s.* per cwt.

No complaints were made to me of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the chaplains. I found, however, some occasional notices as to the inferior quality of the bread, which is baked in the gaol by the prisoners, there being no regular baker, and which, consequently, is sometimes prepared by inexperienced hands.

The Books and Accounts are kept with accuracy, and thus afford the most satisfactory checks.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, is as follows:—For 1853, £2,010 11*s.* 10*d.*; for 1854, £2,241 18*s.* 8*d.*, and for 1855, £2,073 6*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Keane, Esq., Local Inspector, .	50	0	0
Giles D'Arcy, Esq., Governor, . .	300	0	0
Rev. A. Tatton, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	3	0
Rev. J. Kenny, R. C. Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, Esq., Physician, . .	54	0	0
Michael Greene, Esq., Apothecary, .	20	0	0
Michael Considine, Clerk and Storekeeper,	32	8	0
John Corry, Schoolmaster, . .	32	8	0
Mary Palmer, Matron, . . .	40	0	0
Nicholas Lysaght, 1st Turnkey, . .	40	0	0
Patrick Considine, 2nd do., . .	40	0	0
Cornelius Jordan, 3rd do., Tailor, .	32	8	0
Peter Devaney, 4th do., . .	29	8	0
Patrick Power, 5th do., . .	28	8	0
John Murphy, 6th do., Shoemaker,	28	8	0
Catherine Frawley, 1st Female Assistant,	17	8	0
Mary Kenny, 2nd do., .	17	8	0
Bridget Lysaght, Nursetender, . .	24	0	0
Patt Moylan, Watchman, . .	22	8	0
John Driscoll, Messenger, . .	6	0	0

None of the officers receive gaol allowances.

Since the last inspection, two turnkeys and one matron have been dispensed with, in consequence of the decrease of prisoners. It is to be hoped that this reduction will not be found injurious to discipline.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 269; Surgeon, &c., 203; Protestant Chaplain, 196; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 221.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 138; Surgeon, &c., 96; Protestant Chaplain, 97; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 87. SOUTH DISTRICT.

The visits and the duties performed by the extern officers are duly entered, but there is no record of the duration of such visits. *County of Clare Gaol.*

Hospitals.—The hospitals were very clean and orderly. The sanitary condition of the gaol has been excellent. I found only *two* patients, both females. There were four female lunatics and one male, but not undergoing medical treatment.

Number in Hospital for last three years:—

	In Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicines. £	s.	d.
1853,	75	1,529	6	10	0	5
1854,	65	1,329	3	7	7	3
1855,	79	1,444	3	8	2	0

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Inchiquin.	Thomas Crowe, Esq.
John Westropp, Esq.	Edward Wm. Burton, Esq.
Charles Mahon, Esq.	Wainright Crowe, Esq.
John Enright, Esq.	James Mahon, Esq.
William Keane, Esq.	John N. Bonynge, Esq.
Marcus Keane, Esq.	Wyndham F. Patterson, Esq.

The meetings of the Board take place monthly.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Six-mile-bridge.—No prisoners; 19 in the first quarter of the year. The house very clean; the bedding sufficient; and the pump effective. The sewer of the female privy was choked. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The registry and committals correct. Keeper's salary, £20. Dietary, 4½*d.* per day for both sexes. The local inspector visits occasionally. Six-mile-bridge.

Tulla.—No prisoners; 45 in the same quarter. The bedding sufficient; the pump in good order; and the sewers clearable from the outside. The house was rather untidy, and the female privy dirty. Repairs were required for one of the cell doors, for one of the bedsteads on the female side, and for a window at the end of the corridor. The dietary is supplied at 4*d.* per day for both sexes by the *keeper*, which is in contravention of the Prisons Act. His salary is £20. The local inspector visits from time to time. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Tulla.

Ennistymon.—Forty-one prisoners in the same quarter. No alterations since the last inspection. The bedding sufficient; the sewers effective; and a good supply of water on the premises. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Diet, 2⅔*d.* per meal per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20. The local inspector visits frequently. Ennistymon.

Kilrush.—Forty-eight prisoners in the same quarter. No alterations since the last visit of the Inspector-General. Bedding sufficient; sewers effective; and water on the premises, Kilrush.

South District.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

but the pump out of order. Some repairs in the bridewell and keeper's house required. The local inspector visits, as does also the governor of the county gaol. Keeper's salary, £20. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. I regret to find that prisoners, whose sentences to imprisonment do not exceed one week, sometimes *illegally* complete their term here.

Killaloe.

Killaloe.—No prisoners; 41 in the same quarter. The house very clean and tidy, and amply supplied with bedding. There is no water, nor any allowance for fetching it from a considerable distance. The sewers are ineffective, and it is necessary to clear the soil by carrying it through the building. The yard is insecure from the lowness of the walls. The door of the male day-room is about to be reversed, the padlock being at present placed on the inside within the reach of the prisoners, and therefore liable to be tampered with; and a door is to be substituted for one of the windows, thus giving the keeper access to the yard. Salary, £20. Dietary, 4½*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector occasionally visits. Petty sessions held every fortnight, and transmittals without delay. The registry correct, and committals, except one case of sentence to imprisonment *in the bridewell for* 14 *days.*

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol.

County of Cork Gaol.—Visited the 22nd of April, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	1	4	1	–	1
Untried.						
For Felony,	6	4	10	1	1	2
For Larceny,	3	6	9	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	1	2	3	1	–	1
To Penal Servitude,	10	23	33	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	57	42	99	7	4	11
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	5	–	5	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	7	8	15	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	4	4	8	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	4	5	9	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	31	5	36	2	1	3
Under Poor Law Act,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	11	1	12	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	159	104	263	13	8	21

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	11	1	26	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	–	3	1
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	11	–	–	–
,, Other offences,	–	–	10	2	5	1
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	4	–	–	1
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	4	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	7	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	7	–	2	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 1,064; females, 535. Average daily number—males, 172; females, 130. Highest at any one time—males, 243; females, 165. Lowest at any one time—males, 114; females, 90. Average daily number in hospital—males, 9; females, 7.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 329; females, 173.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December.—Once—males, 168; females, 106. Twice—males, 72; females, 51. Thrice—males, 26; females, 25. Four times and more—males, 96; females, 59. Total—males, 362; females, 241.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 31; females, 20. Twice—males, 18; females, 10. Thrice—males, 14; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 27; females, 19. Total—males, 90; females, 53.

Upon an examination of the above schedules, and the several statistical returns by which the extent of the criminal population is ascertained, we find abundant cause for congratulation in the evidence of progressive improvement, viz.:

1st.—The totals of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, stand thus:—April 22, 1853, 647; 1854, 453; 1855, 340; 1856, 263.

2nd.—The daily averages, the most reliable test of the nature as well as the amount of crime, show a rapid falling off: 1853, 560; 1854, 418; 1855, 302.

The average daily number of prisoners in the gaol for the seven years ending in 1846 (the commencement of the famine) was 242·85; but, bearing in view the normal decrease, we may

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

reasonably assume that, in the current year, unless some new disturbing cause should arise, the average will not exceed, if it does not fall below the latter sum.

3rd.—A comparison of committals and re-committals also affords highly satisfactory results:—

	1853.		1854.		1855.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals, .	2,057	1,072	1,655	845	1,064	535
Re-committals,	869	511	616	356	362	241

There has been here, as elsewhere, a greater diminution among the adult males, but I am happy to remark that there has been also a large reduction in the juvenile vagrants and workhouse offenders of this sex, and that the females of all classes have experienced a decline. Of the latter it is to be observed that among those confined on the day of inspection, there were no less than twenty-three under rule of penal servitude—a class of prisoners which, as soon as the establishments for their reception shall be completed, will no longer trench upon the accommodation of the County and Borough Gaols.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	12	9	Workshops, . .	1	–
Yards, . . .	13	9	Worksheds, . .	9	6
Day Rooms, . .	16	9	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	2	2	Bakery, . . .	1	–
*Single Cells of size stated below, .	–	–	Store Rooms, . .	4	–
Cells of smaller size,	73	86	Laundries, . .	–	1
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	87	8	Lavatories, . .	16	9
Cells to contain three persons, . .			Baths, . . .	1	1
Sleeping Rooms, .	1	–	Fumigating Rooms, .	1	–
Hospital Rooms, .	4	2	Reception Rooms, .	2	2
Chapels, 1.			Pumps and Wells, .	1	–
School Rooms, . .	–	1	Tread-wheels, . .	2	–
			Capstan Mill, . .	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour, . .	–	2

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . .	370	Shirts, ...	279
Pairs Sheets, . . .	42	Jackets, ...	168
Rugs, ...	302	Trowsers, ...	311
Hammocks or Cots, . .	91	Caps, ...	539
Bed-ticks, . . .	378	Pairs Shoes, . . .	346

I found the gaol, as at all my former inspections, in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and regularity. The sewers are effective and are constantly subjected to flushing. Water,

*Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

which is supplied by a well situate within the building, is distributed to the baths (of which there are two), the lavatories, and the troughs for the personal ablution of the prisoners. The stock of clothing and bedding was ample, but sheets are used only in the hospital, and are not issued to all the classes, though health, economy, and the facility afforded by the manufacture of flax here, dictate their general adoption. Many of the cells are spacious, and capable of being advantageously adapted to "separation," but, on reference to the foregoing schedule it will be seen that no less than 74 of those allocated to the males, and that 86 assigned to the females, do not contain the minimum of cubic feet considered indispensable to the sanitary working of this system when stringently carried out in its integrity. There are, however, 25 day-rooms, which, in the event of its establishment, would be no longer needed, and might be converted into cells. Thirty-four of the male cells are now artificially heated, but are not furnished with any of the other requisites specified in the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44. Since the last inspection a portion of the male prison, consisting of 27 cells, has been transferred to the occupation of the females, and on the male side an addition of six cells has been completed; no further alterations are, however, either in progress or in contemplation, although the laundry, the drying-room, and the chapel, are very defective in size and arrangement.

Considerable care is laudably bestowed upon classification, and upon such subdivisions in reference to offences and to the age and character of the offenders, as the accommodation at the disposal of the authorities will admit.

Among the males, the juveniles are entirely separated from the adults, and all prisoners of both denominations sleep singly, take their meals in their cells, and, when employed on the tread-wheel or at industrial labour, work in distinct stalls and compartments.

All these advantages are not equally shared by the females. The convicts, however, are kept apart, as are also those who are nursing children; prostitutes, and vagrants, and workhouse offenders are very properly placed in separate cells; but there is necessarily, from the inadequacy of this quarter of the prison, an undue amount of association, which is peculiarly injurious to offenders of this sex, susceptible as they are of the evils arising from contamination and of the benefits resulting from isolation.

The lock-up is attended by the head turnkey, and the governor frequently goes round the prison at variable hours during the night. There is a patrol of two turnkeys, but their circuits are not ascertained by a tell-tale clock—a very effective check upon irregularity.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to 24, and were all of a comparatively light character, the offences not having required the intervention of any higher authority than that of the governor.

Males.

Weaving and Winding,	16	Milling,	2
Matmaking,	2	Baking,	4
Netmaking,	1	Cooking,	3
Nailers,	1	Rubbing flax,	20
Tinmen,	1	Tread-mill,	12
Shoemakers,	2	Capstan-mill,	40
Tailors,	3	Stone-breaking,	14
Brushmaking,	2	Pumping,	2
Hackling,	2	Cleaning Prison,	8
Carpenters,	1		
Turners,	1	Total,	138
Coopers,	2		

Females.

Spinning,	20	Pumping,	12
Knitting,	6	Cleaning Prison,	14
Needlework,	8		
Rubbing flax,	8	Total,	94
Washing,	26		

The above summary of employment on the day of inspection represents the whole of the inmates of the gaol who were available after the deduction of the sick and the debtors; and it is but justice to state that at my former visits I have invariably found a similar disposition to turn the labour of the prisoners to the best account, consistently with the proportion of handicraftsmen among the turnkeys; for it is much to be lamented that in filling the vacancies which have occurred in the staff during the past year, no regard has been paid to the appointment of officers acquainted with, and capable of teaching trades. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol in the preceding two years stands thus:—

Articles.	Cost of Materials.	Cash received.	Profit.
1854.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net-making,	37 11 7	53 17 7	16 6 0
Mat-making,	5 6 11	12 19 11	7 3 0
Sacking,	0 15 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Total,	44 3 6	68 7 6	24 4 0
1855.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net-making,	25 14 6	40 1 1	14 6 7
Mat-making,	10 18 3	18 4 5	7 16 2
Sacking,	0 14 6	3 6 10	2 12 4
Total,	37 7 3	62 2 4	24 15 1

Schools.—A trained teacher, who had been formerly a regimental schoolmaster, has been lately appointed, and appears to be qualified for the discharge of his duties. He instructs both sexes in turn, the females of course being under the supervision of a matron—an arrangement which has worked satisfactorily

in other prisons, as great difficulty is experienced in finding matrons who combine capacity for tuition with fitness for maintaining discipline.

The National registry is in use, but, as has been observed before, it is calculated for a higher scale of proficiency than is found to exist among the illiterate classes from which gaols derive their population, and it therefore would be desirable to establish a sub-classification of progress from entire ignorance, through the rudimental stages, up to reading the "First Book." The chaplains, I have great pleasure in reporting, attend and take an active interest in this important branch of gaol discipline.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855.—Males, 242; females, 29. Average number attending daily—Males, 57; females, 7.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Class 1—males, 6 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. Class 2—females, 5 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. Class 3—males and females under 15, 5 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint sweet milk.

Dinner—Class 1—males, 14 oz. bread, 1 pint sweet milk. Class 2—females, 12 oz. bread, 1 pint sweet milk. Class 3—8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup.

Supper—males and females under 15, 4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Wheat, per sack, 40*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £8 2*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt, 18*s.*; sweet milk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 11*d.*; mould candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 3*d.*; dipt candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.* 3*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

The bread is manufactured in the gaol at a cost of 7$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* for the four-pound loaf.

The net cost of dietary—1856, gaol, 2½½*d.*; hospital, 5¾*d.* 1855, gaol, 2¾*d.*; hospital 5*d.* 1854, gaol, 2$\frac{7}{16}$*d.*; hospital, 5½*d.* 1853, gaol, 2*d.*; hospital, 5⅓*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The books are kept with remarkable accuracy and fulness, but it would be advisable that an entry should be made of the ingress and egress of the extern officers, in order to record the duration of their visits, this matter having already been made the subject of a Parliamentary Return.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was—in 1853, £4,742 19*s.* 3*d.*; 1854, £4,227 4*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £3,694 7*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward R. Townsend, Local Inspector, .	150	0	0
William Beamish, Medical Officer, .	74	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Patrick O'Regan, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
William C. Townsend, Apothecary, .	20	0	0
John Joyce, Governor, . . .	200	0	0
Mary Casey, Matron, . . .	50	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Steevenson, Head Turnkey, Painter, &c.,	50	0	0
James Martin, Store-keeper,	30	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Gate-keeper,	37	10	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Turnkey,	40	0	0
William Roche, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	39	0	0
Richard Curran, do.,	39	0	0
Peter M'Swiney, do.,	28	12	0
William Thompson, do., Weaver,	28	12	0
Daniel Curran, do.,	26	0	0
Michael Murphy, do.,	26	0	0
John Linihan, do.,	26	0	0
Patrick Sheehan, do.,	26	0	0
James O'Hea, do.,	26	0	0
Thomas Catling, do.,	26	0	0
James Barrett, do.,	26	0	0
Edmond Cudmore, do., and Baker,	54	12	0
Henry Dillon, do., and Miller,	46	12	0
Andrew Mathews, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
William Sweeny, Messenger,	18	5	0
Michael Duggan, Watchman,	26	0	0
Margaret Waugh, Assistant Matron,	26	0	0
Margaret M'Swiney, Turnkey,	21	0	0
Mary Murphy, do.,	18	0	0
Mary Curran, do.,	18	0	0
Mary Byrne, Nurse,	20	0	0
Anne Kelly, do.,	20	0	0
Catherine Curran, Searcher,	13	0	0

All the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms, and those who sleep in the prison receive an allowance of coals and candles, but no rations. After three years' service there is a small graduated advance in their salaries. It is to be observed that only five of their body are handicraftsmen, viz., a miller, a baker, a weaver, a shoemaker, and a painter. Four were dismissed or had resigned since the last inspection, and the schoolmaster and assistant matron were also discharged—the person selected to fill the latter vacancy being under probation at the period of my visit.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 194; Surgeon, 368; Apothecary, 365; Protestant Chaplain, 139; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 306.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 62; Surgeon, &c., 113; Apothecary, 113; Protestant Chaplain, 46; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 86.

Hospitals.—The hospitals for both sexes are roomy, and were thoroughly clean. There were 13 male and 8 female patients, among whom were some slight cases of fever, but the general health of the prison has been satisfactory.

Year.	No. in Hospital.	Total No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	No. of Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1853,	391	6,827	52 16 8	30
1854,	326	6,245	37 4 10	14
1855,	277	4,678	26 0 5	13

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

The High Sheriff.	Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq.
Sir Geo. C. Colthurst, Bart.	Richard Longfield, Esq.
John J. Heard, Esq., M.P.	J. M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq.
Thomas G. French, Esq.	Sampson T. W. French, Esq.
William B. Jones, Esq.	Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq.
William R. Meade, Esq.	Daniel Conner, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business and the examination and discharge of accounts, all payments being made by cheques.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Mitchelstown.—No prisoners; 27 in the first quarter of the year; the house clean, but in a very dilapidated condition, and insufficient in accommodation and security; the roof requiring to be pointed; the privies ruinous, and the chimneys smoking intolerably. An estimate, however, for all repairs has lately been furnished to the Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol. The bedding defective, the blankets and bed-ticks being much worn. The keeper, who had been lately appointed in the room of his predecessor (dismissed for misconduct), informed me that, on his arrival, he found the bedding full of vermin, and that the straw had not been renewed for a considerable period. A grate was about to be set immediately in the male day-room, but there is no fire-place in the female day-room. *No water on the premises.* Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The registry tolerably correct, but kept in a slovenly manner, the keeper, who is an elderly person, and apparently wanting in intelligence, sometimes entering with his own hand the names of the constables who lodge and remove prisoners—a practice which defeats the only reliable check upon the exact issue of rations. Keeper's salary, £15. Dietary, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per meal for both sexes. Mitchelstown.

Fermoy.—Two male prisoners, both deserters; 148 in the same quarter; the house clean, but in a ruinous state; leaky and insecure. An escape took place last October in consequence of the gross negligence of the keeper (who was dismissed) and the weakness of one of the cell doors, through which a hole was cut, and access thus obtained to the padlock. The magistrates who investigated the matter recommended that the doors should be strengthened, that more substantial locks should be procured, and that a private house, which adjoins the bridewell and affords means of communication and escape, should be purchased. The building, however, from its site and construction—the male and female cells joining in the same corridor, and thus enabling the inmates to converse at night with each other—is quite unfit for a prison, and I learned with great regret that the intention which at one time was entertained of establishing a proper place of detention near the court-house, has been abandoned. Further, there is *no water procurable on the premises—a great evil.* The blankets and bedding in a defective condition. The local inspector visits occasionally. Keeper's Fermoy.

South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Kinsale.

salary, £20. Dietary, 3*d.* per day for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay. Registry correct.

Kinsale.—Fifty-one prisoners in the first quarter of the year. No alterations since the last inspection. No water on the premises, but one penny a-day is allowed for carriage. The sewers require to be cleaned out from time to time. Cost of diet, 2¾*d.* Salary of keeper, £17 10*s.* Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Registry correct. The local inspector visits frequently.

Youghal.

Youghal.—No prisoners; 41 in the first quarter of the year. The house very clean, but damp at the junction of the roof with the parapet walls. The pump ineffective; an allowance, however, is made for fetching the water; the cesspools can only be cleared by carrying the soil through the house. The bedding sufficient in quantity, but some of the blankets and rugs much worn. I was informed that a presentment had passed for executing the necessary repairs, and for building a coal and straw shed. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector never visits, but the magistrates do so occasionally. Dietary, 3½*d.* and a fraction. Salary of keeper, who has been lately appointed on the resignation of his predecessor, £20. The registry and committals correct.

Midleton.

Midleton.—No prisoners; 87 in the same quarter. The house clean, and supplied with bedding, sufficient in quantity, but somewhat worn. A spring well of excellent water on the premises. The sewerage is imperfect, and it would be advantageous to place the cesspool outside the building, and to remove an open ashpit. There is no female drunkards' cell. The keeper's apartments were undergoing enlargement at the time of my visit. Salary, £20. Dietary, 4½*d.* for both sexes, but likely to be reduced, from the fall in prices. Petty sessions fortnightly without fail, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals properly kept. The local inspector visits.

Queenstown.

Queenstown.—No prisoners; 124 in the same quarter. Drunkenness is on the decrease. The house clean and carefully kept, but some bedding required, many of the blankets and tickens being very thin; one pane has been removed from each window; it would be better to substitute one of perforated zinc, or one of glass on a swivel. *No water on the premises;* the privies clearable only by carrying the soil through the building. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay. Registry correct, except that the constables sometimes do not enter their own names. Some, but very few, committals for carrying out short sentences in the bridewell. Keeper's salary, £15. Dietary averages 3½*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector visits occasionally.

Macroom.

Macroom.—Forty-six in the same quarter. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct. Some repairs required in the building; the building in bad condition. No water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it, and the sewers ineffective. The local inspector visits regularly.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Bandon.—No prisoners; 105 in the preceding quarter. The house very clean, and sufficiently supplied with bedding; the sewers effective. No water on the premises, but it is procured from the river and from a spring well. The registry is now correct in form, and the committals are duly kept. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits from time to time, but rarely makes entries. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females. Salary of keeper, £25. Bandon.

Millstreet.—No prisoners; 9 only in the last quarter. The house clean, and bedding sufficient. The registry correct, but some *illegal* cases of sentence to imprisonment *in* the bridewell. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Dietary, for males, $4\frac{5}{8}d.$; for females, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ I lament to say that it has been determined to retain this building as a bridewell, for which it is wholly unfit from its limited accommodation, there being but one small cell for males, and but one room for occupation by day and night for the females; the windows of this latter, as well as those of the male day-room, look upon the street, thus affording means of communication with the outside. It would be far more desirable to abandon it, and to construct a new and proper bridewell, than to expend money in maintaining a miserable make-shift. However, the proposed repairs and alterations are indispensable for the existing building. Millstreet.

Mallow.—No prisoners; 127 in the first quarter of the year. The house tolerably clean; the sewers ineffective; no water on the premises, but a sum is allowed for fetching it. The roof is now stanched, and the bedding sufficient. Registry correct, except that the number of meals issued were not entered from day to day. Committals well kept. Sentences to imprisonment *in* the bridewell, which had been noticed in former Reports, have been discontinued. Petty sessions held weekly, and transmittals without delay. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both sexes per day on the average. Salary of keeper, £25. The local inspector and the magistrates both visit. Mallow.

Dunmanway.—One prisoner; 35 in the same quarter. This miserable building was much out of repair, there being a leakage in the roof. The walls are insecure from want of due height; the sewers clearable from the outside. *No water on the premises.* The blankets thin, and the tickens worn. Dietary, $4d.$ (within a fraction) on an average for both sexes. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The new form of registry has been adopted, and is correctly kept, as well as the committals, by the keeper, who has been lately appointed, on the death of his predecessor. The local inspector visits from time to time. Dunmanway.

Bantry.—One male prisoner; 37 in the same quarter. The house clean and orderly, but several repairs required, which, however, were about to be executed. The sewers had been lately cleaned, and it is intended to erect a tank so as to supply, in rainy weather, the means of flushing them. Bedding sufficient, but some of the blankets very thin. Diet, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ for both Bantry.

South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Castletown Berehaven.

sexes on an average. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits, but does not make entries.

Castletown Berehaven.—Seventy-seven in the same quarter. Bedding sufficient in quantity, but in bad condition. Some repairs have been executed, but more still required in the roof, which leaks; the chimneys continue smoky; a new sewer has been constructed, but is offensive, as the wind blows through it. Cost of diet, 4*d.* Keeper's salary, £15, which is quite inadequate. Neither the prescribed form of registry nor a Visitors' Book is yet supplied. Prisoners no longer lodged without written committals. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals more regular than formerly. *No water on the premises.* The local inspector visits.

Skibbereen.

Skibbereen.—One boy and one girl; 82 in the previous quarter. The house very clean, and sufficiently furnished with bedding; but the day-rooms and cells affected by damp, in consequence of a depression in the roof. A well on the premises supplies excellent water, which ought to be made available for flushing the defective sewers. The accommodation, which consists only of four male and two female cells, is inadequate. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals on the next escort day. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females. Keeper's salary, £20. The local inspector visits very regularly.

Rosscarbery.

Rosscarbery.—No prisoners; 10 in the last quarter, and but 7 in the preceding one; none had been committed here for more than five weeks before my visit. The accommodation is wretched, as has often been noticed in former Reports. Water is fetched from a considerable distance. The sewerage effective. Blankets and bed-tickens thin and worn, but sufficient in quantity. Some whitewash required. The committals correct, but the old form of registry, despite the peremptory order of the Court of Queen's Bench, is still in use. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$ for males, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for females. Keeper's salary, £15. The local inspector visits.

Cloghnakilty.

Cloghnakilty.—No prisoners; 37 in the preceding quarter. House very clean and in good repair, and the bedding sufficient. The cesspools had been lately cleared out, but there are no means of flushing them; water is procurable near at hand. Registry, committals, and transmittals regular. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, 3*d.* for females. Salary, £20. The local inspector had been lately appointed.

Charleville.

Charleville.—One male; 38 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, but very damp, the roof not being stanch. The bedding sufficient. No water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. The keeper's privy choked up and useless, but the others in tolerable order. The proper form of registry has been obtained since the last inspection, and the illegal practice of lodging prisoners without written committals has been discontinued. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Keeper's salary, £15, which is very

small. Dietary, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ daily on the average for both sexes. Several repairs, indispensable for maintaining the condition of the prison and for its security, have been certified by the local inspector, who frequently visits, and by two of the magistrates attending sessions; these have been examined into and reported upon by the county surveyor, and it is to be hoped that there will be no delay nor obstruction in completing them. South District. *County of Cork.* *Bridewells.*

Kanturk.—No prisoners; 76 in the last quarter. The house clean and very tidy, but the chimneys smoky and the roof leaky, for correcting which defects immediate steps are required to be taken. The bedding sufficient, but the blankets thin and worn. The cesspools clearable from the outside. Water for washing is obtained from the neighbouring river, but that for drinking is carried from a distance, an allowance being made. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector is remarkably attentive to his duty, and makes his entries in a very satisfactory manner. Keeper's salary, £25. Dietary, 4*d.* daily on an average for both sexes. The correct form of registry has been procured and is now in use; prisoners are no longer lodged here without written committals, but I regret to state that I found some instances of *illegal* sentences to terms of imprisonment *in* this bridewell. Kanturk.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol.—Visited the 21st of April, and the 5th of June, 1856. *City of Cork Gaol.*

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
For Larceny,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	2	–	2	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	4	7	11	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	35	36	71	3	1	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	7	10	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	14	20	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	7	9	–	–	–
Vagrants,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	81	84	165	4	1	5

South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	5	6	12	15
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons, . . .	–	–	–	–	2	1
Summary convictions—Vagrants, .	–	–	5	–	2	1
,, Other offences,	–	–	7	7	12	19
Once and Twice imprisoned, .	–	–	5	4	13	17
Three times imprisoned, . .	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855, debtors included—males, 821 ; females, 797.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, debtors included—males, 244; females, 244.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855. —Once, males, 101 ; females, 68. Twice—males, 55 ; females, 70. Thrice—males, 26 ; females, 41. Four times and more—males, 20 ; females, 47. Total—males, 202 ; females, 226.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once —males, 25; females, 21. Twice—males, 4; females, 5. Thrice —males, 1. Total—males, 30 ; females, 33.

Average daily number—males, 100 ; females, 70. Highest at any one time—males, 133 ; females, 97. Lowest at any one time—males, 68 ; females, 50. Average daily number in hospital —males, 4 ; females, 3.

An unquestionable reduction appears from the subjoined returns of the totals in custody on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, and on the first day of inspection for the present year, viz.:—

April 21, 1853, ...	252
,, 1854, ...	194
,, 1855, ...	185
,, 1856, ...	165

and this result is further corroborated by the daily averages in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, which stand thus, respectively, 222, 206, 170. Vagrancy has in particular experienced a considerable decline.

Vagrants in custody on the	
21st April, 1853, ...	72
,, 1854, ...	27
,, 1855, ...	20
,, 1856, ...	10

This decrease is not found, I lament to say, to extend proportionately to the juveniles of either sex ; no less than 124, (of whom 97 were between ten and sixteen years of age,) having been inmates of the gaol during the year 1855 ; and among the females

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

of all ages an undue preponderance presents itself. The whole committals of the latter sex in the last year fell but little short of those of the males; while in this year, up to the day of inspection, the numbers were exactly equal, and for both periods there is a slight excess in their re-committals—a condition of things which imperatively calls for the application of a stricter and more deterrent discipline, and for the appointment of a more efficient class of officers; the Board, in the interval between my first and second visit, having felt themselves compelled to severely reprimand the matrons, and to threaten them with dismissal in the event of further complaints being preferred against them, as their disagreements had tended to greatly disorganize this quarter of the prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . .	9	9	Workshops, . .	1	1
Yards, . .	7	5	Kitchens, . .	1	–
Day Rooms, . .	9	9	Store Rooms, . .	1	1
Solitary Cells, .	–	8	Laundries, . .	–	1
Single Cells, . . .	54	54	Lavatories, . .	9	9
Sleeping Rooms, Marshalsea, . .	6	–	Baths, . .	–	1
Number of Beds in each such Rooms, .	3	–	Pumps and Wells, .	2	–
Hospital Rooms, .	3	3	Tread-wheels, .	1	–
Chapels, . .	1	1	Crank Mill, . .	1	–
School Rooms, .	1	1	Other Machines for Labour, . .	1	–

No alteration has been completed since the last inspection, except the conversion of a shed into a school-room, but considerable progress has been made in the erection of a reception ward for the males, with a bath and privy annexed.

The building is in sound repair, secure, clean, and furnished with bedding adequate for existing requirements; the ventilation, although improved by the perforation of holes in the cell doors, is still imperfect. The sewerage is effective, and water is obtained from a well within the walls, and from two reservoirs on the adjoining hill; which latter, however, sometimes fail in their supply during the prevalence of dry weather. There are nine lavatories for each sex. The male work-room is so limited in point of size as to render it impossible to prevent undue communication during the hours of employment, and the laundry is also open to the same objection, there being no partitions between the washing troughs.

Even under existing circumstances, and despite the great diminution of pressure on the accommodation, strict classification is wholly unattainable. The males, tried and untried, take their meals in their respective day-rooms, and at night sleep in their respective quarters, but are associated without distinction as to their offences and ages during work hours. The females, who are divided into two classes, regulated by character, also take their meals in their day-rooms. There are allotted to criminals

SOUTH DISTRICT.
City of Cork Gaol.

of this sex eight cells adapted for "separation," which might be doubled in number at a comparatively trifling outlay; but as there are no bye-laws for carrying out the prescriptions of the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44 (the "Separate System Act,"), these cells are occupied solely by those who are under sentence of solitary confinement.

The lock-up is attended by the deputy governor, and there is no night inspection at variable hours. Since the 1st of January in the current year there were five punishments, all but one having been inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.—Males—tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone breaking, and crank labouring, and prison duties, 27. Females—washing and prison duties, 23.

Industrial Labour.—Males—weaving, winding, mat-making, clog-making, tailoring, shoe-making, tin-work, teasing oakum and coir, peg-making, and carpenter's work, 29. Females—carding, spinning, needlework, knitting, and teasing oakum, 34.

Manufacture Account of the City of Cork Gaol, for one year, from the 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To value of stock on hands, 31st Dec., 1854.						
„ Do. of linen and cotton yarn and wool, .	15	12	7			
„ Do. of manufacturing implements, . .	27	0	0			
„ Sundry accounts due to Board, . .	8	6	3			
				50	18	10
Paid for Raw Material this year.						
To linen and cotton yarn, and wool, . .	58	4	7			
„ Coir yarn, ...	66	17	9			
„ Freights and charges, Liverpool and Belfast, ...	6	8	4			
„ Flax Straw, ...	2	14	6			
„ Timber for clogs, &c., ...	10	2	1			
„ Leather, ...	3	16	8½			
„ Sundries, ...	3	15	10			
„ Wheels, reeds, &c., ...	8	19	11½			
				160	19	9
To balance profit on prisoners' labour, . .				120	10	6
				332	9	1
			Cr.			
By cash for articles sold, ...	93	5	5			
„ Accounts due, ...	10	8	0			
				103	13	5
„ Value of male prisoners' clothing, . .	69	10	4			
„ Do. female do., . . .	47	5	8			
„ Do. of furniture and bedding, . .	37	12	9			
„ Do. of carpenters' and tinworks, &c., .	4	6	2			
„ Do. of clothing made and repaired, .	6	5	4			
„ Do. of furniture and bedding repaired,	4	4	1			
„ Do. of Indian corn ground, . . .	3	10	0			
				172	14	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By value of stock on hands, 31st December, 1855.						
„ Do. of linen and cotton yarn, . .	11	1	4			
„ Do. of coir yarn, ...	23	0	0			
„ Do. of looms, wheels, &c., . . .	22	0	0			
				56	1	4
				£332	9	1

Work and Manufacture of Prisoners during the year.

18 Stone of wool, carded and spun into yarn.
60 Stone of flax hackled, scutched, and spun.
150 Yards of frieze made.
184 Yards of linsey made.
1160 Yards of linen made.
351 Yards of canvas made.
511 Yards of gingham made.
509 Yards of calico made.
300 Shirts made.
74 Shifts made.
81 Wrappers made.
150 Women's caps.
115 Neckerchiefs.
32 Petticoats.
20 Sheets.
20 Rollers.
360 Pairs of stockings knit.
30 Bed ticks.
72 Pairs of trowsers.
34 Jackets.
37 Vests.
66 Men's caps.
180 Pairs of clogs.
25 Pairs of canvas shoes.
200 Pairs of clogs bound.
260 Coir sweeping brushes.
106 Do. lime do.
6 Do. scrubbing do.
52 Timber buckets.
4 Water tubs.
6 Card frames.
646 Mats of all kinds.
20 Cwts. of oakum.
40 Tons of limestone broke.
156 lbs. of wood skewers.
2 School desks.
1 Table, 1 form.
2 Door frames.
2 Skylights, workshop.
1 Window sash.
2 Spade handles.
12 Whitewash do.
24 Hammers handled.
24 Wood panes.
6 Close stool covers.
1 Cupboard.
37 Tin quarts.
1 Louver window.
286 Strips for window sashes and columns.
1 Wire screen.
2 Lattices for cook-house.
1 Sheet iron fire doctor.
3 Cell window sashes.
1 Prop for washhouse.
562 Mops made out of condemned clothing.
Painters, slaters, and masons' work.

REPAIRS.

432 Articles of male clothing.
456 Shirts and shifts.
364 Female articles.
120 Blankets.
72 Ticks.
90 Pairs of clogs.
30 Large milk cans.
68 Quarts.
3 Tables.
6 Buckets.
6 Bread trays.
2 Boiler covers.
2 Handbarrows.
1 Sledge hammer.
Removing and putting up fixtures of storeroom.

WASHING FOR GAOL.

633 Dozen of linen articles.
94 Dozen of woollen articles.

HOSPITAL.

30 Dozen linen articles.
15 Dozen woollen articles.

BRIDEWELL.

19 Dozen of woollen articles.

The above schedules show that industrial employment is not

South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

neglected here—some of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, viz., three weavers and one shoemaker.

The total net profit, 1854, £49 3*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £40 19*s.* 2½*d.*

Stock at time of Inspection.—Pairs blankets, 268; pairs sheets, 25; rugs, 205; hammocks or cots, 47; bed-ticks, 203; shirts, 387; jackets, 150; vests, 135; trowsers, 151; caps, 124; pairs of shoes, 29; clogs, 206.

Schools.—Schooling is maintained for six hours daily among the prisoners of both sexes, who are divided into three classes, each thus receiving instruction for two hours. The males are taught by a master, and the females by the daughter of one of the turnkeys, who was not, however, regularly trained to tuition. Some progress appeared to have been made, as I learned with much pleasure from the Roman Catholic chaplain. The great majority of the prisoners being of his persuasion, he takes a very active interest in this important branch of gaol discipline and reformation. At my second inspection I found that a shed had been enclosed and converted into a commodious school-room for the males. Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—Males, 382; females, 44. Average number attending daily—Males, 57; females, 13.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 31.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of Inspection.—Males, 4; females, 1.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 40; females, 44. Whipping—males, 108. Total—males, 148; females, 44.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—First class—Males—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and 1 pint of milk. Second class—Females—5 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, in stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Dinner.—First class—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Second class—Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint milk.

Males and females under 15 years, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel, and for supper 4 oz. bread.

All prisoners get twice in each week 1 pint of oatmeal gruel instead of milk for one meal; and all prisoners committed for one month and under get but ½ pint milk for breakfast. Males, 1 pint, and females ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1*s.* 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian corn, purchased cost price, £8 10*s.*; rice, per cwt., 18*s.* 8*d.*; potatoes, not in use; meat, hospital, per lb., 6*d.*; sweet milk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; buttermilk, not used; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 5*d.*; turf, not used; straw, per ton, 68*s.*; candles, per doz., moulds, 8*s.*, dipt, 7*s.*; soap, per cwt., 32*s.*

There were a few complaints of the dietary, which I considered to be without foundation. The bread was rather soft, but was sweet in flavour. The chaplains are regular in their inspection, but it would be very desirable that they should briefly state their opinion, whether favourable or otherwise,

as, in the event of an exception being made to the quality of the provisions at some comparatively distant period, it is impossible for the Inspector-General to arrive at a conclusion where there is no comment entered by a competent authority to refer to.

The net cost of dietary—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*; 1855, 2⅞*d.*; 1856, 2⅝*d.*

Books and Accounts.—Considerable improvement has taken place in the keeping of the books. There is, however, no record of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers.

The total cost of the gaol—1853, £2,444 5*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £2,280 11*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £2,343 16*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. W. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. C. Twoomy, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0
William T. Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
Francis D. Murphy, Governor,	200	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	63	0	0
Daniel Giltinan, Turnkey and Storekeeper,	37	6	0
Sam. Trounce, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	27	6	0
John Stanley, do.,	27	6	0
William Plant, sen., do., Weaver,	27	6	0
Alleyn Wolfe, do.,	27	6	0
John Barry, do., Weaver,	27	6	0
William Plant, jun., do.,	27	6	0
George Furlong, do., Weaver, and Master of Works,	39	0	0
Thomas Sullivan, Turnkey,	27	6	0
Daniel Pigott, do.,	27	6	0
John Sullivan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Margaret Meade, Matron,	35	2	0
Margaret Kelleher, Assistant do.,	23	8	0
Teresa Giltinan, Nursetender,	24	18	4
Maria Giltinan, Schoolmistress,	20	0	0
Jane Stanley, Searcher at Gate,	5	0	0

No turnkey has been employed in schooling since the appointment of the schoolmaster.

The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms, and, as well as the other officers, enjoy an allowance of coals and candles. They receive a fixed weekly stipend of 10*s.* 6*d.*, to which is made a temporary addition of 1*s.* 6*d.* during the continuance of the high prices of provisions and of all necessaries.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 142; Surgeon, &c., 362; Protestant Chaplain, 156; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 156. From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 33; Surgeon, &c., 114; Protestant Chaplain, 48; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 48.

The Hospitals for both sexes were clean and well tended, but are not furnished with water-closets. There were but five

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

patients, four males and one female. The Medical Officer initials all orders for sick and extra diet.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.
1853,	121,	5	13 1 6
1854,	103,	2	13 10 11
1855,	125,	2	13 8 2

Board of Superintendence.

Wm. Fitzgibbon, Esq., Mayor.
William L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.
Francis Lyons, Esq., J.P.
Barth. Gibbings, Esq., J.P.
Sir William Hackett, Knt., J.P.
Timothy Mahony, Esq., J.P.
John Hodder, Esq., T.C.
D. M'Carthy Mahony, Esq., T.C.
G. J. Wycherly, Esq., M.D., T.C.
Cornelius Keller, Esq., T.C.
John Cave, Esq., T.C.
Paul M. Leving, Esq.

The Board is convened monthly, but there are sometimes failures in forming a quorum from the non-attendance of the magisterial members.

General Observations.—The evils and defects, which have been touched on above, are attributable partly to the inadequacy of fitting accommodation, and partly to the laxity of discipline, which has grown up under the unfavourable circumstances in which this prison has been placed, in consequence of the advanced age and infirm health of the Governor—the latter, it is but justice to him to state, having been caused chiefly by an injury inflicted upon him some years ago at the hands of a prisoner.

It has been, therefore, impossible for him, during a considerable period, to exert that vigilance, vigour, and control, which are indispensable for the maintenance of due subordination both among officers and those under their supervision.

The first of these defects could be easily obviated at no great expense, and without delay, the yard or court which adjoins the entrance of it affording ample space for the erection of separate cells, and of partitioned working-stalls, in order to enforce throughout the principle of non-communication.

With reference to the other defect, the remedy is within the immediate reach of the local authorities, inasmuch as the retirement of the Governor has been determined on, and as the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68) transfers to the Board of Superintendence the right of appointing all officers—a privilege of great importance, and upon the conscientious exercise of which depends the whole administration of the establishment. As this will probably be the first occasion for testing the application of the newly given powers in the higher grades of appointments, I cannot but regard it as the turning point for deciding whether the selection of officers is hereafter to be regulated solely by the qualifications of the candidates for the vacant posts, or whether other influences, local, personal, sectarian, or political, which have heretofore so lamentably obstructed improvement in prison management, are to be still allowed sway; and with this conviction I would venture most earnestly to urge the Board to fulfil impartially the trust which is confided to

them, and to take the lead in inaugurating a system in which merit shall be alone recognised, as thus a career would be opened to deserving officers of all ranks, and a powerful stimulus would be furnished to the energetic discharge of their several duties.

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City Bridewell.

I found this building as clean and regular as is consistent with the filth and disorderly character of its usual inmates. There was a sufficiency of bedding, and an ample supply of water. The books are kept with care and clearness. The total cost for 1855 amounted to £614 0*s.* 1*d.* The total committals for the last five years stand thus,—exhibiting a large and progressive decrease:—1851, 15,152; 1852, 13,581; 1853, 12,931; 1854, 11,319; 1855, 8,596. The first quarter of the current year, when compared with the corresponding period of 1855, also shows a reduction.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED THE 17TH AND 18TH OF JUNE, 1856.

County of Galway Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	3	6	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	9	9	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	12	10	22	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
By Courts Martial.						
Military Offenders,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	3	7	1	1	2
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	36	37	73	2	3	5

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for trial at assizes and Sessions—Misdemeanants, .	–	–	2	–	–	3
Summary convictions, . . .	–	–	–	–	2	3
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	2

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 384; females, 215.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 143; females, 79.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 32; females, 20. Twice—males, 20; females, 13. Thrice—males, 10; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 8; females, 4. Total—males, 70; females, 43.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 4; females, 5. Twice—males, 1; females, 3. Thrice—males, 1; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 3; females, 2. Total—males, 9; females, 14.

Average daily number—males, 41; females, 32. Highest at any one time—males, 57; females, 40. Lowest ditto—males, 22; females, 21. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 2.

Upon examining the totals of those in custody on the first of the above days, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we find a large reduction, although the returns for 1855 and 1856 present the same number, viz.:—17th June, 1853, 165; 1854, 109; 1855, 73; 1856, 73. If, however, we take the daily averages for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, which constitute a more reliable test than the comparison of single days, we shall be the more sensible of the great diminution which has taken place within this period, the figures standing respectively thus—151, 107, 73.

It is to be observed that on the day of inspection, for which the return is given, the females exceeded the males by one, but as there were no less than *nine* of the former sex under sentence of penal servitude, still detained here for want of accommodation in the convict prison, this preponderance must not be considered to be normal. On the other hand, there were five males committed for military offences, few of which are probably chargeable to the county.

There is, I am happy to state, a remarkable decline in the juveniles of both sexes, at and under the age of sixteen years. In the *re-committals* since the 1st of January, the proportion of the females appears to be greatly on the advance, which is doubt-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

less attributable to the paucity of room, to the very imperfect discipline unavoidable in prisons on the associated principle, and to the constant recurrence of prostitutes seeking for medical treatment.

The ordinary classification prescribed by the "Prisons Act" is applied to the males, who now all sleep in single cells, except in the cases of lunacy, and of tendency to epilepsy, and other diseases requiring constant aid and supervision. They take their meals in their day-rooms, but those who have committed trifling offences are punished by being placed apart in their cells at meal hours. There seems to be no adequate reason why this approximation to separation should not be universally maintained.

The females are divided into three classes, according to character. They are congregated at meals and throughout the day, and they sleep in association, except those of abandoned and refractory character, who occupy single cells at night. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that there should be so little check upon the re-committals.

The lock-up is attended by the head turnkey, and there is a single patrol during the night; but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the accuracy of his circuits; nor does the governor visit at irregular and unexpected hours. There were but six punishments since the 1st of January, all of which were inflicted by the sole authority of the governor.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	7	3	Hospital Rooms, .	2	2
Yards, . . .	6	3	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Day Rooms, . .	7	3	Workshops, . .	1	–
Single Cells, . .	59	13	Worksheds, . .	–	13
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	8	1	Kitchen and Bakery, in one, . . .	–	1
Cells to contain three persons, . .	2	2	Store Rooms, . .	7	3
Sleeping Rooms, .	6	4	Laundries, . .	–	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . .	18	12	Baths, . . .	2	1
			Pumps and Wells, .	1	1
			Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

I found the building in sound repair, clean, well ventilated, and adequately provided with bedding. The supply of water, which is raised by a force-pump and is conducted to every yard, is ample; and the sewerage is now highly effective. Prisoners of both sexes are bathed on their admission during the summer months; and a new boiler, which has been lately erected in the laundry, will furnish hot water for winter use. There is but one apartment for the four-fold purposes of washing, drying, cooking, and baking, and there is no reception-ward. No steps have been taken for adding partitions to the washing troughs, or to the tread-wheel; but I do not dwell upon these and other defects, in the hope, which I have expressed below, that there will be a complete remodelling of such portions of the prison as are incompatible with the strict observance of the separate system in its integrity.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 6.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 1; females, 8.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement.—Males, 6.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Weavers,	4	School,	3
Shoemakers,	3	Sick and unemployed,	5
Carpenters,	1	Tread-wheel,	14
Brushmakers,	3		—
Prison duties,	3	Total,	36

FEMALES.

At Spinning wheels,	3	Nurses, sick, and unemployed,	17
Needlework,	10		—
Cooking,	4	Total,	37
Wardswomen,	3		

The decrease in the numbers confined, and the short periods to which the majority of prisoners have latterly been sentenced, of course affect the industrial operations of the gaol unfavourably; and the foregoing schedule, which applies to the day of inspection, may be taken as fairly representing the proportions in which the prisoners of both sexes are ordinarily employed.

The total of net profit—1854, £65 1*s.* 5*d.*; 1855, £32.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	360	Jackets,	61
Rugs,	220	Trowsers,	61
Bed-ticks,	315	Caps,	50
Shirts,	110	Pairs Shoes,	30

Schooling is given in classes for several hours daily to the males, the registry of the National Board being in use; but, as has been observed in former reports, some additional form of record, more suited to the illiterate condition of the usual inmates, is required, in order to ascertain the diligence of the master and the proficiency of the pupils in the primary stages of learning, which are not separately defined in the registry referred to.

Some progress appeared to have been made in writing.

No educational instruction is given to the females, whom, also, it would be very desirable that the schoolmaster should teach in the presence of a matron, as he has ample leisure for this supplemental duty. The chaplains from time to time examine the scholars, but it would be very satisfactory if they were to enter such observations as occur to them with regard to the entries of advancement.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 88.

Average number attending daily.—Males, 15.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. Indian meal, and half pint

of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. Indian meal, and half pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and three-quarters pint of sweet milk.

Under ten years of age—Breakfast, 5 oz. Indian meal, and half pint of sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread, and half pint of sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread, and three-eighths pint of sweet milk.

Gruel is substituted for milk on two days in each week at intervals, and every day for persons not exceeding one calendar month's imprisonment.

Contracts.—Bread, 2⅛*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 14*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; meat, 5½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 4¾*d.* per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; turf, 10¾*d.* per statute box; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 3*d.* per lb.

The net cost of dietary 17th June, 1853, 1½¾*d.*; 1854, 2⅛*d.*; 1855, 2½*d.*; 1856, 2½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books.

The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are duly kept, but I experienced some difficulty in examining the abstract of daily consumption, from the manner of summing up the totals. There appears to be a want of quickness and clearness in dealing with these forms, although they are simple, and are universally understood and appreciated as a very valuable system of checks throughout the kingdom.

The total cost of the gaol:—1853, £2,008 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £1,844 2*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, 1,723 11*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	375	7	8
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	8
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. G. Commins, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
A. T. Veitch, Surgeon, &c.,	74	0	0
Patrick Mitchell, 1st Turnkey,	50	0	0
James Reilly, 2nd do.,	40	0	0
Thomas Hogan, 3rd do., Weaver,	37	10	0
Thomas Philips, 4th do.,	35	0	0
John Tierney, 5th do.,	35	0	0
James Tarpy, 6th do.,	30	0	0
Patrick Cleary, Hospital Sergeant,	50	0	0
Michael Meyrick, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Catherine Hogan, Nurse,	10	0	0

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, but the matron and nursetender only receive the prison allowance.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Visits paid by officers from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 116; Surgeon, &c., 139; Protestant Chaplain, 190; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 233.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 55; Surgeon, &c., 62; Protestant Chaplain, 86; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 107.

Hospitals.

The hospital is divided into two quarters (one for each sex), and was very clean at the time of my visit. There is a bath in the adjoining cookhouse; but there is no water-closet in the building, the privies being placed outside. There was no epidemic disease—the patients consisting of two males and six females, the latter of whom were, with one exception, prostitutes.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1853,	359	6,071	8	5	5	10
1854,	204	2,818	3	4	4	11
1855,	120	1,966	3	3	19	8

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Martin, Esq.	Randal E. L. Athy, Esq.
P. Joyse, Esq.	A. O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.
Francis Blake, Esq.	Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., M.P.
Richard A. H. Kirwan, Esq.	Robert Bodkin, Esq.
Andrew W. Blake, Esq.	Denis Kirwan, Esq.
W. H. Gregory, Esq.	Stephen Roche, Esq., High Sheriff.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the intern officers are paid; those of the extern officers, as well as all bills and contracts, being discharged quarterly.

General Observations.

In my Report upon this prison for the year 1854, I ventured to press upon the consideration of the local authorities the policy of uniting the county and town gaols, if the legislature should grant facilities for such amalgamation; and in my report upon the town gaol for the current year I have been compelled, by a sense of duty, to condemn strongly the very defective administration of the latter, and to express my conviction that there exists but little, *if any*, prospect of amendment.

In the session of Parliament which has just closed, an Act has been passed affording the facilities, which I then anticipated, and, moreover, vesting in the Board of Superintendence the selection and appointment of all officers, *subject to probation*, so as to test their fitness.

Under these circumstances, I would again urge that these advantages should be turned to practical account, and that the consolidated establishment should be placed on a sound basis, by adapting the common building *throughout* to the separate system, which has been found, wherever, as at Belfast, it has experienced a full and fair trial, to conduce to the diminution of offenders,

by preventing the further contamination of the less guilty, by subjecting the more depraved to that isolation which *alone* has a deterrent effect upon the hardened veterans of crime, and by securing to all classes opportunities at least of uninterrupted reflection and repentance. SOUTH DISTRICT. *County of Galway Gaol.*

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Ballinasloe.—No prisoners; 88 in the preceding quarter. The house in fair repair, but requiring whitewash. The male day-room was rather untidy; and the straw in the drunkards' cell appeared not to have been changed for a considerable period. The sewers effective, and water on the premises. The local inspector sometimes visits, but makes no entries. Diet, 3½*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The registry correct, but, in the keeper's absence, I was unable to examine the committals. The stones in the yard still remain rough and unbroken; and the chevaux-de-frise, which are attached to a water-shoot, as a means of preventing escape, are rather an aid than otherwise. Ballinasloe.

Clifden.—Thirty-two prisoners in the quarter ending the 31st of March. No alterations nor improvements have been made since the last inspection. Bedding and furniture sufficient; and sewers effective. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals more regular than formerly. Short sentences to imprisonment for light offences are sometimes carried out here illegally. Clifden.

Woodford.—No prisoners; 12 in the previous quarter, and 3, 1, and 14, *respectively, in the three preceding quarters.* Water is brought from the river. The sewers in good order; and the lowering of the yards carries off the overflow, which formerly in rainy weather used to inundate the whole building. The bedding sufficient. The house clean, but fearfully damp. The roof out of repair, and the locks insecure. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector never visits. Woodford.

Portumna.—No prisoners; 16 in the preceding quarter. The house very clean, and amply supplied with bedding. The cesspools clearable from the outside. Water on the premises; but the pump out of order—it was, however, about to be repaired. The kitchen chimney very smoky. Petty sessions fixed for every fortnight, but sometimes fail. Registry and committals and transmittals regular. The local inspector never visits. Portumna.

Eyrecourt.—No prisoners; 16 in the previous quarter. In the *year* 1855 *the numbers confined here, in the four quarters, were severally* 4, 4, 9, *and* 9, *or* 26 *in the total.* The bedding sufficient. The yards under grass, which is slovenly in appearance and harbours damp. A leakage in the roof, round the chimney, requires to be stanched. The outer walls much in need of dashing. The sewers clearable from the outside. No water on the premises, and none procurable very near. The registry and committals correct. The ex-bridewell keeper, who has been succeeded by his son, receives no superannuation allowance, although he held Eyrecourt.

South District.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

the office for thirty-two years. As he is above eighty years of age, a small annual sum might justly and reasonably be granted to him.

Gort.

Gort.—No prisoners at the period of my visit; 59 in the preceding quarter. The house clean and in sound repair, and sufficiently supplied with bedding for the present requirements; but none of the new cells have been furnished. Water on the premises; and the cesspools clearable from the outside. Registry correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Diet, 6*d.* for males, and 5*d.* for females. The local inspector visits from time to time, but the county local inspector makes a quarterly circuit of all the bridewells of the county.

Oughterard.

Oughterard.—No prisoners; 27 in the last quarter. The house very clean and orderly, and enough of bedding. There is no kitchen for the keeper. Water is procurable near at hand, and there is an allowance for fetching it. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Diet, 4½*d.* for both sexes on the average. Salary of keeper, £18 9*s.* The local inspector rarely visits.

Loughrea.

Loughrea.—No prisoners; 65 in the last quarter. The house clean and the bedding sufficient. The iron bedsteads are in a ruinous state, but are about to be replaced by new wooden ones. The sewers are effective; and water is obtained from the lake hard by. Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals direct. Salary of keeper, £27 9*s.* Diet, 3½*d.* for both sexes. Frequent exceptions had been taken by the keeper and the medical officer to the bread and the milk supplied by the contractor. Registry correct; but in some cases prisoners, who were unable to walk, have been illegally kept here during their term of imprisonment, as the magistrates refuse to sanction car-hire where the sentences are for short periods. The local inspector seldom visits.

Tuam.

Tuam.—No prisoners; 62 in last quarter, of whom 25 were drunkards. House very clean and orderly, and amply furnished with bedding, blankets, and sheets. Water supplied by a pump on the premises, and sewerage tolerably effective. Fresh straw ought to be supplied more frequently to the drunkards' cell. The chimneys of the keeper's rooms smoke badly. The day-rooms require flagging. The windows of the cells ought to be made to open, the ventilation at present being very defective, and the partition wall between the two yards, and also the walls over the entrance doors to the yards, ought to be raised. I was informed that a presentment for these purposes had been made at the last assizes. The yards are in grass, for which gravel should be substituted. Petty sessions fortnightly—transmittals not very regular—detentions of several days occasionally occurring after final committal. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector of the county gaol visits frequently. Cost of dietary per day, 5⅛*d.* males; 5*d.* females.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.—Visited the 17th of June, 1856.

State and Accommodation.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	16	14	30	–	–	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary convictions,	–	–	6	1	2	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 326; females, 267. Average daily number—males, 17$\frac{2}{3}$; females, 22$\frac{1}{3}$. Highest at any one time—males, 34; females, 32. Lowest at any one time—males, 7; females, 6. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{3}{7\frac{3}{3}}$; females, 1$\frac{3}{8}$.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 134; females, 111. Re-committals from 1st January to 31st

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 30; females, 16. Twice—males, 8; females, 11. Thrice—males, 3; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 4; females, 11. Total—males, 45; females, 42.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 5; females, 7. Twice—males, 7; females, 5. Thrice—females, 1. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 3. Total—males, 13; females, 16.

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, shows a reduction, the figures standing thus—June 17, 1856, 30; 1855, 51; 1854, 41; 1853, 172. This reduction is further confirmed by the more reliable test of the daily averages, which were respectively, for 1853, 93½; 1854, 44; 1855, 39·6.

The great disproportion of females to males, which has been noticed in former reports, still continues, and it is a matter of regret, but not of wonder, taking into consideration the very imperfect state of classification and discipline which specially applies to the former sex, that their re-committals should exhibit so large an aggregate. There is no change in the relative number of male juveniles to adults of such a character as to demand observation.

The classification of males is limited to a separation of the tried from the untried, and the females are merely placed in two divisions. At the period of my visit, all prisoners, of both sexes, occupied single cells at night, the males taking their meals also in their cells, but the females in their day-rooms.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	5	3	Chapels,	1.	
Day Rooms,	4	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells,	28	7	Bakery,	1	–
Cells to contain three persons,	4	2	Store Rooms,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	2	4	Baths,	1	–
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	8	16	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The gaol was clean and amply supplied with water, which is conducted by pipes and cocks to every yard, and to one bath, buckets being used for personal ablution, and the prisoners being bathed at their admission, and weekly during the first six months of their confinement, and afterwards upon the requisition of the medical officer. Some repairs were about to be executed in the roof, which was not stanch, but no further improvements were in progress, or in contemplation.

There is no quarter for pauper debtors, and no laundry nor drying-room, the want of which has been frequently, *but in vain*, commented upon by the Inspectors-General. The bedding was sufficient in quantity, but so much worn as to be quite inade-

quate for winter wear; and I lament to say that there *were no prison dresses of any kind in store, and but eight suits in use*, a neglect, without parallel, in the gaols of this kingdom.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	100	Caps,	8
Bed-ticks,	80	Pairs Shoes,	8

The lock-up is attended by the governor, and there is a nightly patrol performed by three of the turnkeys in succession (one being exempted) a charge which falls upon them with undue severity, as, from their limited numbers, they are compelled to carry out their duties daily. There is no tell-tale clock to ascertain their vigilance and the regularity of their circuits. The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to 32—16 for each sex.

Employment.—There is nothing which deserves the designation of employment for the males, who are almost wholly engaged in raising water by means of the tread-wheel; there is occasionally some stone-breaking, but of so trifling an amount as to produce no return; and if a prisoner happens to be acquainted with any handicraft available for the repairs of the gaol, his labour is turned to account.

Sprigged muslin work has been lately introduced among the females, who receive a portion of their earnings, and I learned with pleasure that some of them had obtained premiums for their superior proficiency. In the past year (1855) the small sum of £3 17*s.* 2*d.* was the total of net profit realized from articles disposed of outside the gaol, while in the two preceding years the return was *nil.*

No educational instruction of any kind is given to prisoners of either sex, the school having been discontinued since the resignation of the master.

Dietary.—Males—8 ozs. of Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint milk for each prisoner at breakfast; 14 ozs. brown bread and 1 pint sweet milk to each for dinner. Females—7 ozs. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint sweet milk to each prisoner for breakfast; and 12 ozs. brown bread and ¾ pint sweet milk to each for dinner.

Five ounces Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint sweet milk for breakfast; 8 ozs. brown bread and 1 pint oatmeal gruel to each prisoner (under 14 years of age) for dinner; and 4 ozs. brown bread for supper.

All prisoners whose sentence does not exceed one calendar month get gruel at dinner instead of milk.

All prisoners receive gruel two days in each week at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, 2¼*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 17*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, £11 15*s.* per ton; meat, 7*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6*d.* per gallon; salt, 15*d.* per cwt.; turf, 10½*d.* per box; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 3¾*d.*

The net cost of the dietary per day for each prisoner on the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years was—in 1856, 2½*d.*; 1855, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2⅛*d.*; 1853, 1¾*d.*

No complaints of the diet were made to me, but on reference to the record of provisions it appeared that the milk had not unfrequently been excepted to. The bread is baked in the gaol. The chaplains are regular in their inspection.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James M. Killery, Local Inspector, . .	37	18	6
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain, . .	27	13	10
Rev. G. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
A. J. Veitch, M.D., ...	56	0	0
James Marshall, Governor, . . .	138	9	2
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
Michael Reilly, Turnkey, . . .	26	0	0
Patrick Sullivan, do.	24	0	0
A marble polisher, and is capable of teaching that art.			
James Waugh, Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Anne Reed, Matron, ...	20	0	0
Margaret Reilly, Female Turnkey, . .	12	0	0

Since the last inspection, a vacancy in the office of governor having occurred, the High Sheriff appointed the deputy, Mr. James Marshall, who, I am bound to state, seems disposed to fulfil his duty as far as is consistent with the very limited means placed at his disposal. The turnkeys receive no prison allowances, and are not furnished with uniforms. The smallness of their salaries precludes the possibility of obtaining the services of qualified persons either for keeping the prison books or for imparting trades, even supposing that any desire existed upon the part of the authorities to make a proper selection. One only of their body is acquainted with any handicraft, viz., marble polishing, which is of no avail in a prison.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year—Local Inspector, 55; Surgeon, &c., 119; Protestant Chaplain, 197; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 229.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 33; Surgeon, &c., 55; Protestant Chaplain, 95; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 104.

No by-laws have as yet been framed and submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench—an omission which militates against the proper allocation of duties, and might lead to serious inconvenience in the event of any casualty taking place.

The Books, with the exception of the "State of the Prison at Lockings" and the "Gate-porter's Book," are in charge of the governor, and are all kept with accuracy.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years, is as follows:—1853, £859 7*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £726 15*s.* 6¼*d.*; 1855, £715 1*s.* 8¼*d.*

Hospitals.—The hospital building was clean and without inmates at the time of my visit. There is no water-closet, the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

privy being placed outside, and no slipper bath. There is but one yard, which is commanded by the windows of both the male and female quarters. All extra and sick diet is very properly certified by the medical officer.

Number in hospital in 1853, 36 for 712 days; cost of medicine, £2 19*s.* 2*d.*; no deaths. In 1854, 31 patients for 555 days; cost of medicine, £1 19*s.* 2*d.*; 1 death. In 1855 there were 22 patients in hospital for 373 days; medicine cost £1 10*s.*; and 3 deaths took place.

Board of Superintendence.

A. W. Blake, Esq., J.P.	E. C. Burke, Esq.
Colonel Geoghegan, J.P.	R. N. Somerville, Esq.
Ambrose Rush, Esq., J.P.	Wm. Murray, Esq.
Henry Comerford, Esq., J.P.	John Redington, Esq.
Thos. M. Persse, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Kyne, Esq.
Peter S. Comyn, Esq., J.P.	Bernard O'Flaherty, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly with tolerable regularity, when the salaries of the turnkeys, &c., are paid—bills and contracts being reserved for the audit and certificate of a committee selected from the Grand Jury.

General Observations.—It is a painful but indispensable duty that I should briefly recapitulate the many defects, both material and moral, which place this gaol on a level with, if not below, many of the ordinary bridewells, and convert it into a mere lock-up for the custody of prisoners, without reference to the reformatory principle, which is inseparable from due discipline. The more prominent of these are, insufficiency of accommodation, and its necessary consequent, imperfect classification; the want of means of industrial employment; the total absence of educational instruction (an evil which especially affects the juveniles—a numerous class here, and one demanding peculiar attention); the non-existence of by-laws; the inadequate number and the low salaries of turnkeys; and, lastly, the non-observance of the 78th section of the Prisons Act, which enacts that "the prison dresses shall consist of a cap, a jacket, one shirt, waistcoat, trousers, and shoes to men; and a suitable dress to female prisoners, with shoes." Fortunately the same Act provides, in the 87th section, a remedy for such violation; and by virtue of the power conferred by it, I feel bound to issue a peremptory order for a due supply. I exercise this compulsory power with great regret, having forborne to do so in former years in consideration of the severe pressure upon the tax-payers, arising, among other causes, from the numbers congregated in the gaol; but when that ground can no longer be alleged, and when I find that the administrative body is not only indisposed to any voluntary act of improvement, tending to the establishment of a sound system of prison discipline, but to be bent upon starving down the whole institution, I am driven to adopt an extreme measure, which I shall not fail to put into execution, unless immediate steps shall be taken for remedying this crying evil.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

COUNTY OF KERRY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—VISITED THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	5	8	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	1	2	3	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	11	12	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	14	2	16	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fine,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	4	9	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws, Excise,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	40	29	69	2	2	4

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	5	1	3	5
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	1	2	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	7	1	3	4
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	–	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	2
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	2	2	2	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

State.—A comparison of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, proves a rapid and normal reduction, the figures standing thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 10, 1853,	160	128	288
„ 1854,	99	71	170
„ 1855,	82	54	136
„ 1856,	40	29	69

that is, on a rough calculation, the latter sum is but one-half of the return for 1855, and but one-quarter of that for 1853.

Here, as elsewhere, the same causes have tended to diminish male adults in proportion to the juveniles of their own sex (who, I lament to say, still continue to present an undue number on the registry), and to the females. The character of crime has consequently experienced a change, those accompanied with violence having become rare, and the great majority of them, as might be expected from the age and sex of the offenders, amounting only to larceny, and other petty offences.

An examination of the daily averages, viz:—1854, 145·5; 1855, 104, and of the committals, furnishes an equally satisfactory measure of improvement.

The committals in 1853 were—males, 1,278; females, 691. 1854—males, 914; females, 472. 1855—males, 543; females, 344.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 176; females, 93.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 101; females, 47. Twice—males, 42; females, 31. Thrice—males, 31; females, 16. Four times and more—males, 44; females, 114. Total—males, 218; females, 208.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 40; females, 10. Twice—males, 10; females, 13. Thrice—males, 5; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 15; females, 16. Total—males, 70; females, 45.

Average daily number—males, 58; females, 46. Highest at any one time—males, 92; females, 52. Lowest at any one time—males, 29; females, 34. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{3}{4}$; females, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

It is to be observed that the re-committals for 1855 show a comparative excess among the females, those for the highest number of times especially, being nearly *thrice* as many as those of the males; a result doubtless attributable to the want of adequate means of breaking down the refractory spirit of habitual gaol-birds by complete "separation." I regret, however, to state that it is not in contemplation, though ample facilities for extension exist, to confer so great an advantage upon the county, which is the more to be lamented, as in many particulars of administration this gaol is deserving of very high praise—and the working staff is such as to guarantee a proper application of this system of discipline, if it were established.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Workshops,	5	–
Yards,	6	2	Worksheds,	6	1
Day Rooms,	5	4	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells,	78	15	Store Rooms,	6	1
Cells to contain three persons,	6	2	Laundry,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Lavatories,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	2	Bath,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	1	Pump and Well,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan-mill,	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

The prison was very clean throughout; the ventilation, and the sewerage, which is capable of being flushed, being excellent. An abundant supply of water is conducted to every yard, and to the single bath, which is inadequate for bathing the prisoners of both sexes, not only on their admission, but from time to time. There being no lavatories, buckets are used for daily ablution. The stock of bedding was ample, and sheets were about to be furnished to all classes, a sanitary measure which has been long delayed. The prison clothing was in good condition, but in some cases the issue of it was omitted. The building generally was in sound repair and secure, some locks having been lately procured. The laundry and the female school-room have been divided by partitions, in order to prevent intercourse during the period of labour or instruction, but neither the tread-wheel nor the stonebreaking yard are similarly provided, although such a provision would be very expedient. It would be desirable also, that a curtain or screen should be introduced into the chapel, as at present the two sexes are within sight of each other during the performance of divine service.

Classification among the males is thus arranged:—

1stly. *The untried,* collectively and irrespectively of age or nature of crime.

2ndly. *The tried*, who are subdivided into the annexed classes:—

1. Juveniles of 15 years of age and under.
2. Juveniles from 15 years of age up to 20.
3. Adult felons.
4. Adult misdemeanants, among whom are included convicts and convict juveniles.

The females are placed in four classes, their personal characters and circumstances being taken into consideration rather than their offences.

The lock-up is attended by the governor and his deputy, and there is a nightly patrol of turnkeys, whose vigilance and regularity, however, are not tested by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to 24, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.—Males—stone-breaking, 9; pump and turf, 7; labourers, 2; prison duties, 4; discharged, 2; master debtors, 2. Total, 26; sick, 2. Gross total, 28. Females—washing, 7; prison duties, 2. Total, 9.

Industrial Labour.—Males—weavers, 3; sack making, 1; baking, 1; tailoring, 2; learning shoemaking, 2; smiths, 2; painters, 1. Total, 12. Females—spinning, 14; needlework, 1; knitting, &c., 1; carding, 2. Total, 18; sick, 2. Gross total, 20.

School Hours.—The different classes attend school two hours daily. Attendance on day of inspection—males, 22; females, 10.

All male prisoners are employed at the capstan-mill for one hour daily; and when sentenced to hard labour, on the tread-wheel for two hours daily in addition.

The foregoing schedule exhibits the total employment, both punitive and industrial, in which both sexes were engaged on the day of inspection, and may be accepted as an average representation in return and amount, relatively to the numbers; for here, as elsewhere, manufactures of all kinds have experienced a check, in consequence of the paucity of hands available for these objects, the ordinary prison requirements absorbing a large proportion. It is to be hoped that the project, which has already been entertained, of establishing a laundry for public washing, may be carried out; as it would afford suitable means of industry for females within the walls, and would conduce much to their future welfare, by furnishing them with a knowledge, which could be turned to account immediately upon their discharge; and would thus save them from a relapse into evil. The amount of net profit realized from articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years marks the graduated decline in the manufacturing powers of the prisoners: 1853, £85 3*s.*; 1854, £63 18*s.* 2½*d.*; 1855, £31 8*s.* 6½*d.*

Schools.—Both sexes are divided into three classes, and each of those receives instruction for two hours daily. The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, the registry prescribed by which is in use, as well as one for reference on the part of the chaplains and local authorities, which measures the lower grades of proficiency—a very convenient and satisfactory arrangement. The inspector appointed by the National Board visits from time to time, and his reports are tolerably favourable.

Number of prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 210; females, 106. Average number attending daily—males, 24; females, 15.

Dietary.—First Class—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint milk.

Second Class—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5¼ oz. meal, 1¾ oz. rice, and ½ pint milk.

Third Class—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint soup. Dinner—3¾ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, and ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Soup is substituted for milk on two days in the week for

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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all prisoners. Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive soup for breakfast daily.

Contracts.—New milk, 1*d.* per imperial quart for winter six months; ½*d.* per imperial quart for summer six months; turf, 11*d.* per gaol-box of 20 cubic feet for twelve months.

Net cost of dietary per head, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2*d.*; 1855, 2½*d.*; 1856, 1⅗*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected, and reported upon by the chaplains. The bread is baked in the gaol, and is composed of Egyptian wheat, which latterly has been washed before grinding, in order to modify the acrid taste contracted from the manner of thrashing it.

Books and Accounts.—The books are cleanly and carefully kept, as are also the accounts, which are especially in the charge of the governor.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was—1853, £2,272 0*s.* 0¾*d.*; 1854, £2,306 12*s.*; 1855, £2,139 9*s.* 7½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Anthony Denny, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Do., Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. John G. M'Ennery, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,	73	16	11
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Martin Crean, Governor,	200	0	0
Robert Harris, Clerk,	45	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron,	40	0	0
Anne Murphy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Rose Fitzgerald, Ex-Matron,	10	0	0
Garrett Cotter, Turnkey and Baker,	36	0	0
Robert Farmer, do. Miller,	35	0	0
John Connor, do. Carpenter,	35	0	0
John Mahony, do. Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Wm. Jeffcot, do. Smith,	35	0	0
Sylvester Murphy, do. Painter and Mat-maker,	30	0	0
Wm. Eagar, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
John Sullivan, do., Cook,	30	0	0
Patt Brosnan, do.,	35	0	0
Patt Brien, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Hynes, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Brien, do.,	30	0	0
John Linehan, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Sheehy, do.,	20	0	0
John Allman, Porter,	10	0	0
James Coffey, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Catherine Horan, Schoolmistress,	20	0	0
Ellen Barden, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender,	12	0	0
Elizabeth Hynes, Searcher,	10	0	0

The office of smith and turnkey having fallen vacant since the last inspection, has been filled up by the appointment of a smith.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 103; Surgeon, &c., 99; Protestant Chaplain, 74; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 203.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 42; Surgeon, &c., 32; Protestant Chaplain, 25; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 101.

The duties performed by the extern officers are regularly recorded, but there is no time book showing the duration of their respective visits.

Hospitals.—The hospital accommodation is limited here, and there are neither baths nor water-closets provided for the patients. Some sheds, however, which were erected during the pressure of numbers arising from the famine have lately been slated, and are available for the reception of the males. There was no epidemic in the prison, and there were but four of the latter sex under medical treatment.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	229	4,329	22 0 1½	4
1854,	172	3,418	18 2 10	1
1855,	122	2,330	4 10 8	–

Board of Superintendence.

R. Chute, Esq., High Sheriff.	Major-General J. D. Stokes.
Wm. Talbot Crosbie, Esq.	Thomas Gallwey, Esq.
William Denny, Esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, Esq.
Sir W. D. Godfrey, Bart.	Richard Leahy, Esq.
Robt. Conway Hickson, Esq.	Maurice James O'Connell, Esq.
Nicholas Donovan, Esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, Esq.

The meetings of the board, which is bound to assemble monthly, take place with more regularity than formerly. The salaries of the intern officers, and the current bills are then disposed of, all payments being made by cheques, but the contracts are reserved for the half yearly credits.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I would beg to direct attention to the following reports upon the bridewells of the county respectively, and more particularly to the absence of water on the premises, and to the insufficiency of the keepers' salaries, which necessarily leads to an evasion of the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, and it is to be feared sometimes to more culpable methods of eking out a subsistence. It appears that at Dingle the keeper holds a farm, although the 2nd General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, enacts, that "he shall not be concerned in any occupation or trade."

Dingle.

Dingle.—No prisoners; 20 in the preceding quarter, *of whom 18 were committed for drunkenness.* The house clean and orderly, and the bedding sufficient, but the doors of the day-rooms, especially that allotted to the males, out of repair, and quite

South District. — *County of Kerry.* — *Bridewells.*

insecure. The privies foul and choked, and the sewers defective. Water procurable near at hand. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals generally regular. The local inspector is said to visit, but makes no entries. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 5*d.* for males, 4½*d.* for females. Salary of keeper, £10, a remuneration so inadequate, that *he holds a farm in direct contravention of the Prisons Act.*

Listowel.

Listowel.—One male and two females; 118 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, and the building somewhat improved since the last inspection. The keeper had taken measures for stanching the leakage in the roof reported on before, and had lately cleared out the privies. No eave-shoots, however, which had been frequently suggested, have been added to the roof. Water is brought from the river at a considerable distance, and no allowance is made for the carriage. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay. Dietary as above. Keeper's salary, £20. The local inspector makes visits from time to time, but does not record them. Registry correct, but I regretted to find that sentences to imprisonment in the bridewells are still *illegally* pronounced here.

Tarbert.

Tarbert.—No prisoners; 27 in the previous quarter. The house rather untidy, but in tolerable repair, and now sufficiently supplied with bedding. One of the two cells allotted to females has been appropriated by the keeper's family. The privies choked with soil. No water on the premises. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals without long delay. The local inspector visits, but does not sign his name. Dietary as above. Salary, £10. Registry correct. There were, however, some cases of illegal imprisonment in the bridewell.

Castleisland.

Castleisland.—One prisoner; 21 in the previous quarter. The house clean, in sound repair, and sufficiently supplied with bedding. The sewers in good order, and water procurable. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Keeper's salary, £10. Dietary, 5*d.* for males, 4¼*d.* for females. The local inspector is said to visit, though he makes no entries. The registry correct, but some committals defective.

Kenmare.

Kenmare.—One male prisoner; 52 in the preceding quarter, of whom no less than 30 were drunkards. The house clean and orderly, but the roof, although lately repaired, is not stanch in heavy rains. The bedding adequate. The sewers are effective; water is fetched from a considerable distance. Keeper's salary, £10. Dietary as above. The local inspector visits, but seldom records his inspections.

Killarney.

Killarney.—Three males and two females; 101 in the last quarter. The house clean and in good repair, and the bedding sufficient. The pump effective. The sewers, which had been choked up, have been lately cleared. Petty sessions weekly, and the escorts for the transmittal of prisoners more regularly furnished than formerly. Dietary as above. Salary, £20. A "Visitors' Book" is now in use. The local inspector visits from time to time. Registry and committals correct.

Miltown.

Miltown.—No prisoners; 26 only in last quarter; but no less

than 40 in the current quarter, up to the date of my visit (June 10th). The house clean and orderly, but some articles of furniture wanting. The bedding sufficient. The cesspools in a disgraceful condition, although frequently commented on in former reports. Water for drinking is carried without allowance from a distance of nearly half a mile. Dietary as above. Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits occasionally, as do also the magistrates. Registry and committals correct. Salary, £10.

South District. — *County of Kerry.* — *Bridewells.*

Cahirciveen.—Forty prisoners in the first quarter of the year. Bedding sufficient, and sewers effective; but no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it, although the keeper's salary is but £10. Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals as soon as escorts can be provided by the constabulary. There are still occasional cases of prisoners illegally passing the term of their sentence *here*. The local inspector visits. Dietary for males, 5*d*., for females, 4½*d*. per diem.

Cahirciveen.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.—Visited the 24th of October, 1856.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	–	–	–
,, Further Examination,	3	5	8	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	2	2	–	2	2
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	11	4	15	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Gross Total,	29	18	47	–	2	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons, . .	–	–	–	–	–	1
Summary Convictions, . .	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	1

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 212; females, 133. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 218; females, 189.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 18; females, 3. Twice—males, 3; females, 2. Thrice—males, 1; females, 2. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 22; females, 9. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 7; females, 9. Twice—males, 1; females, 10. Thrice—females, 2. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 8; females, 23. Average daily number from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, $22\frac{233}{365}$; females, $19\frac{263}{365}$. Average daily number from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—males, $20\frac{61}{298}$; females, $18\frac{232}{298}$. Highest at any one time—males, 43; females, 24. Lowest at any one time—males, 8; females, 6.

The returns of the totals in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, I lament to state, exhibit no improvement, the numbers standing thus:—

24th October, 1853, . . .	39
Ditto, 1854, . . .	48
Ditto, 1855, . . .	35
Ditto, 1856, . . .	47

But a comparison of the daily averages for 1853, 1854, 1855, and for the expired portion of this year, evidences a partial decline, they being respectively (omitting fractions) 55, 50, 41, and 38.

Drunkenness during the current year, as contrasted with the last, is stationary among the males, but *has doubled among the females;* and juvenile committals for the same period have advanced from 39 males to 72; and from 19 females to 29.

Again, in the re-committals, those of the males have fallen from 22 to 9, while those of the females have increased from 9 to 23. It must, however, be borne in mind that there are peculiar circumstances affecting this county, which go far to account for this abnormal condition, there being throughout the kingdom generally a rapid and progressive diminution of offenders. Its position exposes it to the pilfering of trampers on their way from the south and west to the metropolis. There

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

are, besides, extensive brick-kilns and peat-works, which attract labourers from various quarters; and the encampment upon the Curragh necessarily furnishes a large and constant influx of dishonest and disorderly characters to such an amount that on the day of my visit there were no less than *ten male and seven female prisoners not natives of Kildare, who had been committed from the latter locality*. There were, further, among the males, three dangerous lunatics, one deserter, and one military offender, and three females, two under rule of transportation, and one under that of penal servitude, forming an aggregate of eight prisoners belonging to classes not properly assignable to a county gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, ...	4	2	Solitary Cells, .	2	1
Day Rooms, . . .	4	2	Chapels, . .	1	–
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet, ...	20	12	Kitchens, . .	1	–
			Store Rooms, . .	4	–
Sleeping Rooms, . .	2	1	Laundries, . .	–	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	27	20	Baths, . . .	1	–
			Pumps and Wells, .	1	–

The building was throughout in sound repair, secure, dry, and well ventilated. The supply of water was ample, and the sewers were clear. The prison clothing was adequate, as was also the bedding, with the exception of some of the blankets, which were thin and worn. Sheets had already been issued, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Amended Prisons Act. There is only one bath, which is used occasionally; but there are troughs available for ordinary ablution. There are, however, neither lavatories nor school-rooms, nor work-rooms, nor a drying-room, nor a reception-ward, nor an hospital; in fact, the deficiency of proper accommodation is so great that, if this building shall be retained as one of the county gaols, a large outlay would be indispensable to render it capable of fulfilling the requirements of improved modern discipline.

Classification is, consequently, imperfect, that for the males consisting of three divisions—viz., tried felons, tried misdemeanants, and the untried of both categories; there being, moreover, no separation of juveniles from adults.

The females are in two classes only—viz., the tried and the untried, without reference to their antecedents, or to the nature of the offence for which they were committed. Both sexes take their meals singly in the cells, as far as the limited number of the latter will permit.

The governor attends the lock-up; but there is no night inspection nor patrol. The punishments were not numerous, and had all been inflicted by the sole authority of the governor.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 8; females, 6. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 10. Other punishments—

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

males, 2; females, 9. Total—males, 20; females, 19. Number sentenced during the year 1855 to whipping—males, 3.

Employment.—Punitive labour is maintained by shot-drill, the crank-pumps, and stone-breaking; and the annexed schedule shows the application of industrial labour at the time of my visit:—

Industrial Labour.

MALES.

Matmaking,	5	Picking Oakum,	6
Brushmaking,	2	Prison Duties,	4
Tinmaking,	1	Cooking,	2
Shoemaking,	1	Stone-breaking,	8

FEMALES.

Washing,	4	Two old convicts unable to work, also one Debtor.	
Knitting,	11		

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £8 5*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1855, £12 12*s.* 9¼*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	74	Waistcoats,	52
Pairs Sheets,	72	Trowsers,	62
Rugs,	28	Caps,	51
Bed-ticks,	83	Pairs Shoes (Men's),	14
Shirts,	70	Pairs Clogs „	11
Jackets,	56		

WOMEN'S STOCK.

Wrappers,	62	Kerchiefs,	48
Petticoats,	55	Caps,	59
Shifts,	61	Shoes,	20
Aprons,	54		

Schools.—There is no regular schoolmaster, instruction, such as it is, being given by the turnkeys, who are not duly qualified. The Registry of Progress is unsatisfactory in form, and the entries of advancement were misspelt in such a manner as to prove that the officer in charge is almost illiterate. The very early hour appointed for holding the school—viz., from seven to eight, a.m.—has hitherto precluded the chaplains from attending; but, having suggested an alteration in this particular to the local inspector, the governor, and the Protestant chaplain, I trust that in future there will be a more effective supervision of this important department of discipline.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 212; females, 133. Average number attending daily—males, 15; females, 10.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and 3 naggins of new milk.

Males and Females under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread. Gruel for dinner twice a week.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.* 9*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; turf, per kish, 1*s.* 3*d.*; dipt candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 10*d.*; mould candles, per dozen lbs., 8*s.* 10*d.*; brown soap, per cwt., 30*s.*; white soap, per cwt., 34*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains; but unless in the event of an objection being raised, no comment on the quality is given. It would be desirable that there should always be the expression, however brief, of an opinion, whether *favourable* or otherwise.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years was, in 1853, $2\frac{89}{448}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{61}{128}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{1095}{1792}d.$; and in 1856, $4\frac{663}{716}d.$

Books and Accounts.—The books are carefully kept. The chaplains are duly provided with journals, in accordance with the 12th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., c. 68). The local inspector hitherto has not kept a journal, making only his entries in the general officers' book; but although such a document is not prescribed in terms by the above Act, the 30th section, which requires him to report upon various matters therein specified, implies that he should be so furnished. There is no record of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £870 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1854, £918 8*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855, £897 9*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Carter, Governor,	100	0	0
A. G. Judge, Local Inspector,	27	13	10
W. B. Clayton, Doctor,	25	0	0
Rev. T. Jameson, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
Rev. A. Quin, Roman Catholic do.,	27	13	10
George Holmes, Head Turnkey, Carpenter,	30	0	0
Richard Johnston, Shoemaker,	25	0	0
Peter Lowry,	20	0	0
John Campbell,	20	0	0
Catherine Healy, Matron,	20	0	0
Catherine St. John, Assistant Matron,	6	0	0

All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance. The turnkeys, who are paid monthly, are supplied with arms and uniforms. Two of their body are tradesmen—viz., a shoemaker and a carpenter, and the other two have a general aptitude for handicrafts.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 144; Surgeon, &c., 115; Protestant Chaplain, 76; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 151. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 111; Surgeon, &c., 139; Protestant Chaplain, 102; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 180.

Hospital.—The want of an hospital has been frequently animadverted on, and coupled as it is with the absence of a reception ward, might lead to very grave results in the event of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

an epidemic, from which of late years the prison has, happily, been exempt. The marshalsea has usually been allocated for the reception of the sick when vacant, but at the period of my visit it was occupied in its proper capacity. The loose women, referred to above, who are derived chiefly from the Curragh, have tended to swell the number of patients; but when committed for short periods, it appears that they are not fully inspected by the medical officer, unless they report themselves to be affected by disease.

The cost of medicine, in 1853, was £9 19*s.* 7*d.*; in 1854, £13 10*s.* 1*d.*; in 1855, £12 2*s.* 11*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Duke of Leinster.	W. R. Bulwer, Esq.
Marquess of Kildare.	G. P. L. Mansfield, Esq.
Lord Naas.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.
Edward Beauman, Esq.	Thomas Cooke, Esq.
Rev. F. S. Trench.	Michael Aylmer, Esq.
B. L. Lefroy, Esq.	Hugh L. Barton, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all bills, &c., are discharged by cheques, the receipts being produced at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED ON THE 29TH NOVEMBER AND 1ST DECEMBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, Deserters,	5	–	5	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	10	8	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	–	8	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	6	11	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	39	21	60	–	–	–

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

	AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, ...	–	–	1	1	2	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons, . . .	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions, . . .	–	–	–	–	2	1
Twice imprisoned, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–

Committals during the year 1855.—Males, 380; females, 218. Ditto from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 310; females, 257.

Re-committals during the year 1855.—Once—males, 12; females, 21. Twice—males, 6; females, 9. Thrice—males, 4; females, 8. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 2. Five times and more—females, 11. Total—males, 23; females, 51.

Re-committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Once—males, 8; females, 27. Twice—males, 1; females, 10. Thrice—females, 2. Four times and more—females, 3. Total—males, 9; females, 42.

Average daily number during the year 1855.—Males, 34; females, 27. Highest at any one time—males, 54; females, 46. Lowest ditto—males, 28; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, 2.

Average daily number from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, $38\frac{33}{310}$; females, $22\frac{26}{176}$. Highest at any one time—males, 57; females, 44. Lowest ditto—males, 24; females, 7. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{15}{310}$; females, $\frac{22}{176}$.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 1.

A comparison of the numbers confined here on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three previous years, does not present any difference which calls for special observation, viz.:—

29th of November, 1853, . . .	70
Ditto, 1854, . . .	51
Ditto, 1855, . . .	66
Ditto, 1856, . . .	60

But the committals for the year 1855, and for the first eleven months of the current year, show a decline on the part of the males, while there is a marked increase in those of the females, which is obviously to be accounted for by the presence of prostitutes frequenting the Curragh.

Of these there were transmitted to the prison, from this

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

locality alone, 35 in the year 1855, and no less than 89 during the above period of 1856.

A similar result is also observable in the cases of drunkenness:—1854—males, 70; females, 40. 1855—males, 59; females, 50. 1856—males, 42; females, 60.

Again, it is right that I should remark here, as I have already done in my Report upon the gaol at Athy, that a very large portion of the prisoners is derived from other parts of the kingdom—206 males and 152 females, not *natives of Kildare*, appearing on the Registry for 1856.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	8	2	No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	1	1
Yards, . . .	9	2	Hospital Rooms, . .	1	2
Day Rooms, . .	3	2	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	4	–	Workshops, . .	2	–
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet, . . .	28	13	Kitchens, . . .	2	–
			Store Rooms, . .	3	1
Single Cells, larger size,	12	–	Laundries, . . .	–	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	5	2	Lavatories, . . .	2	1
			Baths, . . .	1	1
Sleeping Rooms, . .	2	2	Pumps and Wells, .	1	–

I found throughout a great improvement in the order and cleanliness of the establishment since the last inspection; but it is unnecessary, for the reasons assigned below, that I should dwell upon the various defects which have been fully detailed in former Reports—such as the want of a drying-room and of a reception ward; the absence of due means of separation between the sexes in the hospital; the inadequacy of the sewerage; the imperfection of the heating apparatus in the cells partially adapted to separation; the insufficiency of accommodation, especially for the females; and other matters of minor importance.

The supply of water is somewhat affected by the main drain; but this inconvenience is easily remediable by sinking the well deeper. The stock of prison clothing was rather scanty, the bed-ticks and blankets were much worn; and sheets, which are now an indispensable portion of bed-furniture, being prescribed by the Amended Prisons Act, had been advertised for. The lavatories mentioned in the last Report remain incomplete, the Board having discontinued all works, pending the decision of the local authorities upon the course to be adopted with reference to the two existing county gaols. Personal ablution is now carried on by means of troughs and buckets, and there are two baths in the hospital.

Classification necessarily falls far short even of the ordinary requirements of the Prisons Act, the males being divided thus —tried felons, tried misdemeanants, and juveniles; the latter, however, both *tried and untried*, are intermixed, and among the adults the untried of every degree of guilt are similarly associated. All the prisoners of this sex sleep singly, and take

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

their meals in their cells, and the juveniles usually occupy the artificially heated cells mentioned above.

The females, who are placed in two classes only, being the tried and the untried, without regard to the nature of their offences, also take their meals in their cells, and, as far as the accommodation will permit, are separated at night; but their numbers rarely fall so low as to render this arrangement practicable.

The governor superintends the lock-up, but there is no inspection or patrol during the night. The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to nine—eight being inflicted by the authority of the governor, and one by that of a magistrate.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st of January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 43; females, 8. Ditto from 1st of January to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 7; females, 2.

Employment.—Punitive labour is carried out by stonebreaking and shot-drill, and the annexed schedule exhibits the nature and extent of industrial employment on the day of inspection:—

	Males.		Females.
Matmaking,	12	Winding Cotton,	4
Clogmaking,	3	Spinning,	1
Brushmaking,	2	Knitting,	12
Tailors,	2	Laundry,	2
Paving,	2	Prison duties,	2
Stonebreaking,	7		
Prison duties,	6	Total,	21
Total,	34		

It is but justice to add, that during the current year a considerable amount of useful labour, not recorded above, has been performed by the prisoners; all the cesspools and sewers, which contained a large accumulation of filth, having been thoroughly cleansed, and the whole of the yards having been paved, to the great improvement of the gaol in point of cleanliness and salubrity. In the years 1854 and 1855 no return was obtained from the sale of articles disposed of outside the gaol; but in 1856, up to the date of my visit, the profit had reached the sum of £10 19*s.* 2*d.* Two of the turnkeys are shoemakers, one a tailor, and another a baker, whose trade, however, is not available here, as the bread is supplied by contract.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Bed-ticks,	75	Trowsers,	63
Pairs Blankets,	109	Caps,	83
Rugs,	3	Clogs (Pairs),	140
Shirts,	81	Shifts,	40
Jackets,	62		

Schools.—Educational instruction is given daily for three hours to the males, in classes, by a schoolmaster, who is not resident, and for two hours to the females by the matron. The

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form of the Registry is tolerably satisfactory, but it is never tested and noted by the chaplains. As that of the females shows but slight evidences of advancement, it would be advisable that the schoolmaster should teach the pupils of this sex also—of course in the presence of a matron—an arrangement which has been found to work advantageously in many of the gaols of the kingdom, it being found difficult to obtain the services of a female officer, who combines the faculty of imparting knowledge, with the power of enforcing discipline.

Dietary.—Males, First Class—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females, Second Class.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Males and Females, Third Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Prisoners under one month's imprisonment get 1 pint of gruel for dinner.

All prisoners get gruel instead of milk on Mondays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, white, 8½*d.* per 4 lbs.; ditto, brown, 8*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 17*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 5*d.* per gallon; coals, 17*s.* 9*d.* per ton; straw, £2 per ton; candles, moulds, 9*d.* per lb.; ditto, dips, 8½*d.* per lb.; soap, white, 35*s.* per cwt.; ditto, brown, 28*s.* per cwt.

There was only one complaint of the diet—the stirabout being alleged to be thin; but, on examination, I found it to be groundless. The bread, which I also tasted, appeared to me to be heavy, ill baked, and of inferior quality. A new contract, however, was about to be entered into. The important duty of inspecting the provisions is not performed by the chaplains, as will be seen by reference to the return of officers' visits, as frequently as is prescribed by the Prisons Act; and it would be desirable that *each* chaplain should be provided with a separate book, in which he should briefly record his opinion of every article of food, in order to maintain a constant check upon the contractors, and to guide the authorities in dealing with any complaints on the part of the prisoners.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner—1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2⅝*d.*; 1855, 3¼*d.*; 1856, $3\frac{2555}{8760}d.$

Books and Accounts.—The books enjoined by the Court of Queen's Bench are correct in form, and are accurately kept. There are, however, no by-laws. It is proper to observe, that by the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV., and by the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68, the chaplains are bound to keep journals, which are to be submitted to the Board of Superintendence; and that by the 30th section of the latter Act, the local inspector is inferentially, though not directly, required to be similarly provided, in order that he may report upon the matters therein specified. It is also to be desired

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that the medical officer should be furnished with a separate book for entering any extra diet which he may think fit to order in suitable cases; and that a record should be kept of the duration of the attendances of all the extern officers.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries—1853, £1,282 3*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,564 18*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £1,949 4*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Walter de Burgh, Local Inspector, . .	37	18	4
Same Protestant Chaplain, . .	37	13	10
Rev. Gerald Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	37	13	10
James Kellett, Esq., Surgeon, ...	40	0	0
Robert S. Hayes, Esq., Apothecary, . . .	30	0	0
Mr. Samuel Connolly, Governor, . . .	160	0	0
, Matron, ...	20	0	0
Mary Darlington, Assistant-Matron, . . .	6	0	0
James Tracy, Schoolmaster, ...	20	0	0
Henry Croghan, Clerk and Head Turnkey, .	40	0	0
Jeremiah Collins, Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Joseph Eagar, do., (Shoemaker), . .	20	0	0
Daniel Cleary, do., ...	20	0	0
William Greer, do., (Baker), . .	20	0	0
John Berry, do., (Tailor), . .	20	0	0

All the intern officers and the schoolmaster receive rations. The turnkeys are also furnished with arms and uniforms, and are paid monthly. A respectfully worded memorial was placed in my hands, calling my attention to the smallness of their salaries, except that of the head turnkey; and I would, therefore, submit to the fiscal body that at least during the continuance of the very high prices which affect all the necessaries of life, some advance should be made, a similar course having been adopted in other prisons. Indeed it is always false economy to maintain salaries at so low a scale, as to render it impossible to procure and retain the services of qualified and trustworthy persons.

Officers' Visits.—Protestant Chaplain, for inspection of provisions, up to 29th November, 1856, 88; Roman Catholic Chaplain, for inspection of provisions, up to 29th November, 1856, 32; Protestant Chaplain's spiritual visits, up to 29th November, 1856, 81; Roman Catholic Chaplain's spiritual visits, up to 29th November, 1856, 57; Surgeon, 1855, 246; up to day of inspection, 224.

The above return having been furnished to me, at my desire, by the governor, I directed the attention of the Board to the section of the Prisons Act, which prescribes and defines the duties of the chaplains; and I trust that it will not be necessary again to advert to this omission.

The 69th section enacts, *inter alia*, that "every such chaplain shall visit each of the said prisons *twice at least in every week, exclusive of his attendance on Sundays;* that on such visits he shall go into every room and cell in the prison, wherein any prisoner so within his charge shall be confined, and converse

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with and exhort such of the said prisoners, respectively, as are willing to listen to his admonitions;" and also, "that every such chaplain shall, by alternate weeks, on the days appointed for the delivery of provisions, on serving the same to the prisoners, inspect, in his turn, the bread or other provisions provided for any prisoner of whatever religion, and take care that the same are of good and wholesome quality, and of sufficient weight."

Hospital.—There were no patients in this building, which is allocated to both males and females, and is very defective in the proper means of preventing communication between the sexes. It is furnished with baths and water-closets. The general health of the prison has been satisfactory; but at times the number of cases of prostitutes affected by disease has been considerable.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	21	422	10 9 6	–
1854,	31	804	8 4 4	–
1855,	69	1,075	18 15 10	1
1856,	37	764	5 14 3	–

Board of Superintendence.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster.	G. P. L. Mansfield, Esq.
The Marquess of Kildare.	Hugh L. Barton, Esq.
Lord Viscount Naas.	Michael Aylmer, Esq.
E. J. Beauman, Esq.	Thomas FitzGerald, Esq.
Captain B. Lefroy.	W. R. Bulwer, Esq.
Rev. F. S. Trench.	Thomas Cooke, Esq.

The Board assembles with tolerable regularity, and at each meeting discharges all bills, contracts, and salaries of intern officers, by means of cheques issued to the governor, who is bound to produce receipts and vouchers, &c., on the next ensuing Board-day.

General Observations.—I have forborne, as stated above, to enlarge upon the defects of this institution, in consequence of the proceedings which took place at the last spring assizes. Upon that occasion the Grand Jury *unanimously* presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, stating that the holding of assizes alternately at Naas and Athy had been productive of great expense and inconvenience; that if the two county gaols were consolidated at Naas, as the more convenient position, these objections would be obviated, and that a better system of prison administration would be established.

To the prayer of that memorial his Excellency accorded his assent, declaring that he would cause the necessary steps to be taken for giving effect to the desire of the Grand Jury as soon as sufficient gaol accommodation should have been provided at Naas.

In furtherance of this object, a premium was offered by the local authorities for the best plan; and one was accordingly selected to be submitted at the general presentment sessions.

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This plan, which my colleague and myself have discussed with the Board, whom we had the advantage of meeting, is designed, I am happy to report, for the adoption of the "separate system" in its integrity.

I have shown above, that among the males the means of classification, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, are very defective, and that this defect prevails to a yet greater extent among the females; although prisoners of the latter sex are peculiarly susceptible of the evils derived from almost unrestricted intercourse.

But even were these means fully supplied, the inadequacy and inequality of all classification founded merely on the character of offences, have long been felt by those who have devoted their attention to prison administration; and it is a matter of admitted experience, that all gaols on the associated principle are necessarily more or less schools of corruption, and tend to the propagation rather than to the repression of criminality, gross injustice being thus done, as well to the prisoners themselves as to the community at large, when they are turned loose after the expiration of their sentences, in a worse and more dangerous condition than before; while, on the other hand, the simplicity of the separate system, and its certainty in protecting the less depraved from further contamination, and in preventing the more guilty from communicating their own corruption, have never failed to secure the advocacy of those who have tested its working, even without taking into consideration the opportunities of self-examination, and of receiving, *uninterruptedly*, moral and religious instruction, which it *solely* affords.

I, therefore, record with great pleasure, the adoption of this vital principle, and although the plan in question does not provide a sufficient amount of accommodation to embrace *the highest number of prisoners confined at any one time in the two gaols, collectively*, during the current year, yet I entertain the hope that it will be found adequate to the future requirements of the consolidated prison, for the following reasons:—

Firstly.—Two classes, whose presence greatly presses upon the means at the disposal of the authorities of ordinary gaols—namely, lunatics and Government prisoners (*i. e.*, those under sentence to transportation and to penal servitude)—will be withdrawn as soon as the more fitting receptacles, the convict depots and asylums now in progress, shall have been completed

Secondly.—The institution of a bridewell at Athy will provide for the drunkards, &c., committed from the neighbouring district.

Thirdly.—The deterrent effects of "separation" will, doubtless, be found here, as elsewhere, when it has been stringently enforced, to operate favourably upon the committals, especially those of the females, to whom silence and isolation are universally distasteful.

And lastly.—If the encampment at the Curragh should

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assume the character of a permanent establishment, it is reasonably to be presumed that measures will be taken for securing the health and discipline of the troops, by the establishment, under military supervision, of a prison, with an hospital annexed, for the purpose of dealing with those evils which inevitably follow the congregation of vast masses of men.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 8TH OF JULY AND THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
UNTRIED.			
For Felony,	3	–	3
TRIED.			
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny :—			
To Penal Servitude,	3	7	10
To Imprisonment,	8	4	12
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	–	7
Disposed of Summarily.			
For Larceny,	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	–	3
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	–	7
Gross Total,	36	13	49

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	1	1	–
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 312; females, 136. Committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 157; females, 64.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 12; females, 10. Twice—males, 3. Total—males, 15; females, 10. Re-committals from 1st January, 1856,

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to day of inspection.—Once—males, 3; females, 2. Twice—males, 1. Total—males, 4; females, 2.

Average daily number in 1855—males, 51; females, 29. Highest at any time—males, 61; females, 36. Lowest at any time—males, 38; females, 27. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 1. Average daily number from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection—males, 41; females, 26. Highest at any one time—males, 55; females, 27. Lowest at any one time—males, 28; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 1.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 4.

By whatever test we measure the population of this prison we shall happily find a progressive reduction during a considerable period. Thus, if we compare the return of those in custody on the first day of inspection and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, a normal decline is observable, viz.:—

July 8, 1853,	130
Ditto, 1854,	105
Ditto, 1855,	88
Ditto, 1856,	49

Again, if we take the daily average for three years, including the proportion of the current year, a similar result is arrived at, the numbers standing thus respectively: 124, 95, 80, 67.

The decrease has latterly, although not in so large a ratio, extended to the females as well as to the males; and, indeed, upon the first day recorded above there were but thirteen prisoners of the former sex, of whom no less than *seven* were under rule of penal servitude, and therefore not to be reckoned as proper occupants of a county gaol.

There were also three males under the same sentence, and seven lunatics, whose presence is productive not merely of the greatest inconvenience, as infringing upon prison discipline, but greatly militates against the chances of recovery, when no due appliances for their treatment are available. I, therefore, have felt it my duty to urge most earnestly that steps may be taken at once for relieving the prison from this crying evil.

Crimes of a more violent character have become very rare; and vagrancy and workhouse offences have been favourably affected by the increasing prosperity of the country. Juvenile delinquents of both sexes have also fallen in numbers—an improvement, doubtless, to be chiefly ascribed to the stringent administration of discipline under the separate system, which is now maintained throughout.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14*	8	Single cells containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	104	88
Yards,	3	2			
Day Rooms,	4	–	† Cells to contain three persons,	47	–
Solitary Cells,	8	4			

* There are six of these fourteen in the old prison.
† These cells are in the old prison, not heated.

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	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,	–	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	2	Lavatories,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	3	Baths,	2	–
Chapels,	1	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Kitchens,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Store Rooms,	6	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–

I found this gaol at both of my visits, as at all former inspections, very clean and orderly, and amply supplied with bedding, to which sheets, as prescribed by the amended Prisons Act, were about to be added. The stock of clothing was sufficient for the existing requirements, but scarcely adequate to meet any sudden demand in the event of an increase of committals.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	216	Shirts,	263
Pairs Sheets,	14	Jackets,	57
Rugs,	289	Trowsers,	40
Hammocks or Cots,	104	Caps,	22
Bed-ticks,	108	Pairs Shoes,	87

FEMALE CLOTHING.

Shawls,	1	Aprons,	45
Pairs Shoes,	34	Caps,	14
Chemises,	44	Handkerchiefs,	42
Petticoats,	52	Stockings,	10
Wrappers,	46		

The water, though not very abundant, is good in quality for drinking purposes, and the sewerage is effective. The locks in the newer portion of the building are not of the most secure description.

No alteration of any moment has been made since the last inspection, except that stalls have been fitted with crane-necked traversing bars for working the pumps, so as to enforce the principle of non-communication. Partitions are also about to be affixed to the troughs in the laundry with a similar object.

The two defects which have been frequently animadverted upon in former reports still exist—namely, the smoking of the chimneys in the governor's house, and the imperfect ventilation of the cells, which is greatly aggravated by the position of the soil-pipes leading from the water-closets, there not being sufficient fall to carry off the soil.

The atmosphere of *all* is impure and oppressive, and of *some* of them scarcely endurable after a few hours' occupation by an inmate. I submit, therefore, that the free ingress of the outer air is indispensable, which could be easily obtained by substituting glass louvers for the present windows, and by removing wholly the water-closets and lavatories from within the cells, it being, of course, understood, that others should be erected on each tier at the end of the corridors, in a fair proportion to the number of cells.

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The sale of these, which would thus be no longer required, and of the pipes belonging to them, would probably balance the expense of this vital improvement.

The governor attends the lock-up, and there is a night patrol performed by one turnkey, whose circuits, however, are not ascertained by a tell-tale clock. From the 1st of January up to the first day of inspection, the punishments amounted to only fourteen, all of which were inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark Cells—males, 38; females, 7. Other Punishments—males, 91; females, 48. Total—males, 129; females, 55. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Dark Cells—males, 11; females, 3. Other Punishments—males, 7; females, 28. Total—males, 18; females, 31.

I regret to state that in the interval between my first and second inspection, an escape of a prisoner took place, the circumstances of which were investigated by a full board, who arrived at the annexed decision:—

"We find that the governor was in the habit of doing work about the outside gate of the gaol, with the prisoners under the charge of turnkeys. In this instance, the above-named prisoner made his escape. We have given the governor a very severe reprimand, and ordered him not again to employ the prisoners thus. Owing, however, to the high opinion we entertain of his capabilities as governor, and the careful way he has managed the prison for the last nine years, we do not deem it expedient that any further steps should be taken in this business."

In that decision I beg to express my concurrence; and, with the conviction that this dangerous and illegal mode of employing prisoners will never again be resorted to, I have not thought it necessary to institute any ulterior proceeding.

Employment.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	M.	F.	PUNITIVE LABOUR.	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	–	Breaking stones and force-wheel pump,	18	–
Weaving,	3	–	Prison duties,	4	4
Tailoring,	1	–		—	—
Matmaking,	2	–		22	4
Knitting,	–	4			
Needlework,	–	5			
	7	9			

The above schedule exhibits but a small amount of industrial employment, which, however, is to be attributed to the great reduction of inmates, and to the consequent paucity of hands available for this object, when those sentenced to hard labour, and those engaged in indispensable prison duties, are deducted from the aggregate. No less than six of the eight turnkeys are capable of teaching some branch of handicraft applicable to

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intern use or consumption, such as the manufacture of clothing and other necessaries, and the keeping the building in repair; for during the last three years no profit has been obtained from extern sales.

Schooling is given for two hours daily to both sexes; to the males by a master aided by the turnkeys, and to the females by a matron. The form of the registry of progress is very satisfactory, and well adapted for measuring the lower grades of proficiency ordinarily to be found in the class from which gaol population is derived.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 190; females, 80. Average number attending daily—males, 13; females, 7.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal made in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk; females, 3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal made in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive a pint of gruel every day in lieu of milk for dinner.

All prisoners receive one pint gruel on two days of the week for dinner in lieu of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, 6¾*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 14*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; meat, 4½ per lb.; new milk, 6½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; salt, 3*s.* per cwt.; coals, 20*s.* 10*d.* per ton; turf, 1*s.* 6*d.* per box of 20 stone; straw, 28*s.* per ton; candles, 6¼*d.* per lb.; soap, 28*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1853, 2⅔*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 3⅛*d.*; 1856, 2⅚*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the chaplains. The bread and milk, which I tasted, were of good quality, especially the former.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with laudable accuracy, and the duration of the visits of the extern officers is duly recorded. It is necessary to point out that by the 11th section of the amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68) the chaplains are bound to keep journals; and it is also indispensable that the local inspector should be similarly provided, in order to enable him to fulfil the duties, *inter alia*, prescribed by the 30th section of the same Act.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for last three years—1853, £1,814 2*s.* 11½*d.*; 1854, £1,794 2*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, £1,697 1*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Colonel Thomas Jones, Local Inspector, . . .	80	0	0
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor, ...	240	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
Rev. John Gorman, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
Robert Cane, M.D., Physician, ...	65	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
William Lee, 1st Turnkey (has a general knowledge of trade),	37	0	0
Thomas Whelan, 2nd Turnkey (trained to tailoring),	30	0	0
Michael Leonard, 3rd do. (gate-porter),	30	0	0
Thomas Ireland, 4th do. (capable as a carpenter and plumber),	30	0	0
Michael Murray, 5th Turnkey, (capable of instructing in fibre-weaving),	30	0	0
Thomas M'Cullagh, 6th Turnkey, (capable of instructing in brush and mat making),	30	0	0
James Leonard, 7th Turnkey (principally engaged in superintending hard labour),	30	0	0
Michael Curran, Clerk and Schoolmaster (trained to shoemaking),	30	0	0
Mrs. Jane Hoey, Matron,	30	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Wills, Assistant-Matron,	18	0	0

NOTE.—Each Turnkey while on duty assists the schoolmaster in teaching.

None of the turnkeys receive rations, but are supplied with uniforms. Their salaries are paid monthly. One vacancy among their number, which occurred since the last inspection, has not been filled up.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 239; Surgeon, &c., 217; Protestant Chaplain, 171; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 177. From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 148; Surgeon, &c., 82; Protestant Chaplain, 92; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 95.

Hospitals.—There were, happily, no patients at the time of my inspection in the hospitals, which are kept with scrupulous cleanliness, well ventilated, and furnished with water-closets for both sexes, and with hot, cold, and shower baths.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	106	1,486	46 2 10	–
1854,	95	1,201	28 10 4	2
1855,	51	1,458	29 16 8	2

Board of Superintendence.

Lord James Butler.	Richard Wheeler, Esq.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.	William Pitt Blunden, Esq.
Richard Smithwick, Esq.	William Lloyd Flood, Esq.
John Power, Esq.	James Burnham, Esq.
John Newport Greene, Esq.	William Francis Finn, Esq.
Thomas Neville, Esq.	John Walsh, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of current business, but the financial audit, and the payment of bills and contracts, take place at each assizes.

I would beg to specially call the attention of the Grand Jury to the important functions which have been assigned to the Board by the amended Prisons Act, and to the consequent necessity for selecting members whose attendance may be relied on, in order that they may become acquainted with the character of the

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officers, and with all the requirements of due administration in matters of health, discipline, and finance.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

General Observations.—In the year 1854, I submitted to the local authorities the obvious policy of amalgamating the county and city gaols, upon the ground that in the former alone there were many more cells available than would be required for accommodating the *then* existing averages of prisoners committed to both.

Since that period the average of the county prisoners has fallen from 124 in 1853, to 80 in 1855, and to 67 during the portion of the current year, up to the first day of inspection. As a much larger number of cells is, therefore, disposable, and as the amended Prisons Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, has furnished complete facilities for such an incorporation, by not only supplying various forms of union, but by reconciling what otherwise would amount to a conflict between the several jurisdictions of the high sheriffs for the county and the city, and by enabling the fiscal bodies to provide retiring allowances for the officers whose services may be discontinued, I would again urge the adoption of this proposition, as being conducive to the establishment of a greatly improved discipline in relation to the city prison, and as tending to a considerable reduction in the *aggregate* amount of the presentments now levied for the maintenance of the *two* institutions.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Callan.

Callan.—No prisoners; 84 in the preceding quarter, of whom no less than 46 were drunkards. The house tolerably clean and sufficiently supplied with bedding. The sewers had been lately cleared; no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. No improvement has taken place in the building; the day-rooms are mere passages, and there is but one yard in common to both sexes, in direct contravention of the Prisons Act. Petty sessions are fixed to be held fortnightly, but sometimes fail from non-attendance on the part of the magistrates. Transmittals immediate, and registry and committals correct. Dietary, 5½*d.* for both sexes.

Urlingford.

Urlingford.—No prisoners; 15 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, eave-shoots and pipes are required to carry off the fall of rain water, which sometimes floods the yards. The outer gate in a very ricketty condition; and the chimneys still smoky. Some bedding and blankets, and other requirements wanting, but the local board having been appointed, I trust that all indispensable wants will henceforth be supplied. Registry and committals correct.

Thomastown.

Thomastown.—Four prisoners; 3 males and 1 female; 48 in the preceding quarter. Committals and registry correct, and transmittals immediate. Dietary for both sexes, 5*d.* There is no inspection book. The building tolerably clean, but requiring whitewash; the bedding insufficient for the numbers sometimes confined here, many of the cells being wholly unfurnished.

I lament, that no improvement has taken place in this very

South District.

County of Kilkenny.

Bridewells.

Thomastown.

defective building. Eave-shoots are indispensable, in order to prevent the flooding, in wet weather, of the narrow strip of ground between the court-house and the prison. The chimneys of both the day-rooms were in such a condition as to render it impossible to light fires. The flues ought to be cleaned, and gratings affixed at top, as jackdaws build nests in them occasionally; the privies were out of order, and the water supplied from the pump was unfit for use, in consequence of the vicinity of the sewers. One of the windows of the male day-room is so insecure, that the keeper is afraid to place prisoners in it. It would be advisable to build it up, as adequate light is afforded by the other. A good lock is greatly needed for the outer door of the prison.

I regret to state that the escape of a female took place under circumstances which involved "great negligence" on the part of the keeper, to adopt the words of the Board who investigated the case; but in consideration of his general character, they did not recommend his dismissal. His salary is £25, but those of the other bridewell keepers of the county remain at the miserable pittance, viz., £10 Irish currency—the utter inadequacy of which has so often been commented on in vain.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited the 8th of July and the 4th of October, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	–	–	–
,, Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	6	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	5	7	12	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	22	16	38	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Summary Convictions,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 410; females, 423.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 299; females, 311.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 3; females, 5. Twice—males, 6; females, 15. Thrice—males, 2; females, 19. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 25. Total—males, 12; females, 64.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 1; females, 1. Twice—males, 2; females, 6. Thrice—males, 1; females, 12. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 14. Total—males, 5; females, 33.

Average daily number.—Males, 15; females, 23. Highest at any one time—males, 32; females, 33. Lowest at any one time—males, 15; females, 9.

A comparison of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, does not exhibit that progressive decline which is happily observable elsewhere, the numbers standing thus:—

8th July,	1853,	40
Do.,	1854,	48
Do.,	1855,	35
Do.,	1856,	38

And upon examining the *daily* averages for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, respectively, we find that there has been an *absolute increase*, viz., 30⅔, 33, 38, while the return of committals for the first half of the current year shows a yet larger proportionate advance.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	1	1	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Baths,	–	1
Single Cells,	7	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	2
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3			
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	18	19			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

The condition of the females also presents a very unfavourable contrast to other gaols, not only in the aggregate of committals, but in the constant recurrence of the same individuals; the very frequent re-committals, and the punishments of offenders of this sex, affording unmistakable evidence of mal-administration, and of the absence of any deterrent reformatory discipline, which indeed it would be impossible to carry out, where the accommodation furnishes no means of even the ordinary classification prescribed by the "Prisons Act." Among the males an attempt is made to separate the felons from the misdemeanants, but the tried and untried are intermixed; while the females of all ages and gradations of criminality are herded together promiscuously. Both sexes take their meals in their several day-rooms. The influx of juveniles alone has diminished, a result ascribable not only to the great decrease in the inmates of the poorhouses, from which delinquents of tender age are commonly derived, but to the reduction of the dietary. The building was in tolerable repair, clean, and amply supplied with excellent water; but in other essentials it is so defective as to fall below many ordinary bridewells, there being neither hospital nor work-rooms, nor laundry, nor drying-room. The sewerage is effective; troughs are used for personal ablution, and there is one bath in the female quarter, in which prisoners of this sex are bathed twice a-week, but from its position it is unavailable for the use of the males. The blankets and bed-ticks were much worn, and the stock of clothing wholly inadequate. I learned, however, with pleasure, at the period of my second inspection, that steps had been taken for supplying these deficiencies.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	60	Trowsers, Males,	18
Pairs Sheets,	6	Pairs Shoes, „	22
Rugs,	4	Jackets, Females,	6
Hammocks or Cots,	37	Petticoats, „	6
Bed-ticks,	39	Shifts, „	18
Shirts, Males,	24	Pairs Shoes, „	5
Jackets, „	18		

The governor attends the lock-up, but there is no night inspection. The punishments from the 1st of January up to the day of inspection had all been inflicted by the sole authority of this officer; the breaches of prison regulations not having been sufficiently grave to call for magisterial intervention.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement —males, 10; females, 15. Whipping—males, 8. Total—males, 18; females, 15.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 1. Other punishments—males, 51; females, 100. Total—males, 52; females, 100.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 14; females, 38.

Employment and Schools.—These headings, although representing two most important branches of prison discipline, might,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

I regret to say, be altogether omitted here, for *no educational instruction of any kind* is given to either sex, and industrial occupation can scarcely be said to exist; it consists only of occasional stone-breaking, to a very limited amount, of which no account is kept, the rough stones and hammers being supplied by the city authorities, and the metal removed when ready for use.

Dietary and Contracts.—There were no complaints of the diet. I found, upon tasting them, the bread to be excellent, and the milk to be of fair quality. The chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, but it would be more convenient if they entered the record of their opinions in a book set apart for this purpose, than in the general "Officers' Book," as at present.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint of new milk. Females, 7 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint of new milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. of brown bread, and three-fourths of a pint of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; coals, per ton, 23*s.*; turf, per box, 1*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per ton, £1 13*s.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.*

Books and Accounts.—The books are now fairly kept, but the "Discharge Book," one of the most valuable checks prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, is still wanting; and there is no *record* of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers, who, I am bound in justice to state, are constant in their attendance.

In consequence of the extraordinary errors discovered in the returns of the "totals confined" here in the years 1853 and 1854, the Inspectors-General were compelled to abandon, in their Annual Report, their comparative calculations under this category, for all the prisons of the kingdom.

This misapprehension, however, has been guarded against, and will not recur in future.

The total cost of the gaol, for the last three years, including dietary and salaries, 1853, £454 13*s.* 4½*d.*; 1854, £489 11*s.* 4*d.*; 1855, £569 18*s.* 5½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Prim, Esq., Local Inspector,	30	0	0
Robert Cane, Esq., M.D.,	30	0	0
Rev. M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. William Hayden, Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
William Magee, Governor,	65	0	0
Miss Mary Magee, Matron,	15	0	0
Jeffrey Mara, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Thomas Foley, ditto,	20	0	0

No alteration has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The two turnkeys are furnished with uniforms, and receive rations. The salaries of the intern officers are paid half-yearly, instead of monthly, as in the majority of gaols, which latter arrangement is much more satisfactory.

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City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855—Local Inspector, 312; Surgeon, &c., 110; Protestant Chaplain, 107; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 105. From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 144; Surgeon, &c., 74; Protestant Chaplain, 41; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 36.

It has been already stated that there is no *hospital*, but the gaol has for a very long period been free from epidemic, and only one death has occurred during the last five years, viz., in 1853. The medical officer's books are kept with clearness and accuracy.

Board of Superintendence.

Wm. Lanigan, Esq., Mayor.	Joseph Wright, Esq.
Edward Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Power, Esq.
Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P.	Edmond Murphy, Esq.
John N. Greene, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Chaplen, Esq.
Daniel Cullen, Esq., J.P.	John Feehan, Esq.
Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Dunphy, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, but all bills, contracts, and salaries, are discharged at the assizes.

General Observations.—It has so often devolved upon my colleagues in office and myself, to point out in detail the lamentable evils of this gaol, that I have nothing to add to former animadversions, while I have nothing to record with regard to any material improvement, either realized or in contemplation. An enlargement of the building attached to the county court-house having been lately completed, a considerable portion of it, embracing two stories, has not been allocated to any particular purpose, and some discussion has therefore taken place as to the policy of obtaining possession of it, and adapting it for the reception of prisoners. This project, however, although any change from the present deplorable condition of things must be advantageous, would prove of little avail, the circumstances of the building rendering it incapable of division into cells of such a form as would be consistent with the requirements of the separate system, the great advantages of which can best be measured by the fact that the committals of females to this gaol, during the year 1855, *were thrice;* and the re-committals *nearly six times as numerous* as those of the same sex to the county prison, where separation is enforced in its integrity.

Consequently, I would again urge the local authorities to adopt the only course which appears to combine economy with effective administration, viz., an incorporation with the county gaol, by entering into a contract for the maintenance therein of the city prisoners, for which object the "Amended Prisons Act" (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), passed in the last session of Parliament, affords the fullest facilities, powers being given thereby to provide compensation for the officers of any prison which shall be discontinued.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED ON THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	4	4	–	2	2
To Penal Servitude,	3	5	8	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	20	5	25	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Acts,	1	7	8	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	39	34	73	1	2	3

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	1	–	3	3	3	5
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	2	–	5
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	2
Thrice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Numbers in custody on the 30th April, 1853, 140; 1854, 100; 1855, 73; 1856, 76. A comparison of the above returns does not show a progressive improvement from 1855 to 1856, although the decrease in the preceding years is considerable; but if we

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

take the daily averages for a group of five years, we shall find a steady decline:—1851, 219; 1852, 165; 1853, 123; 1854, 86; 1855, 74. Again, as some of these years fall within the operation of the famine and its effects, if we refer to an antecedent period, before the appearance of that awful visitation, and before the enactment of the Vagrant Act, which has tended to swell largely the population of gaols, we ascertain that the daily average for the seven years ending in 1846, amounted to no less than 113·76.

Committals, 1853—males, 469; females, 216; 1854—males, 338; females, 161; 1855—males, 278; females, 166.

Re-committals, 1853—males, 15; females, 8; 1854—males, 16; females, 5; 1855—males, 7; females, 12.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 103; females, 51. Re-committals—Once—males, 2. Twice—males, 2. Thrice—males, 1; females, 1. Total—males, 5; females, 1. Average daily number—males, 44; females, 30. Highest at any one time—males, 108; females, 53. Lowest at any one time—males, 31; females, 22. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 1.

Punishments for prison offences during the year—Dark Cells—males, 3. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection—Dark Cells—females, 4. Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 3; females, 9.

It is to be observed that while the diminution in the male committals has been constant and normal, there is a trifling excess in those of the females during the last year, and a *marked advance in the re-committals;* but that diminution is confined to the male adults, and does not apply, I regret to state, to the juveniles of this sex.

Workhouse offences and vagrancy are generally on the decline, but drunkenness has become more rife. The registries of gaols, however, do not supply any reliable test of the actual amount of drunkards, as, in consequence of the improved state of the country, those who are apprehended are in many instances capable of paying the fines. In fact, here as elsewhere, petty larcenies constitute the great bulk of the criminal records.

In the "Morning State" are found three males sentenced to penal servitude, five females under a similar rule, and six under that of transportation. This class of prisoners is always troublesome, and restlessly anxious for removal to convict depots, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be completed, and will thus relieve the county and borough gaols of this pressure upon discipline and accommodation. There were but two lunatics.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	6	2	Single Cells of larger size, . . .	–	8
Yards, . . .	6	2	Hospital Rooms, .	5	5
Day Rooms, . .	8	2	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	3	1	School Rooms, . .	1	–
Single Cells, . .	80	32			

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King's County Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Workshops, . .	4	–	Baths, . . .	1	1
Kitchens, . . .	1	–	Fumigating Rooms, .	1	1
Bakery, . . .	1	–	Reception Rooms, .	1	1
Store Rooms, . .	1	1	Pumps and Wells, .	2	–
Laundries, . .	1	1	Crank Mill, . .	1	–

Since the last inspection, the roofs have been repaired and rendered stanch, and the whole building is in a sound *condition*, clean, and well ventilated. There is a fair supply of water, but not sufficient to flush the sewers, even if the latter were of a capacity to derive increased efficiency from this process.

The locks were in excellent order. The bedding ample (sheets being now adopted throughout all the classes); and the stock of clothing, both in wear and in store, in good condition. There are two baths, one for cleansing the prisoners on reception, and the other (a slipper bath) for hospital purposes.

The defects of this prison as to necessary accommodation are but few, such as the want of general lavatories—there being none, except in the section containing eight "separate" cells; the smallness of the female laundry, the troughs of which are without partitions; and the inadequacy of the room used for drying. Classification among the males embraces the untried and the tried, the juveniles in the latter category being kept apart from the adults. There are eight cells certified for separation, which are always occupied and allocated to females, the remainder of whom are divided into two sections only, according to character. All take their meals and sleep in single cells. The governor or deputy-governor always attend the lock-up, and there is a night-patrol; there being now but five turnkeys, there are two watchmen employed for this duty on two nights of the week. The punishments since the first of January amounted to but *four*, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

I have adverted above to the returns, which show that female delinquency here more than maintains its ground; a result to be attributed to the want of corrective and deterrent discipline, which is inseparable from "association." The condition of the male juveniles also suggests the necessity of a more stringent mode of action to be applied to them; and whenever the disembodiment of the Militia shall take place, a large increase of adult offenders of this sex is further to be apprehended. Under these circumstances, I will venture to urge upon the local authorities the policy of establishing throughout the whole institution the "separate system," being convinced that, administered, as it would be here, by a most efficient Board and staff of officers, it would soon repay the comparatively inconsiderable outlay, both in moral improvement and financial saving.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour—Males, 27—barrowing stones, working water engine, and grinding at mill. Females, 13—cleansing prison, washing in laundry.

Industrial Labour—Males, 13—weaving, winding, warping,

shoemaking, tailoring, carpenter work, bone-breaking, stone-breaking, cooking. Females, 23—carding, spinning, sewing, making prison clothing.

Bone-breaking, from which a large return was formerly derived, has been almost entirely discontinued, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring bones, and the paucity of hands available beyond the daily requirement of the prison. Manufacture is carried on for intern use. The amount of profit produced by articles sold externally was, in 1854, £33 6*s.* 4*d*; and in 1855, £13 10*s.* 5½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . .	349	Shirts, . . .	97
Pairs Sheets, . .	157	Jackets, . . .	103
Rugs, . . .	11	Trowsers, . . .	120
Hammocks or Cots, .	10	Caps, . . .	69
Bed-ticks, . . .	181	Pairs Shoes, . .	87

Schools.—Instruction is given for two hours daily by the schoolmaster to the males, and a satisfactory registry of progress is kept. The females are schooled for one hour by the matron, and a similar registry has been adopted. It would be more desirable, and would tend to more effectual results, if both sexes were taught by the schoolmaster, who has been regularly trained—a matron, of course, being present at the tuition of the females. The numbers attending school, even making allowance for the very short periods of confinement to which the majority of prisoners are sentenced, are rather small.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 44; females, 21. Average number attending daily—males, 6; females, 3.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout, with ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout, with ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, and 3 naggins of sweet milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk, two days in each week, for dinner, for the whole prison.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 23*s.*; turf, per 100 boxes, 50*s.*; straw, per ton, 40*s.*; candles, per lb., 8¼*d.*; soap, per cwt., 42*s.*

The net cost of dietary for each prisoner, on day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years, was—1853, $2\frac{9}{100}d.$; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, $3\frac{1}{10}d.$; 1856, 3¼*d.*

There were no complaints of the dietary; the bread, which is of excellent quality, is baked in the gaol.

The provisions are regularly inspected, but no opinion on the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

part of the chaplains is expressed, unless an exception is taken; it would be more satisfactory if a short comment, favourable or otherwise, was appended at each examination.

The Books and Accounts are kept with laudable clearness and exactness. A book containing the entries of visitors to prisoners is a very useful record. There is, however, no record as to time of the incoming and outgoing of the extern officers, so as to present the exact duration of their respective visits.

The medical officer orders under his own hand all extra diet, so as to afford a complete check upon this branch of issue.

The total cost of the gaol, inclusive of dietary and salaries, for the last three years, was—1853, £2,397 10*s.* 6*d.*; 1854, £1,830 2*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, £1,643 8*s.* 7½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Francis Berry, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Rev. Edward Berry, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. O'Rafferty, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Robert Harding, Governor,	184	12	4
John Ridley, Medical Officer,	45	0	0
„ Apothecary,	20	0	0
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron,	40	0	0
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey,	25	0	0
Margaret Phillips, Nurse,	20	0	0
William Smith, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Philip Green, 2nd Do., Shoemaker,	25	0	0
John Silver, 3rd Do., Super. Tailoring,	25	0	0
Jones Commins, 4th Do.,	25	0	0
Henry Neill, 5th Do., Weaver,	25	0	0
John Doolan, 6th Do., Tailor,	25	0	0
Peter Phillips, 7th Do., Watchman,	7	16	0
Philip Green, jun., Messenger,	6	10	0
William Adams, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, fuel, and candles; but not with rations. Their salaries are very low, particularly in the case of those who are skilled handicraftsmen, and there is no graduated scale, according to length of service; nor any bonus for special conduct, so as to stimulate zeal and industry.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st of January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 220; Surgeon, &c., 229; Protestant Chaplain, 177; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 188.

From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 74; Surgeon, &c., 68; Protestant Chaplain, 53; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 71.

Hospitals.—There are hospitals for both sexes, which are carefully tended; there were but three patients at the period of my visit, and the gaol has been happily free from epidemic diseases.

	No. in Hospital.	Cost of Medicine. £	*s.*	*d.*	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	76	22	0	0	1,874	2
1854,	65	19	0	0	1,325	2
1855,	39	10	0	0	1,213	1

Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

The Earl of Rosse, J.P.	Dawson French, Esq., J.P.
The Earl of Charleville, J.P.	Marcus Goodbody, Esq., J.P.
John W. Tarleton, Esq., J.P.	Henry Manly, Esq.
John O'Brien, Esq., J.P.	Robert Goodbody, Esq.
David Thompson, Esq., J.P.	John Hussey Walsh, Esq., J.P.
Robert B. Slator, Esq., J.P.	Thomas A. Pierce, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly; and at each meeting, all bills, contracts, and the salaries of the subordinate officers are discharged—the checks upon the payments being very clear and effective.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Parsonstown.—Two males—121 last quarter. Drunkenness rather on the increase, 11 out of 24 prisoners, confined during the current quarter, having been committed for this offence. The house very clean and amply supplied with bedding. The cesspools of the privies are cleaned from time to time; and the pump is effective. Dietary, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ for both sexes. The Daily State-book is examined monthly by the county local inspector, and by the Board of Superintendence of the gaol. The registry and committals correct.

Parsonstown.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1855.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Subsistence, including bread, milk, oatmeal, salt, &c.,	33	18	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Fuel,	17	2	6
Incidentals, including repairs, lime, straw, soap, books, printing, &c., &c.,	12	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	£63	3	0
Cr.			
By subsistence of deserters,	1	12	6
	£61	10	6

Total number of collective days, prisoners confined,		2,515
Total number of diets issued,	2,061	
Total number of collective days, prisoners did *not* receive rations,	454	
		2,515
Total number of prisoners committed during the year,		429

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1856.

General State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper do.	4	1	5	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	3	4	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	15	8	23	–	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	1	13	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	8	11	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	5	10	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	9	11	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	55	38	93	1	3	4

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	–	–	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	6	–	7	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	3	–	–	–
,, Other offences,	–	–	–	2	–	3
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	2	4	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	2	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

If we take the totals confined on the above day, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, we find a most satisfactory diminution, viz.:—April 25, 1853, 312; 1854, 192; 1855, 133; 1856, 93; and a comparison of the daily averages for the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, fully corroborates this progressive and normal decline; the figures standing thus—316½, 248, 178, 124.

The reduction has chiefly affected male adults, the juveniles of this sex not having decreased in a similar ratio, particularly in the class of workhouse offenders, although the numbers receiving relief in the respective Unions have greatly fallen in consequence of the advancing prosperity of the country. In this class also female adults show no improvement. Vagrancy, on the other hand, is almost disappearing from the registry. The record of drunkards in county prisons affords no reliable measure of the actual number of cases, as but few reach the gaols, being disposed of in the bridewells, or the fines being paid immediately upon the apprehension of the offenders.

The re-committals for all the graver crimes have also sensibly declined, but the constant recurrence of Poor Law offenders from particular districts raises disproportionately the amount of this category. There were one male and three females under sentence of penal servitude, and one lunatic of the latter sex.

The gaol was very clean, in sound repair, free from damp, and thoroughly ventilated. Water is raised by pumps from two wells, one of which is inferior to the other.

The sewers are, as has been frequently noticed in former Reports, defective in construction, but a plan has been proposed for sinking a well outside, which would furnish a sufficient supply for flushing those on the male side, and would also act upon the female quarter, the soil being about to be conducted into the main sewer, and thus discharged into the common outlet. The locks were in good order, and the stock of bedding ample, not only in use but in store. Sheets, which are manufactured in the prison, are issued to all the classes.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	5	Worksheds,	2	–
Yards,	12	5	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	5	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	–	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells,	118	50	Laundries,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	4	Lavatories,	12	5
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Baths, 1 for classes, and 1 for hospital,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Workshops,	22	1			

The laundry is limited in point of space, and the troughs require to be divided by partitions, so as to prevent communi-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

cation. There are lavatories in every yard for personal ablution, and there is one bath in which the *males* are washed upon their committal. This, however, is not the case generally with regard to the females; nor are they stripped and bathed from time to time, although this practice has been specially recommended, since the omission of it enabled a prisoner on one occasion to deliver herself of a dead infant and to place it in a cesspool without detection, until after her removal to a convict depot.

There being no longer a pressure of numbers upon the accommodation, all the prisoners occupy single cells at night. Classification is carefully maintained among the males, the juveniles being kept apart, and seventeen of them being placed in strict "separation." The tread-wheel is partitioned, and there are stalls in the stone-breaking yard so as to check undue intercourse during the period assigned to hard labour and industrial employment. The majority of the males take their meals in their cells, and there seems to be no adequate reason for not extending this arrangement to all of them, as well as to the females, who are congregated in the day-rooms. Indeed, with regard to the latter sex, as their usual habits and pursuits confine them within doors, imprisonment in "association" is hardly felt by them to be a punishment, and undoubtedly fails to operate as a deterrent. It is greatly to be regretted, therefore, that in this well-administered prison, the staff of which is highly efficient, the system of "complete separation" is not adopted, a system which, where it has been tested by the experience of several years—as at Belfast, for instance—has been found to favourably affect the whole criminal class, by giving opportunities of reformation to the more abandoned, and by preventing the further contamination of the comparatively innocent.

The lock-up is attended by the governor, who also occasionally goes round the prison during the night. There is a patrol of two turnkeys, the regularity of whose circuits is measured by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments since the 1st January amounted to but eight, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Dark cells, males, 21; females, 4.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection—Dark cells, males, 7; females 1.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

	Males.	Females.
Sick in the Hospital,	1	3
Infirm,	–	4
Prison duties,	7	2
Provided themselves,	5	1
Cleaning flax,	5	10
Tailoring,	1	–
Needlework,	–	2
Shoemaking,	1	–
Carpentry,	3	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

	Males.	Females.
Picking Oakum,	10	–
Weaving and Winding,	5	–
Mat-making,	4	–
Breaking stones,	10	–
Cooking and Baking,	2	–
Spinning flax,	–	12
Washing,	–	4
Totals,	54	38

Thirty-two males under sentence of hard labour, of which number 14 were employed by turns at the tread-wheel.

Here, as elsewhere, the great reduction in the number of hands has proportionately diminished the results of industrial labour. The total of net profit, however, produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, in the last two years, amounted respectively, in 1854, to £22 10*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855, to £25.

Schools.—Educational instruction is given daily for two hours to the males, but at present is almost exclusively limited to the juveniles, who are placed in separation. It is intended, hereafter, to embrace the other classes, as soon as the great arrear in the making up of the books, incurred by the long illness and subsequent death of the late clerk, shall be disposed of.

The present clerk, who was brought up in the Church Education Society, acts as schoolmaster, and seems fully competent to the discharge of his duties. The form of registry for pupils of this sex is satisfactory, but there is none for the female prisoners, and I shall suggest, therefore, that the master should teach the latter in the presence of the matron, who, though a valuable discipline officer, has no aptitude for tuition.

The local inspector sometimes examines the scholars, but it would be very desirable if the chaplains were to test the entries of advancement from time to time, and to record their opinions.

Number of individual prisoners, attending school during the year—males, 51; females, 41. Average number attending daily —males, 21; females, 16. Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 28.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—15 oz. bread, half wheat and half barley meal, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12⅔ oz. bread, half wheat and half barley meal, and ¾ pint new milk.

For sentences not exceeding one calendar month—oatmeal gruel—males, 1 pint; females, ¾ pint—is substituted for dinner milk daily; the other prisoners get this gruel twice each week.

Contracts.—New-milk, per quart, 1⅛*d.* No contracts for the other articles, which are bought in the market.

The net cost of dietary in the year 1853, was 2¾*d.*; in 1854, 2⅞*d.*; in 1855, 3*d.* nearly; and in 1856, to time of visit, 2⅞*d.*

There were some complaints of the bread and stirabout,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

which, upon testing them, I found to be quite groundless. The milk was rather thin, but the contractor is subject to the penalty of forfeiting the value of whatever is declared by the local inspector to be deficient in quality. The chaplains inspect the provisions; it would, however, be much more convenient if their comments were entered in a book exclusively allocated to this purpose, and not in their several journals, which are not always accessible.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. B. Jacob, Local Inspector,	85	0	0
Rev. H. H. Rose, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Wm. Burke, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0
David O'Callaghan, M.D., Physician,	44	0	0
Joseph Parker, M.D., Apothecary,	30	0	0
Henry Woodburn, Governor,	300	0	0
Mary Roche, Matron,	40	0	0
Alice O'Neill, Assistant,	20	0	0
Margaret Gabbett, do.,	31	4	0
Johanna FitzGerald, Hospital Nurse,	25	0	0
A. J. Musgrave, Schoolmaster and Clerk,	60	0	0
Joseph Gabbett, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker,	45	0	0
David Fitzgerald, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Daniel Hallinan, do., Blacksmith,	35	0	0
William Leamy, do., Blacksmith,	35	0	0
John Hickey, do.,	35	0	0
Henry Roberts, do., Stone Mason,	35	0	0
George Fitzgerald, do.,	35	0	0
Matthew Lyons, do., Weaver and School Instructor,	35	0	0
William Airey, do., Carpenter,	35	0	0
Philip Stark, do., Weaver,	35	0	0

None of the officers are on the gaol allowance. The turnkeys are supplied with firearms and uniforms. Seven of their number, as appears above, are handicraftsmen.

Since the last inspection the schoolmaster died, and the vacancy was filled by the election of the present officer. The head turnkey also died, and was succeeded by the former gatekeeper, who was promoted. The governor reported to me that the conduct of the staff had been satisfactory.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855—Local Inspector, 235; Surgeon, &c., 491; Protestant Chaplain, 120; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 95.

From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 84; Surgeon, &c., 173; Protestant Chaplain, 41; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 23.

The Extern Officers' book does not record the duration of their respective visits.

The Books and Accounts are accurately kept, and the total cost for the year 1853, was £2,905 17*s.*; in 1854, £2,646 16*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1855, it fell to £2,480 0*s.* 2*d.*

Hospitals.—The limited accommodation, there being but one

room for each sex, has often been made the subject of comment by the Inspectors-General. The gaol, however, has latterly been free from epidemic, and there were but four patients, one male and three females, at the time of my visit. The medical officer keeps the record of all extra and sick diet. SOUTH DISTRICT. *County of Limerick Gaol.*

The number in hospital in each of the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, was respectively, 108, 81, and 56. Number of days, 4,262, 2,990, and 1,382.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas O'Grady, Esq.
William H. Gabbett, Esq.
Michael Furnell, Esq.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.
Henry Maunsell, Esq.
John Croker, Esq.
Eyre Lloyd, Esq.
The Lord Clarina.
Colonel J. Vandeleur.
Sir Richard de Burgho, Bart.

The Board meets twice a month for the discharge of general business—all bills, and the salaries of the intern officers, being paid monthly.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Croom.—No prisoners; 8 in the preceding quarter. Only one apartment, used as a day-room, and sleeping cell for males. The male drunkards' cell is accessible only by passing through the female day-room, in which there is a bed; there being also another cell, it would be advisable to transpose the accommodation for the two sexes respectively. There is but one yard, which is still wanting in gravel. The roof of the prison is in sound repair, but not that of the storehouse. The bedding sufficient, and the sewerage effective, but there is *no water on the premises*. There is, however, an allowance of 15 shillings *per annum* for fetching it. The local inspector visits occasionally. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals within a short period. Salary of keeper, £15. Dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes. Registry and committals correct. Croom.

Bruff.—One male; 26 in the previous quarter. The house tolerably clean, but the chimneys still smoky. One of the male cells is accessible only through the female day-room, and adjoins the female cells. Some bed-ticks were required. The soil, when the cesspools are cleared, is necessarily carried through the building. The local inspector visits from time to time, but seldom makes entries. The resident magistrate, however, is frequent in his supervision. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. The proper form of registry is wanting, although this omission was noticed at the last inspection. Written committals are *now* sent with all the prisoners. Dietary, 5*d.* per day, for both sexes. Bruff.

Rathkeale.—No prisoners; 62 in the last quarter. The house clean, but greatly affected by damp in moist weather. The bedding sufficient. Water is procured from the river. A barrel is much required to receive rain water in the female yard. The cesspools had been lately cleared, but are ineffective. Petty Rathkeale.

South District.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

sessions fortnightly, but transmittals very irregular. The local inspector visits from time to time.

Newcastle. *Newcastle.*—One male prisoner; 70 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, but rather damp. The male drunkards' cell is accessible solely through the female day-room, which contains a bed, and is frequently occupied at night. Some slates were wanting, and eave-shoots are indispensable to prevent the overflow of the yards into the day-rooms in rainy weather. Water is procurable at no great distance. The cesspools are clearable only through the house. The bedding sufficient. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ for males; $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females. The Board have not yet supplied the new form of registry prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench. The committals correct.

Glin. *Glin.*—No prisoners; 15 in the previous quarter. The house clean, in fair repair, and supplied with a sufficient quantity of bedding, but the blankets rather thin. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. The privies too full, and no means of cleaning them, except by carrying the soil through the house. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits frequently, as does also the resident magistrate. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes, on the average. Keeper's salary, £15.

Kilfinnane. *Kilfinnane.*—No prisoners; 19 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, but affected by damp. *No water on the premises.* The chimneys smoky, and the female privy very foul. It is necessary to clear the cesspools by carrying the soil through the building. Some whitewash was required. A new issue of blankets had lately been made, but the bed-ticks were much worn. Petty sessions held fortnightly, generally without intermission, and transmittals immediate. The registry correctly kept, but the old form is still in use. Committals regular, except one case of sentence to imprisonment in the bridewell *for larceny,* for a term of *twenty-four hours* only, in consequence of the previous long detention of the prisoner. The local inspector visits from time to time. Salary of keeper, £15. Cost of dietary, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ and 5*d.* (a reduction having latterly been made), for both sexes.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

City of Limerick Gaol.—Visited the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of April, and the 13th of June, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	10	16	26	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	26	8	34	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	2	10	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	5	5	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	74	39	113	–	1	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	2	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	14	–	8	–
Vagrants,	–	5	5	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	10	1	8	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	7	–	6	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	6	1	6	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	4	–	3	–

South District.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in 1855—Males, 2,871; females, 1,595.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—Males, 852; females, 524.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December—Once—males, 51; females, 26. Twice—males, 27; females, 14. Thrice—males, 16; females, 8. Four times and more—males, 10; females, 6. Total—males, 104; females, 54.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection—Once—males, 16; females, 9. Twice—males, 14; females, 6. Thrice—males, 10; females, 2. Four times and more—males, 2. Total—males, 42; females, 17.

Average daily number—males, 76; females, 42. Highest at any one time—males, 85; females, 75. Lowest at any one time—males, 49; females, 32. Average daily number in hospital—males, $1\frac{3}{10}$; females, $1\frac{1}{10}$.

The returns of the aggregates in custody, taken on the first day of my inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, evidence a regular diminution, viz.:

23rd April,	1853,	253
Ditto,	1854,	213
Ditto,	1855,	155
Ditto,	1856,	114

and this result is further sustained by a comparison of the daily averages for 1853, 1854, 1855, which amounted respectively to 213, 173, and 118. The decrease has affected chiefly the male adults (the females not having proportionately declined), and the juvenile vagrants, in consequence of the reduction of the dietary, which is now graduated according to age. The number of this latter class is, however, I lament to state, very considerable, and the tendency to larceny appears to be rather on the increase. Drunkenness also, a fertile source of crime, is again advancing, those committed for this offence having risen progressively from 500 in 1853, to 910 in 1855, while in the first quarter of the current year they reached a total of 247. The building throughout was in fair repair, dry, clean, well ventilated, and amply supplied with water, which is conducted to every yard, and is applied to flushing the sewers. Tubs and buckets are used for personal washing, and there are no less than seven baths, in which all prisoners of both sexes are bathed upon their admission, and afterwards monthly. The locks are in good condition, and the prison is now tolerably secure, additional bars having been affixed to the cell windows.

The blankets and tickens were much worn, and the stock was scanty. The prison clothing was yet more defective, there being but little in use, and scarcely any in store.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	4	Single Cells,	33	20
Yards,	7	4	Cells to contain three persons,	17	–
Day Rooms,	6	4	Sleeping Rooms,	20	6
Solitary Cells,	6	4			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . .	84	14	Kitchens, ...	1	–
Hospital Rooms, .	2	2	Store Rooms, . . .	7	1
Chapels, . . .	1	1	Laundries, . .	–	1
School Rooms, . .	1	1	Lavatories, . .	1	1
Worksheds, . .	33	–	Baths, . . .	5	2
			Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

No alteration has been made since the last inspection, with the exception of some repairs in the chapel. There is no reception ward, nor drying-room, and the laundry is small and ill-contrived. There are some separate stalls for stone-breaking in two of the classes, but they are insufficient to contain the whole of those who are ordinarily thus employed. The female school-room being very confined, I suggested that an apartment which had been used for schooling the males in the building originally allocated to pauper debtors, but which had latterly been converted into a female quarter, should be adapted for the instruction of prisoners of the latter sex, and this suggestion has been since carried out.

The classification of the two sexes is thus arranged:—

Male Classes—

1. Untried prisoners of all classes.
2. Vagrants and drunkards.
3. Worst cases of larceny and felony, or convicts.
4. Misdemeanants, &c.
5. Lighter cases of larceny and felony.

Female Classes—

1. Less criminal class of females.
2. Females for trial.
3. Worst class of females.

It is to be observed that *untried* juveniles are intermixed with adults, and that whenever the inmates of the gaol reach even the *lowest* average stated above, the *tried*, for want of due accommodation, are compelled to sleep in large rooms in association and without supervision, which necessarily leads to irregularity and insubordination. At my second visit, however, there being fortunately more room at the disposal of the authorities, the juveniles were all placed in separate cells at night, and those who had been frequently re-committed were kept apart in their cells after the hours of exercise and labour.

The meals are taken in the cells as far as the numbers will admit. The governor attends the lock-up, but does not go round the prison at variable hours during the night. One turnkey and one watchman form a patrol, and a tell-tale clock has been ordered, with the view of measuring their vigilance and the accuracy of their circuits.

The punishments amounted to 45 in 1855, and were all inflicted by the governor; and to 25 in the first quarter of 1856, all being under same authority, except in three cases in which the intervention of magistrates was required.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 27; females, 15.

SOUTH DISTRICT. *City of Limerick Gaol.*

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 5. Other punishments—males, 2. Total—males, 20; females, 5.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 102.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Stone-breaking,	54	Employed on prison duties,	6
Shoemaking,	3	Unemployed,	8
Tailoring,	1		
Employed in cook-house,	2	Total,	74

Of the above number 30 had been attending school for three hours, and 24 were employed on the tread-wheel for two hours, pumping water for the use of the prison.

FEMALES.

Knitting,	14	Sick in hospital,	1
Sewing,	4	Unemployed,	7
At Lace-work,	2		
Washing,	6	Total,	40
Prison duties,	6		

Of the above number 18 had been attending school for three hours.

The amount of productive industrial labour has been necessarily small, not one of the turnkeys being a handicraftsman, and the majority of the prisoners being under such short sentences as not to afford sufficient opportunity for acquiring the rudiments of a trade, even if there were officers qualified to give instruction.

The total of net profit, 1854, £37 18*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £34 0*s.* 4*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	10	Bed-ticks,	4
Pairs Sheets,	5	Jackets,	6
Hammocks or Cots,	6	Pairs Shoes,	3

Schools.—The clerk and the assistant matron, who, though neither of them have been trained as teachers, appear competent to their duties, school the prisoners of their own sex respectively for three hours daily. The registry of the National Board of Education is in use here, but as it does not specify the primary stages of "the Alphabet" and "Spelling," it is scarcely suited to the very illiterate condition which is found to prevail generally among those committed here, and it will be advisable therefore that these subdivisions shall be supplied. It would also be very satisfactory if the chaplains were to note the Registry in the column headed "Observations," as to their opinions of the correctness of the entries of advancement.

With regard to the schoolmistress, to whose zeal and utility in her moral supervision of the pupils confided to her care the Roman Catholic Chaplain bore the strongest testimony, it is but justice to observe, that she was engaged to act only as a turnkey,

South District.

City of Limerick Gaol.

and that she has been since called upon to execute the additional and onerous duties of a teacher, without being relieved of any portion of her charge as a discipline officer, and *without any increase of salary*. I bring this matter under the notice of the Board, in the conviction that they will deal with her case according to its merits.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—Males, 94; females, 46. Average number attending daily—Males, 19; females, 16.

Dietary.—Males—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast. Females—5 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread made of second quality flour, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread made of second quality flour, and 3 naggins of new milk.

The directions contained in the dietary tables prescribed by the Queen's Bench are complied with.

Contracts.—Bread, 1¾*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 14*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 8*s.* per cwt.; rice, 18*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 7*d.* per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, 17*s.* 6*d.* and 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 34*s.* per cwt.

There were a few complaints of the dietary, which did not, however, appear to me to require special notice, as the chaplains are assiduous in their duty of inspection. I found that during the past winter some exceptions had been taken by them to the milk, and that upon one occasion at least the bread had also been condemned, and that fresh bread was purchased in the town and charged to the contractor, who was subsequently superseded by another.

The net cost of dietary—April 23rd, 1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2⅞*d.*; 1855, 3¼*d.*; 1856, 2⅝*d.*

The Books and Accounts are kept with clearness and accuracy.

The total cost of the gaol—1853, £2,466 9*s.* 11*d.*; 1854, £1,832 6*s.* 10*d.*; 1855, £1,554 9*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Capt. Griffin, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. Brahan, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
J. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
John Moore, Governor,	130	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	66	0	0
Henry Pardy, Head Turnkey,	52	10	0
Jonathan Danne, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Madigan, do.,	26	0	0
William Frost, do.,	26	0	0
Francis Healy, do.,	26	0	0
John M'Namara, do.,	26	0	0
John Blood, do.,	26	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,	40	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress,	30	0	0
Catherine Wheeler, Hospital Nurse,	16	18	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

The Rev. W. N. Willis, the Protestant chaplain, having resigned, has been succeeded by the Rev. M. T. De Burgh.

Several dismissals and resignations having taken place, chiefly in consequence of the disorganized state of discipline in the gaol, which is referred to below, the vacancies were filled by the appointees of the High Sheriff, under probation.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 275; Surgeon, &c., 160; Protestant Chaplain, 203; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 268; Apothecary, 113.

From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 86; Surgeon, &c., 65; Protestant Chaplain, 68; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 95; Apothecary, 41.

Hospitals.—This building, which I found in a creditable state of cleanliness, contains two airy rooms, furnished with water-closets and baths for each sex, which are accessible only by a common staircase; there was but one patient, a female, the health of the prison being remarkably good.

The medical officer enters all extras and sick diet in his own handwriting.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine.
1853,	85	382	6	£30
1854,	170	425	3	30
1855,	135	372	1	30

The Board of Superintendence assembles every fortnight. At each meeting the accounts are examined, and a list is furnished to the members of the Finance Committee of the Town Council, by whom cheques for the amounts are given to the local inspector, who produces his vouchers at the next ensuing meeting; he is also supplied with a sum of £50 to meet urgent contingencies.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry O'Shea, Mayor.	Dr. Kane, J.P., and T.C.
Alderman H. Watson, J.P.	Francis Spaight, Esq., J.P., & T.C.
Alderman T. M'Donnell, J.P.	Robert Keays, Esq., T.C.
Alderman Rich. Russell, J.P.	John Thos. M'Sheehy, Esq., T.C.
Alderman L. Quinlivan, J.P.	William Phayer, Esq., T.C.
Alderman J. R. Tinsley.	Francis Ward, Esq., T.C.

General Observations.—Having felt it to be my duty to hold a special inquiry into the condition and discipline of this prison, in consequence of several irregularities having come to my knowledge, I requested the Board of Superintendence to meet me in a conference; and I am bound to state that I experienced every courtesy at their hands, and received from them an assurance that they would take measures, as far as might be practicable, for supplying the defects, and for correcting the abuses which I brought under their particular consideration at my first visit. This undertaking I found on my second visit to have been fulfilled in many particulars; and I now have to briefly recapitulate the more prominent evils which formed the subject of my investigation:—1st. The deficiency of bedding and clothing, but es-

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pecially of the latter. 2nd. The inefficiency of the gaol officers, no consideration being given to their fitness; their salaries being insufficient for securing the services of qualified persons, and there being no by-laws for their guidance as to the allocation of their several duties and their respective responsibilities. 3rd. The very lax state of discipline prevailing throughout, as evidenced in a variety of instances, all tending to show that the governor, who has served for a very long period, and who latterly has become affected with deafness, is wanting in that energy and vigilance which are indispensable to the due enforcement of subordination, as well among officers as those over whom they are placed. I select a few of these instances. The Gate-porter's Book, a most important check, had been so imperfectly kept as to present no reliable statement of the in-comings and out-goings of all the officers, both extern and intern, and to furnish no record of the admission of visiters, who had hitherto been allowed to pass the gate without any communication being made to the governor, and *without search*. This gross neglect transpired from an unhappy casualty having taken place in the marshalsea, namely, the death of a debtor named Nunan, which was alleged to have been caused by a kick, inflicted during a scuffle, but which was found by a coroner's jury, at an inquest held subsequently, to have been the result of inflammation, produced by strangulated hernia. At the inquest, Mrs. Nunan, the wife of the deceased, deposed that she and another person, a male, were admitted *without question and without search* (on this as on former occasions), *after the hours for locking the prison*, by a temporary turnkey, who was intrusted with the keys of the outer gate, the regular gate-porter being allowed to surrender his charge, and to absent himself during the nights; and further, that she was enabled thus to introduce some whiskey into her husband's room, and to remain there undetected and unchallenged until the disturbance created by the above quarrel at length aroused attention. I will not dwell upon some cases of refractory violence on the part of the prisoners, which almost assumed the character of a conspiracy against the authorities; of a murderous assault committed upon one of the turnkeys, by a single prisoner, who had contrived to possess himself, undiscovered, of the iron handle of a bucket, and to convert it into a weapon of offence; of trafficking among each other in clothes and shoes;—all these being the inevitable consequence of association, without the most stringent supervision;—but I briefly notice the proceedings in the case of the head turnkey, Pardy, who was accused, among other matters, of taking fuel for his own use, and of embezzling fines. The Board having amply investigated all the charges, found thus—"We feel it proved to our satisfaction that Pardy did, on one occasion at least, make use of turf belonging to the prison, as proved by Mary Donohoe, the servant of the governor (*which was admitted by himself*), and that his explanation as to his intention of replacing it is not deemed satisfactory: that the charge as to receiving a fine on the 18th March, 1853, and not paying same to the governor until the 25th of May following, *after an*

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investigation before the then Board of Superintendence (which was not concluded, *and of which no record whatever appears on the minutes,*) as well as other similar charges; also as to erasures in the Committal Book, which the governor proved were made in Pardy's handwriting, leave the present Board no alternative but to recommend the suspension of Pardy, with a view to his dismissal from his present office."

The minutes of the Board having been submitted to the Town Council, it is presumed in entire misapprehension of the powers of that body, were by the latter referred back for reconsideration; but again the same conclusion was arrived at, in the annexed form:—

"The Board having *reconsidered* the case of Henry Pardy, head turnkey of the city gaol, according to the resolution of the Town Council, the majority of the present Board regret that they *see no reason* to alter their former resolution."

The committee appointed to draw up the report for the Judge of Assize accordingly, *inter alia*, expressed their regret that the conduct of some of the officers and turnkeys has not been satisfactory, it having been found necessary to recommend the dismissal of the *head* turnkey (Pardy), and of a temporary turnkey (Miller, who admitted Mrs. Nunan, as detailed above), and of reprimanding another officer (Hurley, the clerk and schoolmaster, for tippling); but this report, although grounded on the carefully-considered and *twice*-declared verdict of the Board of Superintendence—the body charged with the administration of the gaol, and necessarily cognizant of the circumstances of the case, and the character of the officer involved, was altered by the Town Council—such interference having been declared by the Judge of Assize to be wholly unwarranted; and finally, under this undue pressure was adopted. This disgrace to the gaol, however, namely, the retention of an officer against whom so deliberate an opinion had been pronounced, was removed by the intervention of the High Sheriff, he having, upon reading the minutes of the evidence taken by the Board at their investigation, of his own authority dismissed the delinquent. I refer with great regret to these proceedings, which would tend to strike at the root of all prison management; but, happily, the recurrence of them is now impossible, for an Act passed in the session of Parliament just closed vests the appointment and removal of all officers primarily in the Board of Superintendence, reserving to the Lord Lieutenant a power of dismissal, upon due cause shown, in the event of inaction on the part of the Board.

It is to be observed, that the main charge against the head turnkey arose out of carelessness, in allowing the fines to remain for a considerable period, *without account*, in the hands of a subordinate. In consequence, however, of my calling the attention of the Board to this default, the governor is now bound to receive all fines himself, and to pay them over, *weekly*, to the petty sessions clerk.

I have now summed up the principal evils which I found to

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affect the discipline of the gaol, and the conduct of the officers; but no remedial measures applied solely to these evils would place the establishment on a satisfactory basis; for the building is so defective in point of area and construction as to be incapable of being adapted to the separate system, and as to render it impossible, even if the staff were doubled in number, to maintain a proper supervision over prisoners congregated under the "*associated*" principle. Every day's experience shows more strongly, that wherever—as at Belfast, for instance—"separation" has received a full and fair trial, the best results in the diminution of the recruits of crime may be confidently anticipated. Under this conviction, therefore, and entertaining no hope that the fiscal body of the city will ever support the project of building a new gaol *solely* on their own behalf, I will revert to the proposition which has been already submitted to *both* authorities, namely, that of union with the county gaol, especially as the Act quoted above provides fully for the terms of such amalgamation, and for the retiring allowances of the officers of the establishment which shall be discontinued.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors, ...	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, ...	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny, ...	3	1	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation, . . .	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Penal Servitude, . . .	–	4	4	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment, . . .	11	3	14	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, ...	6	10	16	–	–	–
In default of Bail, ...	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards, ...	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals, . .	31	21	52	2	–	2

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OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	2	1	2	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	1
Workhouse Offenders, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	1

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding day of the preceding year—viz., 52 and 73—shows a large diminution; and this result is corroborated by the progressive decline of the daily averages in the years 1854 and 1855, and for the current year, up to the time of my visit, the figures standing, respectively, thus—92, 79, and 58.

Vagrancy and workhouse offences, two prominent evidences of social disorganization, have been almost effaced from the registry—the latter class, in particular, among the females, being favourably acted upon by the deterrent effects of the separate system, which has been during almost a year in operation here for prisoners of this sex, and which, in the opinion of the governor, a very zealous and observant officer, has already caused a reduction of *one-third* since its adoption. There were five government prisoners, all females, viz., one under sentence of transportation, and four under that of penal servitude; and one lunatic—a male.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 372; females, 168.

Committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 278; females, 133.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 19; females, 15. Twice—males, 6; females, 3. Thrice—males, 2. Four times and more—females, 1. Total—males, 27; females, 19.

Re-committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Once—males, 14; females, 11. Twice—females, 3. Thrice—females, 1. Total—males, 14; females, 15.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Average daily number—males, 48; females, 31. Highest number at any one time—males, 62; females, 43. Lowest number at any one time—males, 33; females, 19. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 2.

From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Average daily number—males, 36; females, 22. Highest number at any one time—males, 44; females, 32. Lowest number at any one time—males, 28; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 1.

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Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchens,	2	–
Yards,	13	5	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	4	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells,	67	50	Drying Room,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	16	4	Lavatories,	6	12
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Baths,	2	1
Chapels,	1	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Workshops,	10	4	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Worksheds,	2	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The prison I found throughout in the same highly creditable condition of order and cleanliness which has prevailed during the present administration—dry, secure, and well ventilated. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage effective, one large sewer having been lately completed. There are baths for prisoners of both sexes, who are bathed on their admission, and subsequently as occasion requires. There are lavatories in the new building for females; the personal ablution of the males being carried out by troughs and buckets. The gaol clothing and bedding were ample in quantity, sheets having been issued to all classes in anticipation of the requirements of the Amended Prisons Act. Separation, in its integrity, is enforced in the female quarter without any injury to health, the temperature and ventilation of the cells being quite satisfactory. The laundry is also fitted with partitions, in order to prevent communication. Classification among the males is fourfold, the felons and misdemeanants being respectively subdivided into the tried and the untried. Juveniles, who, however, have greatly fallen in numbers, are not separated from adults. All sleep singly, and take their meals in the cells, and when employed on the tread-wheel and at stone-breaking are kept apart, there being stalls and sheds constructed for this object. In other branches of labour, such as mat-making, &c., they are associated, but strict supervision is maintained. In fine, so close an approximation to "separation" has been attained, that it is greatly to be lamented that the advantages of the complete system, which is producing such important consequences with regard to the other sex, are not extended to every part of the establishment.

The governor and deputy-governor attend the lock-up; and the former visits the prison occasionally at variable and unexpected periods. There is also a watchman on duty during the night, whose vigilance and regularity are tested by tell-tale clocks.

The punishments amounted to twenty-two only, since the 1st of January, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor, there being but *four* cases among the females, two of whom were convicts; for "separation" here, as elsewhere, tends to facilitate the observance of discipline.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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males, 4; females, 3. Number sentenced to whipping—males, 3. Total—males, 7; females, 3.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 12; females, 9.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 12; females, 4.

MALES AT INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.	
Masons,	1
Tailors,	2
Shoemakers,	3
Weavers,	4
Painters,	1
Mat-makers,	5
Other Trades,	1
Total at Trades,	17

PUNITIVE LABOUR.	
Prison Duties,	3
Treed-wheel and Stone-breaking,	8
Total Males confined who were employed,	28

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.	
Needlework,	6
Knitting, Spinning, and Carding,	8
Embroidery and Crotchet-work,	2
Washing,	2
Prison Duties,	2
Total,	20

Industrial employment has been conducted here, of late years, with considerable energy, and with very beneficial results, not only in manufactures for intern use, and for external sale, but in additions, alterations, and repairs of the buildings, such works having been almost exclusively executed by the unassisted labour of the prisoners, under the active superintendence of the governor.

Six of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., two stone-masons, two mat-makers, a weaver, and a shoemaker.

Total of net profit—1854, £331 4*s.* 11*d.*; 1855, £146 3*s.*

Schools.—Schooling is given daily for one hour, by the turnkeys, in their classes, to the males, who are congregated in their respective day-rooms; and to the females, by the two matrons, who are represented to be competent. The registries are not well calculated to show the gradual progress of the pupils, the majority of whom are confined only for short terms, and enter the gaol in a very illiterate condition. It would be very desirable that the chaplains should examine and note the registries, and should exhort those who are indisposed to learn to avail themselves of the advantages of instruction.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 234; females, 214. Average number attending daily—males, 28; females, 25.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; females, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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Male and female juveniles receive 5 oz. of oatmeal stirabout and ½ pint new milk for breakfast, and 8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint soup for dinner.

N.B.—Male and female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, instead of milk, receive, the males, 1 pint, and females ¾ pint of gruel, or vegetable soup, for dinner.

Contracts.—Indian meal, per sack, 22*s.* 3*d.*; flour, per sack, 40*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per hundred, £5; straw, per ton, 30*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., 29*s.*

Net cost of dietary.—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 2$\frac{23}{40}$*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the diet. The bread, which I found to be of good quality, is baked in the prison. The Protestant chaplain inspects the provisions with tolerable regularity, but I regret to state that this important duty is omitted by the Roman Catholic chaplain. The local inspector, however, and the governor are constant, and the medical officer frequent, in their examination of the articles of food.

Books and Accounts.—The books, including those of the surgeon, are kept with great clearness and accuracy, as are also the "Works and Profit Accounts;" and all records of stock, receipts, out-goings, and general expenditure. By the 69th section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), as well as by the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), the chaplains are bound to keep journals; and under the 30th section of the latter Act, the local inspector ought to be similarly provided, in order to enable him to report upon the several matters therein specified.

The total cost—1853, £1,568 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £1,588 1*s.* 3*d.*; 1855, £1,494 2*s.* 6*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	220	Jackets,	56
Pairs Sheets,	71½	Trowsers,	57
Rugs,	245	Caps,	118
Hammocks or Cots,	136	Pairs Shoes,	71
Bed-ticks,	206	Female Clothing (suits),	78
Shirts,	107		

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector,	40	0	0
Rev. William Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0
James Young, Governor,	200	0	0
David Weir, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Thomas Pratt, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
William Whitfield, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Henry Dawson, 2nd ditto,	30	0	0
Abraham Case, 3rd ditto,	30	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, 4th ditto, Tread-mill,	27	10	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

			£	s.	d.
Robert Bryan,	5th Turnkey,	Weaver, .	27	10	0
William Sythes,	6th ditto,	Mat-maker, .	25	0	0
James Cooper,	7th ditto,	ditto, .	25	0	0
James Heenan,	8th ditto,	Stone-mason, .	25	0	0
Robert Corbett,	1st Watchman,	Baker, . .	25	0	0
Richard Tennant,	2nd ditto,	Stone-mason, .	25	0	0
Maryanne Sythes,	1st Matron,	. . .	21	0	0
Maryanne Nicholls,	2nd ditto, .	. . .	17	10	0
Anne Dawson,	Hospital ditto, .	. . .	21	0	0

The turnkeys receive their salaries monthly, but no rations nor allowances. They are furnished with arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 105; Surgeon, &c., 69; Protestant Chaplain, 154; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 73. From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 86; Surgeon, &c., 43; Protestant Chaplain, 128; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 56. I would beg to refer the Board to the 69th section of the Prisons Act, which prescribes the amount of attendance on the part of the chaplains.

There is no record of the duration of the visits of the extern officers.

Hospital.—The hospital, which contains quarters for both sexes, is airy, well ventilated, and furnished with baths and water-closets. There were but two male patients and one female, the sanitary condition of the prison being highly satisfactory. There is a reception ward for prisoners, on their admission, who are stripped and examined by the hospital turnkey and by the governor; the latter, in case of requirement, immediately summons the medical officer, who also receives, every morning, at a very early hour, as soon as the cells are unlocked, a report of the general state of health.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	45 .	923 .	2 16 3 .	3
1854,	28 .	981 .	5 5 1 .	2
1855,	43 .	1,922 .	— .	1

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	Rev. J. T. Moore.
George Adair, Esq.	William Hamilton, Esq.
Chidley Coote, Esq.	Lewis Moore, Esq.
Edward W. Chetwode, Esq.	Richard S. Hawkesworth, Esq.
William W. Despard, Esq.	Henry White, Esq.
Matthew S. Cassan, Esq.	Robert H. Stubber, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity, when all bills, &c., are discharged by cheques placed in the hands of the governor, who produces the receipts at the ensuing meeting. The Board also examines and audits the whole expenditure of the prison.

Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County.

Bridewells.

Stradbally.—No prisoners; 13 in the previous quarter. House clean and orderly, and bedding sufficient. Water on the premises, and sewers clear. There is but one yard for both sexes, which is quite insecure; and but one room for occupation by females by day and night. The chimney of the keeper's kitchen continues to smoke insufferably. Petty sessions fortnightly, generally, without fail, and transmittals immediate. Registry, &c., correct, and committals, except one case of sentence to a short imprisonment for assault, which is illegal. The county local inspector had not entered upon his duties as *ex-officio* visitor. Stradbally.

Abbeyleix.—The numbers confined here in the first three quarters of the year were, respectively, 23, 18, and 19. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate; but there are occasional cases of sentences to imprisonment in the bridewell for very short periods. The pump is in working order, and the bedding sufficient. No steps have been taken for rendering the yard wall more secure by raising it, or for building an outer wall so as to embrace another yard, into which a window could be opened from the male day-room, now very defective in point of light and ventilation. Salary of keeper, £25. Abbeyleix.

Borris-in-Ossory.—No prisoners; 30 in the preceding quarter. The house tolerably clean, and bedding sufficient. The pump in working order, and the sewers clearable from the outside. But one yard, common to both sexes. Petty sessions held every fortnight, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct, but kept in rather a slovenly manner. The local inspector and the governor of the county gaol visit from time to time. Dietary, 5*d.* for males, and 4½*d.* for females. Salary of the keeper, £25. Borris-in-Ossory.

A short time previously to my visit three prisoners suddenly attacked the keeper, when about to lock them into their cells at night, and while he was struggling with two of them the third contrived to make his escape by following the keeper's daughter, who ran through the court-house in order to summon assistance. The circumstances had already been fully investigated, at Maryborough, by the local inspector, and the Board of Superintendence.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED THE 28TH AND 29TH OF APRIL, 1856.

State at time of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors, . . .	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony, . . .	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors, . .	2	1	3	–	–	–
Deserters, ...	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Penal Servitude, . .	–	7	7	–	–	–
To Imprisonment, . .	26	4	30	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . .	7	–	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . .	4	5	9	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act, .	7	4	11	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act, . .	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards, . . .	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics, . .	7	3	10	–	1	1
Gross Totals, . .	58	26	84	–	3	3

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	5	1	7	1
Summary convictions, . .	–	–	4	1	5	–
Workhouse offenders, . . .	–	–	2	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned, . . .	–	–	1	–	2	1
Three times imprisoned, . .	–	–	3	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned, . .	–	–	2	–	3	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	1	–	–	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	23	7	School Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	13	6	Workshops,	4	–
Day Rooms,	12	4	Worksheds,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Kitchens,	3	1
*Single Cells of smaller size than stated below,	110	18	Bakery,	1	–
			Store Rooms,	4	1
			Laundries,	–	2
Single Cells of larger size,	47	14	Baths,	10	4
			Reception Room,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	9	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	9	2	Tread-wheels,	2	–
			Crank-mill,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	7	4	Other machines for labour,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1			

A comparison of the numbers confined on the 29th of April, one of the days of inspection, and at the corresponding dates in the three preceding years, exhibits a steadily progressive decrease, the figures standing thus :—1853, 235; 1854, 179; 1855, 122; 1856, 87.

Again, in this aggregate, diminished as it is, are found 7 (females) under sentence of penal servitude, and no less than 11 lunatics of both sexes, whose presence in a gaol not only deranges classification, taxes unduly the services of the officers and the sane prisoners, but militates against the chances of mental recovery. The removal of these two classes would thus reduce the total to 69—a very small proportion in the population of the Riding.

Further, if we take the daily averages for the four last years, which afford a still more reliable measure of the criminal status, we shall find this improvement fully sustained—viz., 1852, 299¼; 1853, 196½; 1854, 151·9; 1855, 120·3.

Return of Commitments for one Year, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1855.

	Males.	Females.
Assizes and sessions cases,	106	60
Summary convictions,	507	204
Examination, and discharged,	31	17
Excise and customs laws,	–	1
Debtors,	13	–
Military prisoners,	11	–
Total,	668	282
Total committed for 1855,	950	

* Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

	Males.	Females.
For hard labour,	251	134
Under seventeen years of age,	168	29
Above seventeen years of age,	500	253
Total,	668	282
Total,	950	

RE-COMMITTALS.

First time,	19	11
Second time,	14	6
Third time,	3	3
Fourth time and over,	2	5
Total re-committals,	38	25

DAILY AVERAGES.

Greatest number at one time,	103	75
Least number at one time,	35	31
Average number per day,	70	50
Total daily average,	120	

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Attending school,	21	14
Prison duties,	10	5
Manufacture and labour,	22	16
Hard labour,	15	11
Hospital,	2	4
	120	

BRIDEWELLS.

	Total Committed.
Thurles,	745
Templemore,	377
Roscrea,	389
Borrisokane,	162
Newport,	142

Of this number there were—Poor Law cases, 48; fishery cases, 3; lunatics, 22; drunkards, 278.

Daily average number on prison diet, 114; in hospital, 6; total daily average number in gaol, 120.

Committals.—1853—Males, 985; females, 522. 1854—Males, 854; females, 344. 1855—Males, 668; females, 282.

Re-committals.—1853—Males, 39; females, 49. 1854—Males, 58; females, 31. 1855—Males, 38; females, 25.

Committals, exclusive of debtors, from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 655; females, 282.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 189; females, 85. Average daily number—Males, $70\frac{2}{73}$; females, $50\frac{19}{73}$; Highest at any one time—Males, 103; females, 75. Lowest at any one time—Males, 35; females, 31. Average daily number in hospital—Males, $2\frac{84}{365}$; females, $4\frac{81}{365}$.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Once—Males, 19; females, 11. Twice—Males, 14; females, 6. Thrice—Males, 3; females, 3. Four times and more—Males, 2; females, 5. Total—Males, 38; females, 25.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—Males, 6; females, 1. Twice—Males, 2. Thrice—Males, 1. Four times and more—Females, 2. Total—Males, 9; females, 3.

It is somewhat remarkable that the decline of female prisoners here is greater than that of the males, although elsewhere absorption in labour and enlistment have been found to affect more favourably the latter sex; and this circumstance leads to the conviction that, if the more stringent and deterrent system of complete "separation" were applied to them, a still further reduction, particularly of re-committals, would be effected. The juveniles are also fewer, but have not fallen in the same ratio as adults.

All crimes of a more violent and grave character are becoming less frequent; and vagrancy and workhouse offences are almost disappearing from the registry. Drunkenness, on the other hand, is increasing, but as, in consequence of the more prosperous condition of the country, fines are generally paid on apprehension, the gaol records fail to furnish the actual amount of cases which are made amenable.

I found the gaol, as at all my former visits, in a condition which reflects great credit upon the local authorities, as to sound repair, scrupulous cleanliness, and ventilation. The stock of clothing and bedding is ample, sheets being now adopted in all the classes. Since the last inspection a large well has been completed, and consequently a copious supply of water is raised by a force-pump for all the purposes of the prison, and especially for the thorough flushing of the sewers, which heretofore were occasionally offensive. Baths and lavatories are attached to the different sections, and 34 cells are heated with hot water. In fine, nothing is wanting to this excellent institution but the establishment of the separate system, which, worked as it would be under the supervision of so efficient an administrative body, would inevitably lead, as in Belfast, where it has been tested by the experience of several years, to a diminution in the capital stock of criminals, and to a proportionate financial saving.

Among the untried males the adults are separated from the juveniles, and all of this sex sleep in single cells, in which they also take their meals, but are associated in the school and while engaged in labour.

The females are divided into two classes, according to personal character (the juveniles being kept apart), and take their meals in the cells, except those who work in the laundry. Although the latter are selected from among the best conducted, it appears objectionable that almost unrestricted opportunities of intercourse should be afforded to them, for the washing-troughs are not divided by partitions, and it is obviously impossible for a matron, however vigilant, to prevent constant communication from taking place.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The governor or deputy attends the lock-up, and the latter occasionally goes round the prison at unexpected hours. There is a night-patrol, but there is no tell-tale clock to prove the regularity of the circuits of the watchmen on duty.

The punishments from the 1st of January to the day of inspection amounted to only ten, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor—a very valuable officer, who, I regret to state, was labouring under severe indisposition at the period of my inspection.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December.—Males, 24; females, 7.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 9; female, 1.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—Males, 11.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

MALES.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.		PUNITIVE LABOUR.	
Carpenters,	1	Grinding corn,	16
Sawyers,	2	Force pump,	8
Shoemakers,	2	Tread-wheel,	10
Tailors,	1	Shot-drill,	6
Weavers and winders,	3	Stonebreaking,	–
Mat-making,	5		
Brush-making,	2	Total,	40
Smiths' work,	1		
Painting and glazing,	1	Gross Total,	58
Total,	18		

FEMALES.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.		PUNITIVE LABOUR.	
Washing,	5	Pounding and scutching flax,	6
Mangling,	4	Teasing cocoa-nut fibre,	8
Spinning and hackling flax,	3	Unemployed and sick,	3
Total,	12	Total,	17
		Gross Total,	29

Abstract of the Expenditure and Labour Account, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1855.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
To balance of last year's account for value of stock on hands,				300	9	4
„ Cost of raw materials, clothing, &c., paid by Board of Superintendence this year, per account,	44	7	6½			
„ Ditto, paid male prisoners for work,	1	5	6			
„ Ditto, paid female prisoners for work,	0	14	6			
				46	7	6½
„ Cost of 50 sacks, 15 stone of flour, manufactured into 4,726 loaves of bread, being 93 to each sack, at 8$\frac{8}{17}$*d.* per 4lb. loaf,	170	17	0			

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cost of 95 sacks, 4 stone of wheat, &c., manufactured into 9,212½ loaves of bread, being 97 to each sack, at $5\frac{8000}{18425}$*d.* per 4lb. loaf, .	208	11	11			
				379	8	11
„ Balance for profit this year, . .				210	17	7½
				£937	3	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By cash received for articles sold, per Board of Superintendence account,				59	6	11⅓
„ Value of furniture and bedding consumed in gaol, ...	3	1	10			
„ Ditto in bridewells, . . .	1	5	0			
„ Male prisoners' clothing consumed in gaol, ...	17	19	9			
„ Females', ...	11	17	1			
„ Carpenters', smiths' work, &c., .	54	19	8			
				89	3	4
„ Balance for value of stock on hands,	279	17	1			
„ Amount of sundry accounts due to Board of Superintendence, .	23	19	11½			
				303	17	0½
„ 4,726 loaves of bread at 10*d.* per loaf of 4lbs., manufactured and consumed in gaol, . . .	196	18	4			
„ 9,212½ loaves of bread, at 7½*d.* per 4lb. loaf, manufactured and consumed in gaol, ...	287	17	9			
				484	16	1
				£937	3	5

Prisoners' work during the year 1855.

50 sacks 15 stone of flour, &c., converted into 4,726 loaves of 4lbs. each, being 93 to each sack.

95 sacks 4 stone of wheat, &c., converted into 9,212½ loaves, of 4lbs. each, being 97 each sack.

40 Suits male prisoners' clothing.
53 Suits female do.
20 Pair of leather shoes.
65 Shirts.
42 Shifts.
30 Ticks.
96 Yards of Frieze.
142 Yards of Ticken.
192 Yards of Linen.
8 Stone of Wool, carded and spun.
14 Stone of Tow, do.
8 Stone of Flax, do.
16 Stone of Flax hackled.
150 Yards of Hall matting.
120 Mops.
1½ Tons of Raw Flax, pounded, scutched, and cloved.
8 Coal boxes.
Locks and Keys.
20 Dozen of Quart tins.
180 Platters.
1 Iron chimney for Bakehouse.
48 Heaters for Laundry.
1 Shaft for grinding mill.
1 Fibre hackle.
2 Large bens.
5 Wooden coal boxes.
Turning 6 gross of brush heads.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

24 Spade and Shovel handles.
Mats of all sorts; Brushes of all kinds.
Painting Male and Female prisons.
Cleansing all the sewerage of Male and Female prisons.
20 Tons limestone pounded.

REPAIRS.

Repairing tread-mill,
Cementing tread-mill tank.
Repairing coping of Male boundary wall.
14 Trays and Barrows.
100 Hammers and Rings.
Mangle, slating of prison and water tanks.
30 Pairs of shoes.
158 Jackets, waistcoats, and trowsers.
42 Wrappers.
44 Petticoats.
48 Shirts.
36 Shifts.
128 Ticks.
86 Rugs and Blankets.
10 Aprons.

WASHING.

640 Dozen of linen articles.
230 Blankets, Ticks, and Rugs.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	220	Shirts,	50
Pairs Sheets,	84	Jackets,	105
Rugs,	210	Trowsers,	87
Hammocks or Cots,	12	Caps,	82
Bed-ticks,	215	Pairs Shoes,	40

The above schedules show that the labour of the prisoners is turned to the best account, but the large decrease in their number, particularly among able-bodied adults, and the requirements of the corn mill and force-pump leave few available hands for manufacture and skilled industry. There is, however, enough of the latter not only to supply the wants of the gaol but to produce articles for extern sale, which amounted in the two last years respectively to £54 18*s.* 7*d.* in 1854, and to £35 7*s.* in 1855.

Schools.—The males and females are taught for two hours daily by a schoolmaster turnkey and by the matron. The females are usually found to be almost wholly illiterate on entry, and as yet no instruction in writing has been given to them. The registries for both sexes are satisfactory *in form*, and the chaplains occasionally examine the scholars, but it would be very desirable that they should make short comments upon the progress attained, in order to keep the authorities informed, and to stimulate the zeal of both pupils and teachers.

The number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855 was—Males, 218; females, 109: and the daily average—Males, 21; females, 14.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. of oatmeal, with half a pint of new milk; females, 7 oz. of oatmeal, with half a pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. of bread, with 1 pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel; females, 12 oz. of bread, with ¾ of a pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel.

Contracts.—No contract for bread, it being baked in the prison, at 6¼*d.* per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, 13*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; meat, 5*d.* per lb.; new milk, 7*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 5*d.* per gallon; salt, 3*d.* per stone; coals, 24*s.* 6*d.* per ton; candles, 6*d.* and 7*d.* per lb.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

of inspection, and on the corresponding days for the two preceding years was—1854, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{14}{83}\frac{82}{35}d.$; 1856, $3\frac{19}{20}\frac{24}{08}\frac{3}{8}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected and animadverted upon by the chaplains. The bread, which is of excellent quality, is baked in the gaol.

The Books and Accounts are kept with great accuracy; the Hard Labour Registry in particular is a very useful record. The extern officers have each their respective books. The Time Book, however, for officers, does not include the in-coming or out-going of the externs, and thus fails to show the duration of their visits.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, stands thus:—1853, £2,223 13*s.*; 1854, £2,357 11*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, £2,309 9*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas T. Abbot, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
James H. Poe, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
John Scanlon, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0
George Frith, Surgeon,	50	0	0
Francis Cahalan, Apothecary,	25	0	0
Thomas Rock, Governor,	250	0	0
Nathaniel Betty, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0
James Going, Head Turnkey, and Storekeeper,	36	0	0
Edward Tracy, Watch or Gate Turnkey,	36	0	0
Henry Alcock, Turnkey in charge of bake-house, and Clerk,	31	0	0
Philip Heney, Turnkey, Carpenter,	36	0	0
William Roberts, do., Painter,	31	0	0
Robt. Hawksley, do., Whitesmith, and Schoolmaster,	31	0	0
Geo. Robinson, do., Tailor,	31	0	0
Robert Parker, do., Weaver,	31	0	0
Edward Greene, do., Miller, and attending shot-drill,	31	0	0
Thomas Pyke, do., Shoemaker,	31	0	0
James Pierse, do., Watchman,	31	0	0
Eliza Betty, Matron,	40	0	0
Rebecca Owens, Female Assistant,	21	0	0
Mary Purtill, Laundress,	21	0	0
Mary Galbraith, Hospital Nurse,	21	0	0

No changes have taken place in the staff except by the resignation of one of the turnkeys, whose vacancy has not been filled in consequence of the great diminution of prisoners. It will be observed that no less than seven of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen. All the intern officers, except the governor and deputy-governor, receive daily an allowance of 2 lbs. of bread and 2 pints of new milk.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 343; Surgeon, &c., 290; Protestant Chaplain, 158; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 156.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 105; Surgeon, &c., 93; Protestant Chaplain, 21; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 38.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

There are hospitals for each sex, which are clean and well ventilated, but are not fitted with water-closets—a defect which could be easily remedied, as the supply of water is now constant and abundant.

The entry of all extra diet is very properly made by the medical officer. The gaol has been remarkably free from epidemic disease, and there were but three patients (females) at the time of my visit.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	106	5,400	25	0	1	5
1854,	74	2,800	16	7	9	3
1855,	43	1,165	17	5	0	5

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John C. Carden, Bart.
Joshua R. Minnett, Esq.
Caleb Going, Esq.
John Going, Esq.
Richard E. Phillips, Esq.
John Bennett, Esq.
William H. Carroll, Esq.
Thomas Sadleir, Esq.
Richard Gason, Esq.
Bassett W. Holmes, Esq.
Major G. Jackson.
Major Dundas.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the payment, by cheques, of all bills, contracts, and salaries, except those of the governor and the extern officers.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Roscrea.

Roscrea.—Five male prisoners, all committed for drunkenness; 89 in the preceding quarter. The house tolerably clean, and the bedding sufficient, except that some rugs were required. There is no water on the premises, and it is necessary to clear the soil of the privies by carrying it through the building. The ash-pit in the male yard, which still continues open, is a great nuisance. The roof was not stanch, there being a considerable leakage over the keeper's apartment. Petty sessions held weekly, and transmittals immediate. Dietary, $2\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{5}d.$ for males, and $2\frac{9}{16}d.$ for females *per meal*. Keeper's salary, £25. The registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits from time to time.

Templemore.

Templemore.—Two male prisoners, both deserters; 108 in the preceding quarter. The house fairly clean, but the chimneys very smoky. The walls of the male yard are somewhat insecure, but have been rendered less so by the addition of an overhanging parapet at the outer angle. Two bed-tickens and two pair of blankets required. The pump effective, and the sewers clearable outwards. The registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits once a quarter, and the bench of magistrates occasionally. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, and $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females, *per day*. Keeper's salary, £25.

Thurles.

Thurles.—Three males, all boys, 1 female; 129 in the last quarter. The house clean; the bedding sufficient; the pump in working order; and the sewers clear. The male yard about to be gravelled immediately. The registry and committals correct, and transmittals regular. Keeper's salary, £40. Dietary,

South District.

County of Tipperary (North Riding.)

Bridewells.

for males, $3\frac{1}{8}\frac{5}{4}d.$; females, $2\frac{2}{8}\frac{5}{4}d.$ per day. The local inspector visits from time to time, but seldom makes entries.

Newport.—No prisoners; 23 in the last quarter. The bedding sufficient. The registry and committals correct, the latter being chiefly for drunkenness. Transmittals immediate. A visitors' book is wanting. This miserable building, which has been long condemned as unfit, is about to be discontinued shortly as a place of confinement. New plans have been prepared, which, as soon as the contracts shall have received the approbation of the Grand Jury, will be submitted to the Executive for sanction. Newport.

Borrisokane.—No prisoners; 30 in the preceding quarter. The house clean and orderly, and the bedding sufficient. There is but one small cell for each sex, drunkards being placed in the respective day-rooms. The walls are insecure from their want of due height, from the roughness of their surface, and from the position of some of the windows, which afford facilities for escape. The sewers effective, and clearable from the outside. The pump, which is out of repair, is about to be put in order, and eave-shoots have been attached to the roof. The keeper's accommodation, which is limited to *one* room, ought to be enlarged. His salary is £25 per annum. Dietary, 6*d.* for males, and $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ for females. The local inspector visits from time to time. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Borrisokane.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.—Visited the 27th of October, 1856.

State on day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	2	–	2
,, Misdemeanors,	5	5	10	1	–	1
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	1	–	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	2	1	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	21	10	31	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	33	17	50	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	11	6	17	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	5	11	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	95	44	139	4	–	4

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	AGES.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	–	12	4
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	1	1	–
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	2	–	1	–
,, Other offences,	–	–	18	5	6	5
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	10	2	4	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	6	1	3	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	5	3	–	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	4	–	–	–

Whatever measure we apply to the number of inmates in this gaol, the same gratifying result is indicated, viz., a large and progressive diminution.

If we take the totals in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we find the figures standing thus:—27th October, 1853, 437; 1854, 362; 1855, 237; 1856, 139.

Again, if we examine the daily averages for the three first years, and for the expired portion of the current year, as a more reliable test of prison population, we arrive at equally satisfactory returns, viz., 465, 333, 238, and 158, respectively. Vagrancy and workhouse offences have, in particular, experienced a considerable decline. On the other hand, though *generally* a material decrease of the graver crimes has taken place, I lament to state that there were confined here at the period of my visit no less than seven persons charged with homicide; and that the aggregate of juveniles, many of whom had been frequently re-committed, far exceeded that of any gaol which I have inspected in this district of the kingdom. The re-committals also of the males had advanced, not only in proportion but in the actual total, far beyond the similar total for 1855, whilst those of females indicated a marked improvement. The re-committals, however, of the former sex are proved, by the lower daily average, to be for shorter terms of imprisonment, and, therefore, for a less aggravated class of delinquencies.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 1,546; females, 700.

Committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 1,142; females, 437.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 60; females, 30. Twice—males, 24; females, 17. Thrice—males, 8; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 1. Total—males, 93; females, 55.

Re-committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Once—males, 60; females, 6. Twice—males, 26; females, 5.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Thrice—males, 7; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 8; females, 6. Total—males, 101; females, 21.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Average daily number—males, $146\frac{8}{365}$; females, $92\frac{25}{365}$. Highest number at any one time—males, 200; females, 136. Lowest number at any one time—males, 98; females, 52. Average daily number in hospital—males, 4; females, 2.

From 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Average daily number—males, $103\frac{38}{301}$; females, $55\frac{38}{301}$. Highest number at any one time—males, 129; females, 80. Lowest number at any one time—males, 82; females, 39. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{66}{301}$; females, $2\frac{14}{301}$.

There were two males and one female under rule of penal servitude; one male sentenced to transportation, and no less than *eleven dangerous lunatics*, viz., six males and five females, whose presence, it is needless to add, affects injuriously the discipline of the prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	34	4	Chapels,	2	1
Yards,	18	3	School Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	10	4	Workshops,	10	4
Solitary Cells,	8	2	Worksheds,	27	–
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	100	40	Kitchen,	1	–
			Store Rooms,	5	–
			Laundries,	1	1
Single Cells of larger size,	39	–	Lavatories,	8	2
			Baths,	7	–
Cells to contain three persons,	57	–	Reception Room,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	10	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Tread-wheels,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	10	4			

I found the prison in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, secure, in good repair, and well ventilated. Water, excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, is supplied throughout, and is partially applied to flushing the sewers. There are lavatories in the house of correction, but none in the old gaol, in which latter buckets are provided for daily ablution. There were baths in each section, which are used from time to time in summer; but all prisoners are thoroughly washed on their admission, and afterwards when occasion requires.

An addition to the drying-room is about to be made, by the erection of a hot closet and ironing-hall.

The stock of clothes was adequate, and of bedding ample. Some of the blankets were thin and worn, but there was a sufficiency of new ones in store; and sheets had already been issued to all classes, in conformity with the requirements of the Amended Prisons Act.

The classification of the males is maintained in accordance with the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, and prisoners of this sex sleep singly (except the lunatics), take their meals in their

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

cells, and, when employed on the tread-wheel, and at stone-breaking, work in stalls and partitions. There is also a partial separation of the juveniles from the adults.

The classification of the females is similar; but there is a division set apart for prostitutes when the available accommodation permits it. They also sleep singly, except the lunatics, and those nursing children, but they receive their meals in their day-rooms; and the laundry not being partitioned, they are thrown more together in association.

The entire inadequacy, however, of the ordinary prison classification, having reference only to the offences for which prisoners are committed, without regard to their known antecedents, has long been admitted; and as the amount of disposable cells is now sufficient, and as considerable approximation to "separation" is already established, it is deeply to be regretted that this system, in its integrity, is not fully carried out under the energetic administration which prevails; for it doubtless would be found here, as elsewhere, that the outlay would be fully compensated by the reduction of re-committals, especially among the females and juveniles, upon whom the deterrent effects of isolation operate favourably.

The governor and deputy attend the lock-up, and there is a night patrol of two turnkeys, who relieve each other, and whose vigilance is tested by tell-tale clocks.

The punishments since the 1st January amounted to fifty-six, and had all been inflicted by the sole authority of the governor.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males—dark cells, 30; other punishments, 60; total, 90.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 46; females, 11. Other punishments—females, 24. Total—males, 46; females, 35.

Employment on day of Inspection.

MALES.		FEMALES.		
Weavers,	5	Laundry,	10	
Smiths,	1	Spinning and Carding,	8	
Carpenters,	1	Needlework,	8	
Masons,	6	Prison Duties,	10	
Cutting Timber,	10	In care of Lunatics,	5	
Tailors,	3	Nurses,	3	
Shoemakers,	3		—	44
Scouring Blankets,	6			
Stone-breaking,	8	Total,		139
Tread-wheel,	35			
Prison Duties,	10			
Cooks,	3			
Hospital,	4			
	95			

The above schedule shows that labour, both punitive and industrial, is actively enforced here, and the results of the latter,

for the past year, are given below in detail. Five of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., two carpenters, one slater, one weaver, and one shoemaker.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs of Blankets,	210	Hammocks or Cots,	388
Pairs Sheets,	300	Bed-ticks,	350
Rugs,	350		

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Shirts,	120	Jackets,	47
Jackets,	130	Petticoats,	50
Trowsers,	110	Chemises,	74
Caps,	140	Caps,	88
Pairs Shoes,	160	Pairs Shoes,	50
		Aprons,	50

RETURN of WORKS for the Year ending 31st July, 1856.

Trades.	Expenditure.			Stock.			Sales.			Profit.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Smiths,	—			4	5	2	2	12	0	0	11	9
Shoemakers,	51	3	0	29	6	8½	43	1	6	7	13	5
Tailors,	2	5	0	5	8	2	11	3	0	1	16	10
Weavers,	84	8	2	78	19	7½	82	1	2	12	15	7
Stone-breakers, and cutting Firewood,	37	5	9	31	0	0	49	19	7½	13	6	2½
Scouring,	52	14	11½	—			138	1	0½	83	16	1
Plainwork,	15	11	11½	35	16	11	—			—		
Washing,	113	11	0	12	1	4½	147	1	8⅓	37	5	0½
Carpenters,	45	6	11	45	5	0½	42	15	9	—		
Brushmakers,	—			1	14	0½	—			—		
Tinmen,	0	7	9	5	1	0	8	4	6	1	14	0
Total,	402	14	6	248	18	0	525	0	3½	158	19	0

Schools.—Schooling is given to prisoners of both sexes for two hours daily—to the males by a turnkey, and to the females by the assistant-matron. The registry of progress for the former is less satisfactory than that for the latter, inasmuch as it does not show the period of confinement and of attendance. It would be desirable that this deficiency should be supplied, and that the chaplains should hold examinations at unexpected times, in order to stimulate the diligence both of teachers and scholars.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 692; females, 193. Average number attending daily—males, 30; females, 20.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of cutlins in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; females, 7 oz. of cutlins in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk, each; juveniles, 5 oz. of cutlins, and ½ pint new milk, each. Dinner—males, 14 oz. of household bread, and 1 pint new milk, each; females, 12 oz. of household bread, and 3 naggins new milk, each. Prisoners confined for one month and under—males, 14 oz. of household bread, and 1 oz. of oatmeal in gruel, to each; females, 12 oz. of household bread, and 1 oz. of oatmeal in gruel.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, 4 lbs., 7*d.*; oatmeal, per ton, £15; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.*; candles, per lb., 7½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 24*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who, very properly, record their opinion of the quality, whether favourable or otherwise.

Net cost of prisoners' diet, per day, was—in 1853, $1\frac{95}{100}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{99}{125}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{189}{256}d.$; and 1856, $3\frac{41}{64}d.$

Books and Accounts.—Great care is bestowed upon the books; those in the medical department, in particular, being remarkable for clearness and fulness. An account of the profit arising from industrial works is kept in the bank, in which all moneys relating to the finance of the prison are lodged; and at each assizes there is a complete audit held by a committee appointed for this purpose by the Grand Jury.

It is necessary to observe, that by the 12th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68) the chaplains are directed to keep journals, to be submitted to the Board of Superintendence; and, under the 30th section, the local inspector is also, by implication, similarly bound, in order to enable him to report upon the various matters therein specified.

The zealous local inspector, the Rev. Mr. Morton, is not only provided with such a journal, but with a visiting-book, and with a record of his inspection of the bridewells.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £4,573 8*s.* 6*d.*; in 1854, £4,343 11*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855, £3,757 10*s.* 10½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Henry Fry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Bourke, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
William J. Sheill, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Mr. Isaac Strahan, Governor,	250	0	0
Mr. Robert Grubb, Deputy-Governor,	120	0	0
Mr. John Sandford, Clerk,	100	0	0
Mr. Richard Legge, Clerk to the Board,	30	0	0
Mrs. Frances Bell, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret Cleary, Female Turnkey,	22	0	0
Susan Woods, ditto,	20	0	0
Joseph M'Caffrey, Gate Turnkey,	34	7	6
Philip Shea, Turnkey,	34	7	6
Edmond Power, ditto, Schoolmaster,	34	7	6
Joseph Kingsley, ditto,	34	7	6
Humphry Jessop, ditto, Slater,	34	7	6
James Quin, Gate Turnkey,	34	7	6
John Whitstone, Turnkey,	34	7	6
John Fetherston, ditto, Carpenter,	34	7	6
Richard Walsh, ditto,	34	7	6
Nathaniel Russell, ditto, Shoemaker,	34	7	6
Henry Bushell, ditto, Weaver,	34	7	6
Thomas Somers, ditto, Hospital,	34	7	6
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse,	16	0	0

The turnkeys receive their salaries monthly, and an additional sum during the continuance of the high prices of all the necessaries of life, there being no allowance of prison rations. They are provided with arms and uniforms. SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 268; Surgeon, &c., 313; Protestant Chaplain, 164; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 198. From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 209; Surgeon, &c., 259; Protestant Chaplain, 120; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 162. There is no record of the duration of the visits of extern officers.

Hospitals.—The buildings allocated to both sexes are very commodious, well ventilated, and furnished with hot, cold, and shower baths. There were, however, no water-closets, night-stools being used in the wards. This department has most justly received the special commendation of successive Inspectors-General. There were but four patients, all males, under treatment at the period of my visit.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	412	3,815	33 8 7	6
1854,	315	3,645	25 6 11	5
1855,	175	1,806	22 1 10	3

Board of Superintendence.

Stephen Moore, Esq.	Pownal Phipps, Esq.
Earl of Donoughmore.	William Quin, Esq.
Honourable George Gough.	William H. Riall, Esq.
Joseph Grubb, Esq.	Samuel Riall, Esq.
Percy Gough, Esq.	Doctor Edward Phelan.
John Bagwell, Esq.	Samuel G. Adams, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all contracts, bills, and salaries, except those of the governor and extern officers, are discharged by cheques payable to the recipients.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Cahir.—One male prisoner; 100 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, and the bedding adequate in quantity, though partially worn. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. No improvement has been made in stanching the windows, which were animadverted upon in former reports, nor in securing the male yard, which continues to be very unsafe, an escape thence having lately taken place at the angle in which the privy is situated. The kitchen chimney smokes badly. The sewers, which are clearable from the outside, had been emptied shortly before my visit. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The want of a drunkards' cell in an accessible part of the bridewell is a great evil. At present drunkards are confined in the day-rooms, and create an intolerable nuisance. Cahir.

Clogheen.—One male; sixty-six in the previous quarter, of whom twenty-eight were drunkards; but there is no receptacle for this filthy class of prisoners. The house clean and orderly, Clogheen.

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding.)

Bridewells.

and the bedding sufficient. An allowance of 1*s.* weekly for carrying water. The window-sills have been bevelled down; and *chevaux-de-frise* have been erected, as recommended in a former report, but both in an imperfect manner. Petty sessions appointed for every fortnight, but sometimes fail from non-attendance; transmittals without delay. Registry correct, and committals, except one for a definite period of imprisonment in the bridewell. The local auxiliary board had been appointed, and the county local inspector had begun his periodical visits. Diet, 2*d.* per head, per day, for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £30.

Carrick-on-Suir.

Carrick-on-Suir.—Four in custody; 124 in the last quarter. The house tidy and in good repair, and adequately furnished with bedding. A good supply of water, and the sewers clear. The window-stools, which afforded facilities for escape, have been bevelled down, and the registry corrected since the last inspection. Committals regular, except one for begging. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Salary of keeper, £30. The local auxiliary board had been only just appointed. Diet—males, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; females, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

New Birmingham.

New Birmingham.—This bridewell having fallen into a state of great dilapidation, the Board of Superintendence, very properly, have given orders for placing it in good tenantable repair. The policy of retaining a bridewell in this locality has often been questioned, there being no police station in the village; but even if it were determined to change the site to Killenaule, or elsewhere, a considerable period must necessarily elapse before the new building would be fit for the reception of prisoners. There is no water on the premises, but an allowance is made. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Salary of keeper, £30 per annum.

Tipperary.

Tipperary.—Three male prisoners; 217 in the previous quarter. The house very clean and orderly, the bedding ample, the sewers clear, and the pump effective. Eave-shoots had been added, and the roof pointed since the last inspection. The keeper's office, lately constructed, is very cold for occupation in winter. His salary is £35 per annum. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay. The local inspector visits from time to time, but seldom makes entries.

Cashel.

Cashel.—Fourteen males; in the preceding quarter 297. The house clean and orderly, and the bedding sufficient. The male yard in rather a slovenly state, the pumps ineffective, and the water of bad quality; 1*s.* a-week is allowed for fetching from some distance that which is used. The sewers clearable from the outside. The windows of the female cells had been lately repaired. The cell doors of open iron grating give facilities for oral communication between the prisoners at night. Dietary, 4*d.* daily, on the average, for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits from time to time, as does also the governor of the gaol of the Riding.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD GAOL.—VISITED THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	1	–	1
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	6	–	6	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	5	8	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	1	5	–	–	
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Gross Total,	27	21	48	2	2	4

OFFENCES, &C., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vagrants.	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other Offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 201; females, 154. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—males, 157; females, 131.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 20; females, 29. Twice—males, 16; females, 12; Thrice—males, 8; females, 3. Four times and more—males, 3; females, 14. Total—males, 47; females, 58. Re-committals

South District.

County of Waterford Gaol.

from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 4; females, 7. Thrice—males, 1; females, 2. Total—males, 5; females, 9. Average daily number—males, $27\frac{3}{273}$; females, $29\frac{15}{273}$. Highest at any one time—males, 34; females, 50. Lowest at any one time—males, 25; females, 22. Average daily number in hospital—males, $1\frac{10}{273}$; females, $1\frac{10}{273}$.

The criminal statistics of this prison, in whatever point of view we consider them, have, for several years, presented evidence of uniform and progressive improvement. The number of those in custody on the day of inspection, as compared with similar returns on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, exhibits a marked decline; the figures standing as follows:—

1853, ...	149
1854, ...	120
1855, ...	72
1856, ...	48

Further, the daily average amounted in 1853 to $151\frac{2}{3}$, in 1854 to 117·3, in 1855 to 72·9, and for the portion of the current year already expired, to a fraction above 56, thus showing a steadily decreasing ratio.

When this condition of things is contrasted with that which prevailed *only five years* ago, there is assuredly abundant reason for congratulation, the aggregate of prisoners in confinement on the day of my visit having been but 48, while on the 18th of June 1851, *it reached the appalling total of* 443.

Again, the quality of crime proves that the amendment is not limited to the mere number of delinquencies, those of a graver nature having almost disappeared from the registry; and those of a minor character, but which show a disorganized state of society, such as vagrancy and workhouse offences, having become equally rare. This reduction has happily extended, in a notable degree, to juvenile criminals of both sexes; but in a far less proportion to adult females, whose daily average, during this year, has hitherto slightly exceeded that of the males, and whose recommittals for the same period, and for the past year, are still more in advance. There were but three prisoners, all females, under rule of penal servitude; and there were no transports or lunatics of either sex.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	7	2	School Rooms, . .	1	–
Day Rooms, . .	6	2	Workshops, . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	2	–	Worksheds, . .	1	–
Single Cells, . .	57	16	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	8	–	Store Rooms, . .	2	–
Sleeping Rooms, . .	8	1	Laundries, . . .	1	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	6	3	Lavatories, . . .	3	1
Hospital Rooms, . .	5	4	Baths, . . .	5	1
Chapels, . . .	1	–	Reception Room, .	1	–
			Pumps and Wells, .	6	1
			Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

I found the building throughout clean and orderly, as, I am bound to state, has been the case at all my former inspections. The supply of clothing and bedding was ample, and sheets had already been issued, in anticipation of the section of the Amended Prisons Act which prescribes the use of them in all classes. The water is abundant and of good quality, and there are sufficient lavatories and baths for the males, who bathe weekly; but there is only one lavatory and bath for the females, who are bathed on admission, and not subsequently. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate and to dwell upon the many evils which have been discussed in former Reports by myself and my colleagues, such as the imperfect sewerage, the defective ventilation of certain portions of the gaol, and above all, the utter insufficiency of the quarter allocated to the females, rendering any approach to classification impossible, from the paucity of the cells, and from there being but one yard, common to all; for I entertain the confident hope that such evils will be remedied, and many permanent advantages obtained by the carrying out of the project to which I shall more specially refer hereafter. At present the condition of the females is lamentable, and the greater frequency of re-committals among them is necessarily consequent upon the absence of all discriminative and reformatory discipline, when unrestricted intermixture prevails. On the other hand, the classification of the males, pursuant to the regulation of gaols on the associated principle, is carefully observed, and the juveniles, in particular, are wholly separated from the adults.

The governor and deputy-governor attend the lock-up, and the former occasionally goes round the prison at variable and unexpected hours of the night, during which a patrol is maintained by a watchman, whose vigilance and regularity, however, are not ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments were few in number, and of a light character.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 6. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 9; females, 9.

EMPLOYMENT, &c., in PUNITIVE and INDUSTRIAL LABOUR and DISPOSITION of PRISONERS.

MALES.

Fifteen in number at shot-drill from 7 to 8½, A.M.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

10	Washing	from 10, A.M.,	to 3, P.M.
4	Weaving	„	„
2	Winding	„	„
2	Cooking	„	„
5	Untried.		
1	Debtor.		
1	Cleaning.		
2	In Hospital.		
Total, . .	27		

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

FEMALES.

12 Washing from 7, A.M., to 4, P.M.
2 Mangling.
4 Ironing.
1 Cleaning.
2 In Hospital.

Females, . 21
Males, . . 27

Total in Gaol, 48

LIST of MANUFACTURES and WORK, &c. &c., executed by the Male and Female Prisoners during the year.

SHOEMAKING.

Pairs of New Shoes,	148
„ Clogs,	148
Repaired Pairs of Shoes,	70
„ Clogs,	121

TAILORING.

Suits of Turnkeys' clothing made,	8
Repaired Jackets,	82
„ Trousers,	353

WEAVING.

Linsey,	166 yards.
Linen,	1,097 „
Frieze,	110 „
Canvas,	168 „

LAUNDRY.

Woollen articles washed by males,	2,263 pieces.
Linen „ „	23,775 „
Woollen articles washed by females,	1,600 „
Linen „ „	89,064 „

The above schedules evince considerable activity in this department of discipline, but the great decrease of available hands has materially affected the returns.

Total of net profit—1854, £170 8*s.* 8½*d.*; 1855, £128 18*s.* 11*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	161	Shirts,	104
Pairs Sheets,	62½	Jackets,	170
Rugs,	122	Trowsers,	233
Hammocks or Cots,	152	Caps,	37
Bed-ticks,	185	Pairs Shoes and Clogs,	131

Schools.—Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 116; females, 48. Average number attending daily—males, 19$\frac{43}{71}$; females, 10¼.

Two hours daily are assigned to the instruction of prisoners of both sexes, the males being taught in divisions, according to their criminal classification. The registry of progress is examined from time to time, and noted by the chaplains. A similar registry is now kept for the females, who are schooled

by the deputy matron. The advanced age, however, of some of these latter, and their illiterate condition—many being acquainted with the Irish language only—necessarily impede their advancement.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 6 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk; females, 5 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk; under 15 years—4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk; under 15, 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Supper—Under 15, 4 oz. bread.

Monthly prisoners get 1 pint gruel for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; rice, per cwt., 17*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost of dietary—29th September, 1853, 3⅛*d.*; 1854, $3\frac{247}{1792}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{345}{2688}d.$; 1856, 3½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected; but it is most desirable that at each inspection an opinion should be expressed as to their quality.

Books and Accounts.—All the books of the prison, whether of the form prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, or directed by the local authorities; all the records in fact of matters of discipline and finance, are kept with great accuracy. The Store-book, which has been instituted by the zealous and efficient local inspector, is worthy of universal adoption.

The total cost of gaol—1853, £1,892 13*s.*; 1854, £1,759 11*s.* 1½*d.*; 1855, £1,677 5*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The Very Rev. Dean Hoare,	40	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
W. C. Triphook, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
W. Carroll, Esq., M.D.,	65	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Accountant,	60	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Parslow, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Michael Murphy, Tailor,	30	0	0
James Hough, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Walter Foley, Weaver,	30	0	0
John Troy, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Robert Howard, Turnkey,	27	10	0
John Connors, Watchman,	18	5	0
Margaret O'Neill, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret O'Neill, jun., Laundress,	25	0	0
Ellen Grant, Nurse,	20	0	0

Officers and Salaries.—The turnkeys are furnished with arms and uniforms, but do not receive any allowances. Three of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

their number are handicraftsmen, viz.: a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 157; Surgeon, &c., 184; Protestant Chaplain, 150; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 166. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 115; Surgeon, &c., 172; Protestant Chaplain, 137; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 151.

There is no record of the duration of the visits of extern officers, there being a mere entry of their attendance, and of the nature of the duty performed.

Hospitals.—There are roomy hospitals for each sex, which were clean and orderly at the time of my visit. There were only two male patients, the sanitary condition of the prison having been satisfactory for a considerable period.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	170	4,441	32 7 2	2
1854,	109	1,327	20 16 10	2
1855,	60	434	16 4 2	–

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Huntingdon.
Sir Robert Paul, Bart.
Sir Nugent Humble, Bart.
William Christmas, Esq.
John Congreve, Esq.
Wray Palliser, Esq.
Simon Bagge, Esq.
Edward Roberts, Esq.
Samuel King, Esq.
Michael D. Hassard, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.
Robert T. Carew, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the vouchers for previous payments are examined, and cheques are issued to the local inspector for defraying all necessary expenditure. The accounts are subsequently submitted to a Finance Committee of the Grand Jury, at the assizes.

General Observations.—Since my last report, and that of my colleague, an Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, has passed the legislature, and has, *inter alia*, provided fully for the amalgamation of county and city prisons, by supplying various forms and modes of incorporation, by removing the difficulties which might otherwise arise from a conflict of authority between the high sheriffs of the two jurisdictions, and by enabling the fiscal bodies to grant retiring allowances to the officers whose services should be discontinued in consequence of such a fusion.

I venture, therefore, to urge that these facilities should be forthwith turned to account, and that the requisite steps should be taken for putting into execution the long entertained design of uniting the county and city gaols, a design which the authorities of the two institutions have the merit of originating, and the completion of which would, doubtless, repay the outlay in a mere financial point of view.

But I will take higher ground, and advocate it in furtherance of the social and moral results to be derived from establishing, under the separate system, such a discipline, both deterrent and reformatory, that those subjected to it should be imbued with a due fear of incurring it again, and that the administrative body should possess the satisfactory consciousness of having placed within the reach of the prisoners the means of moral, religious, industrial, and educational amelioration, and even if these advantages should not have been thoroughly appreciated, of having at least taken secure measures for preventing, within the walls, the further contamination of a single inmate. SOUTH DISTRICT. *County of Waterford Gaol.*

I would briefly add, that much of the existing building will be available, that the site is healthful, and favourable to the construction of an effective sewerage, and above all, that there is a highly efficient staff of superior officers already formed for inaugurating and maintaining the improved system.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Lismore.—Five males (three of them being boys *illegally sentenced to one week's imprisonment in this bridewell*), and one female. One large cell only for each sex. The house very untidy, and the beds not made up at a quarter to ten o'clock in the morning, nor the fires lighted in the day-rooms; but the illness of the keeper in some degree excuses this neglect. The yards require gravelling. The window of the female day-room, which looks towards the street, is so darkened with louvers as to render it difficult to distinguish objects. The bedding sufficient, and in good condition. The sewers effective; but there is no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. Keeper's salary, £20. Dietary for males, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$; for females, $4\frac{9}{16}d.$ The local inspector is stated to visit, but makes no entry. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and generally well attended. Transmittals regular; registry correct, and committals, except as above. Lismore.

Dungarvan.—One female prisoner; 105 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, and the sewers effective; but *no water on the premises*. Some of the cells are unprovided with bedding; there is, however, sufficient for existing requirements. *Chevaux-de-frize* would give security to the window of the office looking into the male yard, from which quarter an escape has already taken place. The local inspector rarely visits; but the governor of the county gaol does so from time to time. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Registry correct, and committals, except one case of sentence to imprisonment for a week in the bridewell, which, however, did not proceed from the Dungarvan bench. Salary of keeper, £50. Dietary, *5d.* for both sexes. Dungarvan.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—VISITED THE 29TH AND 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.				No. Sick in Hospital.
	City Gaol.	House of Correction.			
	Males.	Males.	Females	Total.	City Gaol.
Master Debtors,	2	–	–	–	–
Pauper do.,	1	–	–	–	–
UNTRIED.					
For Larceny,	2	–	1	1	–
,, Misdemeanors,	3	–	–	–	–
TRIED.					
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.					
Of Felony or Larceny:—					
To Penal Servitude,	–	–	3	3	–
,, Imprisonment,	–	3	7	10	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	3	4	–
Disposed of Summarily.					
For Larceny,	–	3	–	3	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	–	1	–
In default of Bail,	3	–	–	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	–	4	3	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	–	1	–
Drunkards,	–	1	4	5	–
Gross Totals,	12	10	21	31	1

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

CITY GAOL.

	Ages.					
	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		20 years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	1	–

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

The returns of those in custody on the corresponding days of three years prove a gradual decline in the number of the inmates of both prisons:—

	City Gaol.	House of Correction.
1854, . .	23	72
1855, . .	16	46
1856, . .	12	31

In the subjoined tables of committals and re-committals there will be found a large reduction since 1854; but on comparing the first nine months (*i.e.*, the period completed on the above day) of 1856 with 1855, the proportion presents an unfavourable aspect in relation to both sexes at the House of Correction; while, on the other hand, an improvement is noticeable among the males confined in the City Gaol.

I.—TABLE showing the Total Number of Committals in the years 1854, 1855, and to day of Inspection in 1856, with the Daily Average Number, &c., &c.

	1854.			1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
CITY GAOL.									
Total Number of Committals, .	587	–	–	435	–	–	233	–	–
Average Daily Number, . .	21	–	–	14	–	–	10	–	–
Highest Number at any one time,	37	–	–	25	–	–	17	–	–
Lowest Number at any one time,	5	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.									
Total Number of Committals, .	170	696	866	97	501	598	89	462	551
Average Daily Number, . .	24	40	–	11	37	–	11	26	–
Highest Number at any one time,	40	60	–	19	53	–	19	40	–
Lowest Number at any one time,	9	21	–	2	21	–	3	18	–
Average Daily No. in Hospital,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	6	–	–	–	–	–	–

II.—TABLE showing the Number of Times each Prisoner was Re-committed to the City Gaol of Waterford and to the House of Correction in each of the years 1854, 1855, and to day of Inspection in 1856.

	1854.			1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
CITY GAOL.									
Once only, ...	10	–	–	39	–	–	24	–	–
Twice, ...	7	–	–	13	–	–	11	–	–
Three times, ...	5	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–
Four times and upwards, . .	13	–	–	10	–	–	4	–	–
Total, ...	35	–	–	70	–	–	42	–	–
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.									
Once only, ...	21	7	–	2	4	–	4	3	–
Twice, ...	13	5	–	1	5	–	–	5	–
Three times, ...	6	7	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Four times and upwards, . .	1	34	–	–	29	–	–	34	–
Total, ...	41	53	94	3	44	47	4	42	46

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

The return of drunkenness in the latter also during the current year is smaller than that for an equal portion of the past year; while in the House of Correction the apparent increase in a similar return is produced by the constant recurrence of the same offenders under shorter sentences of imprisonment than heretofore. In fact, the registry is swelled under this, as under other categories, by the normal re-appearance of gaol-birds upon whom the imperfect discipline, which necessarily prevails here from the want of due appliances, has no effect, either deterrent or reformatory.

Vagrancy and workhouse offences have almost disappeared, and there is a marked decrease, I am happy to add, of juvenile delinquents. There were no lunatics, and no transports of either sex, and but three females, sentenced to penal servitude, in custody on the day of my inspection.

Accommodation.

CITY GAOL.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	–	Hospital Rooms,	2	1
Yards,	4	–	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Store Rooms,	1	–
Single Cells containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	16	–	Baths,	1	–
			Reception Room,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	–			
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	10	–			

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	1	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Yards,	2	3	Store Rooms,	1	–
Day Rooms,	1	3	Lavatories,	1	2
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	3
Chapels,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Worksheds,	–	1			

Both the prisons were clean and orderly, and the stock of prison clothing and bedding was sufficient, sheets being now issued.

Both buildings are also amply supplied with water, and there are troughs for the washing of the males on their admission; who, however, are not subsequently bathed. No alteration has taken place since the last inspection, nor has any attempt been made to remove or modify the defects of the solitary cells of either establishment, or of the sleeping cells in the House of Correction, *which are inferior to those of any gaol in the kingdom.*

Classification in the City Gaol, in which no females, except the debtors and the sick, are confined, is maintained by placing in four separate quarters, to which yards are attached, debtors,

drunkards, untried and convicts, and, lastly, those sentenced to imprisonment only, without hard labour.

In the House of Correction the females are divided into three sections, according to character; prostitutes constituting one class when the low numbers admit of such a separation. The meals are taken in the day-rooms.

The governors of both gaols attend the lock-up; but the staffs are inadequate to furnish a night patrol, though the insecurity of the buildings renders such supervision necessary.

The punishments from the 1st of January to the period of my visit amounted, in the City Gaol, to twelve, and in the House of Correction, to but six, all of them having been inflicted solely by the authority of the respective governors.

Employment and Schools.

City Gaol.—There is no schooling, nor industrial nor punitive employment carried on here, those sentenced to hard labour being transferred to the House of Correction.

House of Correction.

Males.		Females.	
INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Shoemaking,	1	Embroidery work,	4
Weaving,	1	Sewing,	4
Prison Duties,	2	Knitting,	9
PUNITIVE LABOUR.		PUNITIVE LABOUR.	
Shot-drill,	5	Stone-breaking,	4
Stone-breaking,	1		
Total,	10	Total,	21

There are no handicraftsmen among the turnkeys; but the governor superintends the tailoring, and a weaver is brought in at a low salary to direct that department of industry.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol—in 1854, £20 7*s.* 2*d.*; in 1855, £17.

School.—There is no regular schoolmaster for the males, who receive but little instruction, the turnkeys teaching them only reading and catechism, and there being no registry kept.

The females are taught for one hour daily by a schoolmistress; but the record of progress, which is never examined by the chaplains, exhibits very slight evidence of improvement.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

City Gaol.

Pairs Blankets,	37	Jackets,	13
Pairs Sheets,	12	Trowsers,	10
Rugs,	10	Caps,	5
Bed-ticks,	27	Pairs Shoes,	12
Shirts,	20		

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Pairs Blankets,	55	Shirts,	59
Pairs Sheets,	61	Jackets,	31
Rugs,	38	Trowsers,	15
Hammocks or Cots,	40	Caps,	37
Bed-ticks,	50	Pairs Shoes,	41

Number attending school in the House of Correction during the past year—males, 6; females, 16. Average number attending daily—males, 4; females, 6.

Dietary and Contracts.

CITY GAOL.—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Class 3. Males under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread. Prisoners for less than a month are on gruel diet.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—For male prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

For male prisoners whose period of imprisonment exceeds one month.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

For females whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month.—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint gruel.

For females whose period of imprisonment exceeds one month.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk.

On Mondays and Fridays gruel is given to all prisoners in place of milk. On Tuesdays and Saturdays the male prisoners get 4 lbs. potatoes, and females 3½ lbs., with 1 pint skim milk for dinner.

Females under 14 years—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. rice, ½ pint milk, for breakfast; 8 oz. bread for dinner, and 4 oz. for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs. 6⅝*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 7*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per ton, 26*s.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., 24*s.*

There were no complaints at either of the prisons of the food, which is regularly inspected by the chaplains; but there is no separate book allocated for this purpose, and it would further be desirable that some short comment should always be made upon the quality of the provisions.

Books and Accounts.—At the *City Gaol* there is no record of the duration of the visits of the extern officers, and no Gate-porter's Book, although the latter is an indispensable check upon

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

the Abstract of Daily Consumption. The paucity of officers is the reason assigned for this omission. The Discharge Book is absolutely useless, the names of prisoners not being entered *in advance*, but merely at the time of discharge. The accounts of both establishments are kept by the city governor.

In the *House of Correction* the books are accurate, the Stock Book, in particular, being a valuable record; and the duration of the visits of the extern officers is duly noted.

The total cost of both gaols, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £1,224 9*s.* 1*d.*; in 1854, £1,294 17*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855, £1,172 19*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

CITY GAOL.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sir Benjamin Morris, Local Inspector,	60	0	0
The Dean of Waterford, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John Crotty, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Robert J. Burkitt, Physician,	50	0	0
James G. Palmer, Apothecary,		—	
William Wright, Governor,	120	0	0
James Walsh, Turnkey,	25	0	0
N. Foran, do.,	25	0	0

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Marcus Jackson, Governor,	60	0	0
John Jackson, Turnkey,	25	0	0
John Walker, do.,	25	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Matron,	25	0	0
Maria Walker, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Margaret Neville, do.,	10	0	0

The salaries are paid monthly. The turnkeys are furnished with arms, but not with uniforms. All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—City Prison.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 136; Surgeon, &c., 142; Protestant Chaplain, 148; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 109. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 98; Surgeon, &c., 119; Protestant Chaplain, 139; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 112.

House of Correction.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 114; Surgeon, &c., 146; Protestant Chaplain, 84; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 139. From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 83; Surgeon, &c., 111; Protestant Chaplain, 45; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 115.

Hospital.—The sick prisoners of both sexes and both denominations are sent to the common hospital in the City Gaol, which is sufficient in accommodation. There was but one patient at the time of my visit, the sanitary condition of the prisons being very satisfactory.

South District.		No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
				£ s. d.	
City of Waterford Gaol.	1853,	29	2,290	24 0 8	1
	1854,	13	1,092	23 1 1	–
	1855,	–	–	9 17 7	–

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.
James Keating, Esq., J.P.
Michael Dobbyn, Esq., J.P.
William M. Ardagh, Esq., J.P.
Michael D. Hassard, Esq., J.P.
Owen Carroll, Esq., J.P.
Henry Denny, Esq., T.C.
Pierse Cox, Esq., T.C.
Henry Galwey, Esq., T.C.
Alderman Matthew Slaney.
Joseph S. Richardson, Esq.
Jacob Penrose, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of general business, and for the payment of bills by means of cheques, which are placed in the hands of the local inspector, and accounted for by him, the final audit of expenditure taking place before each assizes.

General Observations.—I have, in common with my colleagues, so frequently and so fully animadverted upon the many disadvantages arising out of the separate localities, and out of the anomalous constitution of the City Gaol and the House of Correction, and the authorities appear so well disposed to remedy those evils, and to act in concert with the County Committee, that I confine myself to the expression of the hope that the project of amalgamation with the County Gaol will be no longer delayed, since the Legislature has removed all the pre-existing difficulties which impeded the adoption of such an arrangement. I would beg to refer to the observations which I have submitted in my Report upon the County Gaol, and to conclude by urging that *one* compact and well-ordered building should be substituted for *three* existing at present, which are all imperfect in construction and in the means of effective administration, while the staffs of two of them—namely, those belonging to the City—are quite inadequate for the maintenance of security and of due discipline; and, secondly, that a selection should be made of such a plan as would be likely to receive the sanction of the Executive—viz., one for carrying out "separation" *in its integrity with regard to all classes of both sexes*, care being taken that the probable requirements of accommodation shall be provided for, and allowance being made, on the one hand, for the increase of committals in the event of some disturbing cause arising; and, on the other, for the comparative diminution of them, which has always been found consequent upon the establishment of this system.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol.—Visited on the 3rd of November, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	26	6	32	–	1	1
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	2	–	2	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	2	6	8	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	11	13	24	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	–	10	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	4	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	2	7	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	9	11	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	17	5	22	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	80	50	130	1	3	4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	1	3	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	–	–	–	6	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Other offences,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	2
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	1	–	–	–

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 508; females, 401. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 328; females, 252.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 34; females, 35. Twice—males, 2; females, 14. Thrice—females, 6. Four times and more—females, 9. Total—males, 36; females, 64. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 9; females, 19. Twice—males, 1; females, 2. Total—males, 10; females, 21. Average daily number from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, $92\frac{488}{365}$; females, $65\frac{214}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 110; females, 102. Lowest at any one time—males, 77; females, 47. Average in hospital—males, $2\frac{334}{365}$; females, $2\frac{224}{365}$. Average daily number from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection—males, 54; females, 33. Highest at any one time—males, 83; females, 62. Lowest at any one time—males, $43\frac{35}{102}$; females, $30\frac{26}{102}$. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{7}{17}$; females, $2\frac{9}{17}$. Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 1; females, 5. Whipping—males, 1. Total—males, 2; females, 5.

For the first time during a considerable number of years an important reduction in the inmates of this prison is observable. A comparison of the numbers in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, would scarcely appear to support this statement, the totals standing thus:—

3rd November,	1853,	. .	139
Do.,	1854,	. .	148
Do.,	1855,	. .	154
Do.,	1856,	. .	130

but, when we analyze the constituents of this aggregate sum of 130, we find that there were no less than twenty-two dangerous lunatics, and ten "government prisoners," viz., two sentenced to transportation and eight to penal servitude, *forming one-fourth of the whole*, whose detention here is caused solely by the inadequacy of accommodation in the receptacles specially assigned to these two classes.

Again, the condition of the gaol on the day of my inspection was quite abnormal as contrasted with that which had prevailed up to a very recent period, there having been a large influx of fishermen charged with plundering a wreck (a crime of rare occurrence), and of pickpockets, who had been arrested in the great fair held two days previously. These two batches constituted *another fourth* of the occupants of the gaol; so that the return of those in confinement on the day in question must be taken as exceptional.

If, however, we turn to the daily averages, we perceive that in the current year, up to the time of inspection, there is a decrease of *nearly fifty per cent.*, the figures being respectively—1855, 157; 1856, 87; and when the improvements now in progress shall be completed, and, I trust, hereafter extended

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

to every part of the establishment, a much lower amount may be reasonably anticipated, arguing from the results obtained in other gaols.

Even here, where a partial and approximative separation only has been applied to the juveniles, it has been proved to operate most favourably upon the *re-committals*, the governor having supplied me with the annexed return of those subjected to it:—Committals—1855, 49; 1856, 31. Re-committals—1855, *nil;* 1856, 3.

Again, among the male adults it is found that many prefer to undertake the onerous and disgusting duty of attending the lunatics rather than undergo this modified isolation.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards, . . .	11	7	Hospital Rooms, .	3	2
Day Rooms, . .	7	4	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	2	2	School Rooms, . .	1	1
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet, . .	–	14	Workshops, . .	10	–
			Worksheds, . .	2	1
			Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	97	50	Store Rooms, . .	4	1
			Laundries, . .	–	1
Cells to contain three persons, . .	2	4	Baths, . . .	–	1
			Pumps and Wells, .	6	4
Sleeping Rooms, .	7	2	Crank Mill, . .	1	–
Number of Beds in such Rooms, . .	7	7			

The prison was throughout in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order, in sound repair, well ventilated, and secure, new locks having been lately provided, and the doors of the cells in the new male quarter having been strengthened. There was an adequate stock of clothing and bedding, and sheets had been advertised for—the Amended Prisons Act having prescribed them as an indispensable portion of bed-furniture.

There is an abundant supply of good water; but the sewerage is very imperfect, and there is only one bath, which adjoins the site of the proposed fumigating-room—an adjunct much needed.

I have great pleasure in recording that the adaptation of the whole of the *new* male prison to "separation" was progressing rapidly, the contractors being engaged in erecting the heating apparatus, and stalled lavatories and water-closets being in process of construction at the time of my inspection. This wing will place sixty-six cells at the disposal of the authorities, fitted with all requirements for maintaining the system in its integrity—an amount of accommodation which, I doubt not, will prove ample, inasmuch as the old building will be available for reception wards, for the confinement of lunatics, as long as that unhappy class shall be allowed to remain in gaols, and for any casual overflow of prisoners.

There are in some of the cells above referred to very large and somewhat cumbrous iron bedsteads, which were necessarily

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provided as the best means of dealing with the masses of starving wretches who crowded into the prison during the disastrous period of the famine; but that necessity having happily passed away, it would be desirable to remove and dispose of them, substituting hammocks, to be triced up against the wall in the day time; the inmate of the cell being thus prevented from lounging, and a freer space being obtained for the prosecution of any handicraft.

There are in the female quarter fifty cells already supplied with artificial heating; and it only remains to add bells, to attach lavatories and water-closets to the extremity of the building, and to introduce partitions into the laundry, in order to enable the prisoners of this sex to participate in the advantages which are now, by the liberality and public spirit of the local authorities, about to be bestowed upon the males.

With regard to classification, it has been stated above that separation to some extent has been maintained among the males, who, except the untried, take their meals in their cells, and are kept apart, as much as possible, during the hours of employment, being associated only when turning the cranks of the carding machine; but it is needless to dwell upon this point, as they are to be subjected shortly to the new system of discipline.

The females are divided into the tried, the untried, the lunatics and their attendants, and those nursing children. Such divisions, however, amount merely to a convenient disposition of the numbers, and are wholly unavailing in furtherance of either the deterrent or the reformatory principle; and I will, therefore, close this branch of the subject by expressing a confident hope, grounded upon my experience of what has been already achieved, that at my next inspection it will be my gratifying duty to report the enforcement throughout of separation in its integrity, the due working of which is now more easily attainable, as the Amended Prisons Act vests in the Board the power of selecting and dismissing all officers.

The governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols the prison at night; but there is no tell-tale clock to ascertain his vigilance.

The punishments since the 1st of January were twenty-four, twenty-one being inflicted by the authority of the governor, and three by that of the magistrates.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 38; females, 31. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 4; females, 1. Other punishments—males, 7; females, 11. Total—males, 11; females, 12.

Employment.—Punitive labour is maintained by shot-drill and by the carding machine, which supplies materials for intern consumption.

Industrial employment is actively carried on in the manufacture and making up of all articles required for the use of the prison, some of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen—viz.,

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three weavers, one shoemaker, and one superintendent of the carding machine. It would be desirable, in the event of a vacancy, that a tailor should be selected, as at present it is necessary to employ a cutter-out, who is not an officer of the gaol. Oakum-picking also gives occupation to a considerable number of prisoners of both sexes, and the females are engaged in washing, spinning, sewing, and knitting.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol—1854, £28 2*s.* 4*d.*; 1855, £23 3*s.* 8*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	357	Caps,	148
Pairs Sheets,	30	Pairs Shoes,	172
Rugs,	20	Wrappers,	137
Bed-ticks,	236	Petticoats,	144
Shirts,	272	Shifts,	228
Jackets,	147	Aprons,	89
Trowsers,	128	Handkerchiefs,	147

Schools.—Educational instruction is given daily by a regularly trained schoolmaster, for five hours and a half in summer, and for four hours in winter, to the males, and for two hours to the females; the latter, of course, being taught in the presence of a matron.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856—males, 51; females, 30. Average number attending daily—males, 15; females, 10.

The registry is satisfactory in form, except that it does not show synoptically the exact period of attendance in the school during the confinement of each prisoner. The local inspector tests the registry from time to time; and an arrangement is about to be entered into between the chaplains for examining the pupils at intervals, and for noting their progress.

Dietary.—Males confined over a month—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Males confined one month and under—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Male juveniles under fifteen, confined over a month—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Male juveniles under fifteen, confined one month and under—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Females confined over one month—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Females confined one month and under.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel.

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Female juveniles under fifteen, confined over one month.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Female juveniles under fifteen, confined one month and under—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Contracts.—White bread, per lb., 2¾*d.*; brown bread, per lb., 2½*d.*; barley and rye, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per ton, £10 19*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 6*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per ton, £1 10*s.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the year 1853, was £2,110 16*s.* 5*d.*; for 1854, £2,372 16*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1855, £2,155 15*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner—1853, 2⅝*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, to day of inspection, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The same contractors have satisfactorily supplied the prison for a very long period. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them all to be of excellent quality.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with laudable accuracy. The medical officer orders all extra diet under his own hand; and the chaplains are now provided with journals to be submitted to the Board of Superintendence at each meeting, as is prescribed by the Amended Prisons Act.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	100	0	0
Rev. L. Kerwin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
H. H. Boxwell, M.D.,		—	
James Ricards, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Joseph Gladwin, Governor,	160	0	0
John Murphy, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
William Craig, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Robert M'Call, do.,	30	0	0
Nathaniel Crampton, do., Carding,	30	0	0
William Foley, do.,	25	0	0
Luke Walsh, do., and Shoemaker,	25	0	0
James Maguire, do., and Weaver,	25	0	0
William Martin, do.,	25	0	0
James Turner, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mary Needham, Matron,	45	0	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Mary Lane, 2nd do.,	15	0	0
M. A. Whitty, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

All the intern officers are provided with arms and uniforms, and receive the prison allowance.

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Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 173; Surgeon, &c., 160; Protestant Chaplain, 156; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 183. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 157; Surgeon, &c., 177; Protestant Chaplain, 132; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 156.

There is no record of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers. The medical inspection of prisoners on their admission is defective, in consequence of the absence of a reception ward.

Hospital.—The hospital, which contains quarters for both sexes, was clean and airy; but is unprovided with baths and water-closets. There were only four patients, one male and three females, the general sanitary condition of the prison being satisfactory. An alteration was about to be made in the position of the surgery, so as to sever the communication between the male and female side.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
			£ s. d.	
1853,	72	1,557	24 15 7	3
1854,	78	2,316	12 8 1	1
1855,	72	1,657	22 6 11	7

Board of Superintendence.

C. A. Walker, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Major J. Doran.
Sir F. Le Hunte, J.P.
George Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.
John Harvey, Esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Col. William Toole, J.P.
Wm. A. Armstrong, Esq., J.P.
John Harvey, Esq., M.D.
Charles Huson, Esq.
Isaac Cornock, Esq., J.P.
J. G. Hatton, Esq.
F. J. Connell, Esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity, and with a sufficient number of members. The salaries of the intern officers, bills, contracts, and all charges, are paid quarterly, through the medium of cheques placed in the hands of the local inspector, who duly produces the vouchers.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

New Ross.—No prisoners at the time of my inspection; 40 in the preceding quarter. The house clean and orderly, the pumps effective, and the cesspools clearable from the outside. The bedding in the male quarter adequate in quantity; but some of the blankets very thin. One large female cell has lately been added, but is not yet furnished with bedding. It was very damp, and I fear will remain so, unless it be studded, as a bank of earth lies close to the outer wall. No alteration has been made with regard to the walls, which are insecurely low. Dietary, 5½*d.* for males, and 5*d.* for females. Petty sessions held fortnightly; but there are frequent delays for several days in transmitting prisoners *sentenced* to confinement in the county gaol. This practice involves injustice to them,

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Bridewells.

as their term does not commence until their lodgment in the gaol, and inflicts upon the county the extra cost of maintaining them during their detention, *after sentence*, in the bridewell. The local auxiliary Board of Superintendence had been duly appointed under the Amended Prisons Act. The registry and committals correct.

Enniscorthy.

Enniscorthy.—One male prisoner; 50 in the preceding quarter. I found that several improvements had been completed in the building, with regard to security and convenience, since my last inspection. The house clean and regular, and the bedding sufficient, except that one set was wanting. The iron bedsteads required painting, as a precaution against rust. The gable of the keeper's sitting-room is much affected by damp. There is a draw-well on the premises; but the water is so brackish as to be unfit for drinking. It would be desirable that a grating or wicket should be opened in the door at the entrance of the passage leading to the cells, in order to enable prisoners to communicate with visitors under due restriction. The local auxiliary Board had been appointed. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals direct. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £30.

Gorey.

Gorey.—No prisoners; 20 in the *previous* quarter; but a large increase during the current one. The house clean and orderly, and the bedding complete, except one set. The large female cell very defective in point of ventilation. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. The cesspool of the only privy is clearable from the outside. The small yard, which is common to both sexes, is very insecure. The local Board had not been appointed at the time of my visit. Diet, 5*d.* for males and females. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. The registry and committals correct. Keeper's salary, £30. His predecessor having voluntarily resigned in consequence of severe illness, after eighteen years' service, during which he appears to have obtained the approbation of the authorities, is not in the receipt of any retired allowance; and I, therefore, submit his case to the fiscal body, as one which has some claim upon their liberality.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wicklow Gaol.—Visited the 18th of September, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	5	6	–	1	1
Gross Total,	21	17	38	–	1	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	2
Other offences,	–	–	–	–	3	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 164; females, 112. Drunkards—males, 54; females, 4. Debtors—males, 8. Total—males, 226; females, 116.

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Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Criminals —males, 109; females, 81. Drunkards—males, 35; females, 5. Debtors—males, 5; females, 1. Total—males, 149; females, 87.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, $19\frac{1}{3}\frac{8}{6}\frac{1}{5}$; females, $12\frac{3}{3}\frac{2}{6}\frac{2}{5}$. Highest at any one time—males, 30; females, 13. Lowest at any one time—males, 8; females, 10.

Average daily number, up to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 20; females, 16. Highest at any one time—males, 33; females, 18. Lowest at any one time—males, 8; females, 10.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 3; females, 9.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once —females, 4.

A comparison of the numbers actually in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, shows an excess of 13 in 1856 over 1855; and the daily average of the current year, up to the above date, also exhibits a very slight increase. The committals and re-committals, however, in 1856 do not sustain this proportion; and the higher average is probably produced by the long detention here of those sentenced to penal servitude, and of dangerous lunatics; two classes, which do not properly belong to the population of county or borough gaols, and whose removal to places of confinement, specially designed for them, is absolutely indispensable, as soon as fitting accommodation, now in progress, shall be completed. The paucity of re-committals, in particular, affords matter for congratulation; but it will be observed that in the current year such re-committals apply exclusively to the *females*.

The quality of crime further evidences a considerable amelioration, offences of a violent character having become very rare. Vagrancy has almost disappeared from the registry, and drunkenness remains stationary, although it might have been reasonably supposed that the great influx of labourers, and the receipt of high wages, during the construction of the railway and the improvement of the harbour, would have largely swelled this category. Juveniles have greatly declined—a result which the governor attributes to a wholesome fear of the sentence of whipping—and, indeed, the majority of offenders, who are now confined here, have passed the prime of life.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	5	3	Workshops,	1	–
Day Rooms,	4	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Store Rooms,	2	2
Single Cells,	56	23	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	3	1	Lavatories,	2	–
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	3	1	Baths,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–

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I found the prison in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness—a condition which, I am bound to state, in justice to the zealous and conscientious governor, has characterized it at all my inspections. The building was in good repair, dry—with the exception of one slight leak in the pipe of a water-closet—secure, there being a contract for keeping the locks in order, and adequately provided with clothing and bedding. A contract to furnish sheets throughout the prison has been advertised for, they having become, under the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12), an indispensable portion of the bed furniture. There is an ample supply of good water, and the sewerage is effective. There are two lavatories, and two baths for each sex, in which all prisoners are bathed on admission, but not subsequently unless by medical order—a restriction which appears to be undesirable. The kitchen, store-rooms, &c., are sufficient for the wants of the prison.

The accommodation for males consists of forty cells, adapted with all appliances for separation, and of ten more, which are of due size, but are deficient in these requirements.

The female quarter has lately received a considerable extension; and at the time of my visit had just been declared by the medical officer to be fit for occupation. It now contains twenty-three cells supplied with hot air, a commodious laundry, and a drying-room with slides.

Although, as stated above, there are forty cells completely suited and certified, under the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, for separation; and although a code of by-laws, applying it *solely* to the males, had been approved by the Lord Lieutenant, the system has never been carried out in its integrity with regard to this sex, which is much to be regretted; for at present a sort of mixed division into three classes—except at night, and during the time of meals, which are taken in the cells—is allowed to exist.

The females, on the other hand, are nominally placed in two classes, according to conduct; but in consequence of the presence of no less than five *lunatics*, who *each* require *two* prisoners to watch them by day, and to sleep in their cells at night, a strict observance of classification, or even of discipline, has become impossible, it being necessary to intermix both classes, and to grant indulgences and allowances to those who undertake duties *not compulsory*, which are always onerous, generally disgusting, and sometimes dangerous. It is proper, however, to observe in this place, that the utmost care and humanity are exhibited here towards those unhappy beings, for whose withdrawal, if consistent with the means of reception at their disposal, I have made an urgent request to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, as all the objects of prison administration, whether educational, industrial, punitive, or reformatory, are frustrated.

It remains only, therefore, for me to impress strongly upon the authorities the policy of supplying the few requirements which are now wanting to place the whole prison under the separate system—viz., firstly, to extend the code of regulations to both

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sexes; secondly, with regard to the males, to fit the ten cells which still remain unaltered, to the new principle, and to add partitions to the tread-wheel, together with stalls for the intervals of rest; and lastly, in the case of the females, to furnish the cells with bells, and the troughs in the laundry with partitions, and to construct water-closets and lavatories for personal ablution. All these advantages are procurable at a comparatively trifling expense, and would amply repay the outlay in their moral and even financial results.

The lock-up is generally attended by the governor, and always by the first turnkey. The governor, also, sometimes goes round the building at variable hours during the night, and one of the turnkeys in succession patrols the prison throughout.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted only to twenty-one.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 17; females, 36.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 13; females, 8.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement—males, 2. Number sentenced to whipping—males, 2. Total—males, 4.

Number sentenced up to day of inspection, 1856, to whipping —males, 3.

Employment and Schools.—Punitive labour for the males is supplied by shot-drill, the tread-wheel, and stone-breaking; the females being employed in washing, while industrial labour is limited, in the case of both sexes, to the making-up of gaol clothing and bedding. The diminution, indeed, of the inmates has latterly reduced this branch of prison discipline to almost a nullity, the ordinary duties absorbing the majority of hands, and the attendance upon the lunatics rendering it difficult for the females to perform even these indispensable offices. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that during the three last years no articles have been disposed of outside the gaol.

Educational instruction is given daily for two hours in the chapel (which is fitted with separate stalls) to the males, by the turnkeys, in classes, there being no regular schoolmaster; but of late, in consequence of the infirmity of the deputy-matron, who has been superannuated, and of the unsuitableness of the portion of the prison in which they have been confined, pending the alterations recorded above, the females have received but little schooling. This, however, will be resumed immediately, as the new quarter has been completed, and as the deputy-matron recently appointed, under probation, by the Board, is qualified to teach.

The form of registry is tolerably satisfactory, but does not exhibit clearly and synoptically the actual amount of progress made by each pupil during the whole period of his imprisonment.

The Inspectors-General hope shortly to be able to submit for approval a form adapted to the usual illiterate condition of the classes from which criminals are derived, and indicative, at a

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glance, of the stages of proficiency, and the final results, so as to measure the zeal of the teachers, and the assiduity of the scholars.

Average number attending school in 1855—males, $16\frac{3}{13}\frac{9}{13}$; females, $10\frac{1}{13}\frac{0}{13}$. From 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection—males, 14; females, 10.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	90	Trowsers,	70
Pairs Sheets,	8	Caps,	65
Rugs,	90	Pairs Shoes,	70
Bed-ticks,	90	Clothing for Females—	
Shirts,	70	No. of Suits,	40
Jackets,	100		

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; females, 3½ oz. oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; males and females under 15 years of age, 2½ oz. oatmeal, and 2½ oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. brown bread, half second flour and half Indian meal, and 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. brown bread, half second flour and half Indian meal, and ¾ pint new milk; males and females under 15 years of age, 8 oz. bread, half second flour and half Indian meal, and ¾ pint new milk.

Supper—males and females under 16 years of age, 4 oz. bread, half second flour and half Indian meal.

Contracts.—Bread, 1*d.* per 4 lbs. under Dublin price; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.*; candles—dips—per lb., 8½*d.*; candles—composites—per lb., 10*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 3*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who do not, however, add any comment, unless an objection is raised at the time. It would be desirable that a separate book should be allocated to the dietary, in which opinions, however briefly expressed, should be daily entered, as, occasionally, when complaints are made to the Inspectors-General with regard to the state of the provisions at some *antecedent* period, they have no reliable means of investigation.

Books and Accounts.—The registries, and the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are accurately kept. The medical officer initials, with his own hand, all orders for extra diet; but it would be more convenient for reference in examining the Abstract of Daily Consumption, if a book were set apart exclusively for this object.

Total cost of the gaol, including salaries and dietary, for the last three years—1853, £1,370 3*s.* 1½*d.*; 1854, £1,354 19*s.* 8*d.*; 1855, £1,158 7*s.* 5½*d.*

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Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William Nolan, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Andrew Nolan, Esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Rev. R. Porter, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. John Grant, Roman Catholic do.	46	3	1
Robert Barry, Governor,	150	0	0
1st Turnkey, William Quin,	40	0	0
2nd „ John Carolin,	35	0	0
3rd „ John Pepper,	30	0	0
4th „ James Manly,	35	0	0
5th „ Edward Taylor,	30	0	0
6th, Assistant Turnkey, William Quin, junior,	18	5	0
Mary Barry, Matron,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Macphail, Deputy Matron,	25	0	0
Elizabeth Manly, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

The turnkeys and deputy-matron receive their salaries monthly, and are each allowed, weekly, during six months of the year, ten stone of coals. Of the former, three are capable of giving rudimental instruction in tailoring and shoemaking, and one acts as a general superintendent of whitewashing and painting.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 117; Surgeon, &c., 177; Protestant Chaplain, 266; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 237.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 77; Surgeon, &c., 129; Protestant Chaplain, 207; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 188.

The extern officers, as appears by the above schedule, are very assiduous in their attendance; but there is no record of the *duration* of their visits.

Hospitals.—There are quarters under the same roof for the sick of both sexes. The general health of the prison has been good; and there was but one patient, a female, at the time of my inspection. The building is clean, well tended, and furnished with a bath. There is no water-closet, but night-chairs are used, and there is a privy below for the convalescents.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	11	211	10	19	9½	3
1854,	17	96	5	17	6	1
1855,	7	199	16	15	6	4

Board of Superintendence.

Robert H. Truell, Esq., J.P.	Robt. F. Saunders, Esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, Esq., M.P.	Thomas S. Dennis, Esq., J.P.
Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.	Rev. Thomas Green.
Thomas Acton, Esq.	John Edwards, Esq., J.P.
Rev. Henry Brownrigg.	Edward A. Dennis, Esq., J.P.
Rev. William Vickers.	Meade Dennis, Esq., J.P.

The Board has of late assembled but rarely, there having been only three meetings of a quorum during the current year, up to

the day of inspection. As the Amended Prisons Act imposes a considerable increase of duty and responsibility upon the Central Board of Superintendence, and requires for the objects therein specified a large attendance of members, I would beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the necessity of appointing a majority of gentlemen resident within a practicable distance, a smaller proportion, than that hitherto selected, being reserved for the supervision of the district bridewell of Baltinglass.

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

The smaller bills are paid by the local inspector, for which he duly produces vouchers; but the larger amounts, the contracts, and the salaries of the superior officers, are discharged at the assizes, when a general audit takes place.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Tinahely.—No prisoners; 7 only in the last quarter. The house clean and orderly, and bedding sufficient. The privies are about to be raised and flat-roofed; but the party wall is so low between the yards allocated to the two sexes as to be quite insecure; it would be necessary either to raise it, or to cope it with *chevaux-de-frise*. The male yard requires gravel, as it is subject to flooding in wet weather. Spring water is fetched from a considerable distance without any allowance. The sewers are flushed by a stream which is conducted to them. Diet excessively high—6½*d.* for males, and 5½*d.* for females. Keeper's salary, £25. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals rather tardy. Registry and committals correct.

Tinahely.

Baltinglass.—Three males at the time of inspection. The daily average of prisoners here for the year has been 5·18. The house clean and orderly, but somewhat affected by damp. The bedding barely adequate. The sewers were clean, and the supply of water ample, two pumps being effective. The committals correct; but the form of registry is defective, not being in accordance with that prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench. The tread-wheel was in order, but the number of prisoners being seldom sufficient to work it, and there being no stone-breaking, sentences to hard labour are occasionally not carried out. Diet for both sexes, 3½*d.* Salary of keeper, £50. A sum of £10 has hitherto been paid to the local inspector without any statutable warrant, but by the 25th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), the local inspector of the county gaol is now *ex-officio* constituted inspector of all the bridewells, and will henceforth discharge this duty.

Baltinglass.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED THE 28TH AND 29TH OF NOVEMBER, 1856.

State on the 28th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	10	1	11	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	–	–	–
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	9	6	15	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	5	13	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	9	6	15	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	12	14	1	–	1
Gross Totals,	64	41	105	1	–	1

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Summary convictions:—					–	–
Vagrants,	–	–	1	2	–	–
Other offences,	–	–	4	4	9	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	3	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Five times imprisoned, & upwards,	–	–	1	1	1	–

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—28th of November, 1853, 216; 1854, 166; 1855, 123; 1856, 105.

Vagrants in custody—28th of December, 1853, 32; 1854, 20; 1855, 10; 1856, 4.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals, 1854—males, 1,459; females, 1,489. Re-committals, 1854—males, 123; females, 167. Averages, 1854—Average daily number—males, 135; females, 80. Highest at any one time—males, 110; females, 93. Lowest at any one time—males, 69; females, 44.

Committals from 1st of January to 31st December, 1855.—Debtors—males, 39; females, 4. Vagrants—males, 164; females, 261. Drunkards—males, 124; females, 157. All others—males, 533; females, 478. Total—males, 910; females, 900.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Debtors—males, 53; females, 6. Vagrants—males, 136; females, 170. Drunkards—males, 94; females, 169. All others—males, 457; females, 416. Total—males, 740; females, 761.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Once—males, 33; females, 55. Twice—males, 11; females, 19. Thrice—males, 2; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 21. Total—males, 47; females, 102.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 27; females, 38. Twice—males, 4; females, 17. Thrice—males, 1; females, 5. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 11. Total—males, 33; females, 71.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, $85\frac{3}{12}$; females, $61\frac{4}{12}$. Highest at any one time—males, 112; females, 93. Lowest at any one time—males, 60; females, 35. Average daily number in hospital—males, $5\frac{8}{12}$; females, $5\frac{3}{12}$.

Average daily number, 1856.—Males, $72\frac{3}{11}$; females, $48\frac{5}{11}$. Highest at any one time—males, 95; females, 81. Lowest at any one time—males, 45; females, 26. Average daily number in hospital—males, $4\frac{133}{333}$; females, $7\frac{169}{333}$.

The progressive reduction in the totals in custody on the 28th of November in four successive years is very striking, but the figures given do not show the whole decrease in crime, for no less than two males and twelve females out of the number confined on the day of inspection were *dangerous lunatics*, and as such ought to have been removed to the District Asylum, in which, unfortunately, there is at present no room for their reception. It is impossible to overstate the evils resulting both to the miserable beings themselves and to the establishment, from the detention of so many lunatics, for such lengthened periods, in a gaol, where the accommodation, especially for females, is so lamentably deficient, and the appliances for their cure so entirely wanting; but as public attention has been urgently directed to this subject, and as a Royal Commission is at present inquiring into the matter, we may confidently hope,

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

that ere long such provision will be made as will effectually prevent the possibility of so large a number of insane persons being ever again confined in this or any other prison.

The great reduction in crime, shown by a comparison of the committals, re-committals, and averages, of 1855, with those of 1854, is very gratifying, more particularly as it will be found to affect the females in the committals more than the males, the contrary being usually the case, and in the re-committals and averages quite as much as the other sex. In the current year also the decrease in crime has been very great, and is especially observable in the averages and re-committals, so that on the whole the county of Dublin may safely be congratulated upon the great diminution in its criminal population, and the more so since the improvement is not restricted to the amount but extends to the nature of offences, crimes of the graver description having considerably decreased, and vagrancy having much declined, there having been 136 males and 170 females of this class committed from 1st of January to 28th of November in 1856, against 154 males and 251 females in the same period in 1855. Drunkenness, however, although reduced amongst males has increased somewhat amongst females, the numbers committed during the above periods in 1856, having been, males, 94; females, 169—against males, 121; females, 151, in 1855.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement—males, 5. Whipping—males, 11. Total—males, 16.

The accommodation consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Workshops,	3	–
Yards,	7	3	Worksheds,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	5	1
Single Cells,	57	8	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	7	20	Lavatories,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Baths,	3	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	1	Pumps and Wells, And a supply of soft water to each yard.	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Capstan Mill,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Looms,	10	–

I have selected the above days for holding my annual inspection, but I have visited the gaol on several other occasions during the year, and have always found the building throughout clean, dry, well ventilated, abundantly supplied with water, and secure. The sewers are effective, and are flushed daily. There was a sufficient supply of bedding, blankets, and sheets, which last are now, in compliance with section 12 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, furnished to every bed. A large crack having appeared in the north-east corner of the boundary wall next the court-house, and the other walls being also in a bad condition, the

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Board had the walls surveyed, and ascertained that the expense of putting the whole in repair would probably amount to £1,000; they, therefore, decided that these repairs should not be undertaken until they had endeavoured to induce the county of Dublin to rebuild the gaol entirely, a decision in which I most cordially concur; for the present building is so defective in point of construction and accommodation, that it will not admit of the establishment of improved prison discipline and management in any department, and necessitates the constant association of females to an extent quite deplorable.

The male prison contains sufficient accommodation for existing requirements, but the cells, although many are of sufficient size, could not readily be adapted to separation, and the general arrangement of the prison renders it very difficult for the governor to maintain a constant supervision over all its departments, whilst the want of space prevents the yards from being so airy and lightsome as is desirable. The female prison may truly be described as wretched, for it contains only 28 cells, although the daily average of females, even in 1856, was 48, and two day-rooms, so that old and young, the hardened felon and the novice in crime, the convict and the untried girl who may be wholly innocent, are unrestrictedly associated, and so limited is the accommodation that the school is also carried on in one of these day-rooms. Under these circumstances, and believing that the local authorities are anxious that the Metropolitan County should possess a gaol worthy of its important position in the country, I have a confident expectation that in the course of the ensuing year some steps will be taken towards this very desirable object, and I would strongly recommend that in any plans for the construction of such a prison, the introduction of the separate system should be fully provided for; and to prove the efficiency of this system, I would point to the gaols of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Louth, and Kilkenny, where it is carried out with all criminal classes, as well as to those of Carlow, the Queen's, Roscommon, Westmeath, and others where it has been partially introduced, since an examination of these establishments will show that this system undoubtedly acts as a most effectual deterrent, much facilitates the maintenance of discipline and regularity, and prevents the moral contamination resulting from the association of prisoners of different degrees of vice and criminality, and consequently may reasonably be supposed to largely increase the chances or probability of reformation.

The accommodation for male debtors is ample, indeed greater than will be required to be provided for in any new building. There is a good kitchen, and a sufficient number of worksheds for males, which, however, appear to be very cold in winter, and a tolerable laundry and drying-room. There are baths for each sex, in which all are washed on admission, and tubs and towels are furnished to every yard for the personal ablution of the prisoners.

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The adult males are in three classes: untried—long sentences—misdemeanants, those sentenced to hard labour for short periods, and vagrants; the juvenile males are all classed together, and are kept entirely apart from adults—a most commendable arrangement.

The females are in two classes according to character, but one class is mainly composed of vagrants and prostitutes, into which juveniles are never admitted. All of both sexes sleep, when the number of cells suffices, in single cells, but all take their meals in the day-rooms. It is decidedly preferable, except in very cold weather, that the meals should be taken in the cells as a first step towards the establishment of separation, and a slight bar to unrestricted association. The classification above specified is obviously very imperfect amongst the males, and lamentably defective amongst the females, but so long as the building remains unaltered, want of space prevents any improvement in it.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The governor or his deputy always attends the lock-up, and one turnkey is on patrol at night, his vigilance being tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 39; females, 15. Other punishments—males, 72; females, 59. Total—males, 111; females, 74.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 53; females, 35. Other punishments—males, 34; females, 30. Total—males, 87; females, 65.

All these punishments were inflicted by order of the governor, except one to seven days' solitary by the Board. Hitherto stoppages of diet have not been entered in the Punishment Book. No person, except the surgeon on sanitary grounds, has the power to reduce the diet of a prisoner unless as a punishment for a distinct prison offence, which must be duly recorded in the book ordered by law to be kept for that purpose.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Males.		Females.	
Weaving and Winding,	3	Washing,	8
Matmaking,	8	Ironing,	1
Shoemaking,	–	Schooling and picking oakum,	7
Tailoring,	1	Nursing,	2
Shot-drill and picking oakum,	16	In hospital, sick,	1
Schooling do.,	7	In care of lunatics,	2
Cooking,	4	Lunatics,	12
Prison duties,	6	Prison duties,	4
Debtors,	12	Debtors,	1
Hospital (care of lunatics),	1	Discharged this morning,	3
Lunatics,	2		
Discharged this morning,	4	Total,	41
Total,	64	Total Males and Females,	105

All the prison clothing is made up, and all the materials for it, with the exception of leather and frieze, are manufactured in the prison.

The washing for the governor and matron is done by the prisoners without any charge. This practice is decidedly objectionable, since the prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are entitled to a third of the profits arising from their labour, the amount of which is of course reduced by this increase in the quantity of "prison duty" required of them. Indeed, I am of opinion, that it would be better if washing for the officers, even at a fixed charge, were not done in the prison, since it obviously gives rise to the probability that good washerwomen would be unduly favoured, and be employed continually in the laundry, no matter what their sentence or conduct.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1855, £35 8*s.* 6*d.*; 1856, £35 19*s.* 8*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . .	230½	Jackets, ...	230
Pairs Sheets, . . .	131	Trowsers, . . .	173
Rugs, ...	189	Caps, ...	137
Bed-ticks, . . .	189	Pairs Shoes, . . .	179
Shirts, ...	213		

Schools.—All males up to age of 16, and others, if they desire it, are instructed by a competent schoolmaster, and the females, under the same regulation, by the assistant matron, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

These schools are very creditably conducted, and are furnished with excellent registries, which are well kept, and are from time to time tested by the chaplains, who frequently visit the schools and examine the pupils.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855.—Males, 236; females, 127.

Average number attending daily, 1855.—Males, $18\frac{11}{12}$; females, $17\frac{232}{365}$.

Average daily number attending school, 1856.—Males, $9\frac{7}{11}$; females, $8\frac{73}{242}$.

School hours.—Males, 2 hours daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Females, 2 hours daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast—2 oz. rice, 6. oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast—1¾ oz. rice, 5¼ oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under, 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk.

Males and females under 15 years—Breakfast—1 oz. rice, 4 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Potatoes three days in the week—males, 4 lbs.; females, 3½ lbs., for dinner only.

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Contracts.—Bread, white, 1$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per lb.; bread, brown, 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 15*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, no contract, 9*s.* per cwt.; rice, 13*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; potatoes, no contract, 3*s.* per cwt.; meat, no contract, 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6*d.* per gal.; buttermilk, 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per gal.; salt, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton; candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, but I considered the brown bread to be rather heavy, and somewhat sour. The Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains are regular in their inspection of provisions, although they do not always record their opinion of the quality of each article of food; but I regret to have to state, that the Roman Catholic Chaplain is very remiss in the performance of this duty, for he had only inspected the provisions twelve times from the 1st of August to the 28th of November, whereas *each* of the other chaplains had made thirty-four such inspections during the same period.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years—1853, 2$\frac{13}{16}$*d.*; 1854, 3$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*; 1855, 3$\frac{4}{7}$*d.*; 1856, 2$\frac{11}{16}$*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The registries, books, and journals, are kept with peculiar and most praiseworthy care and accuracy. The hospital books are particularly satisfactory, since they show, with the greatest minuteness, all issues of extra diet, a nominal list of those supposed to require such indulgence being submitted to and duly initialed by the surgeon at each visit, a regulation which enables the clerk at once to produce vouchers for all such entries in the Daily Consumption Book. The accounts are clear and explicit, and are frequently checked by the local inspector.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £2,941 9*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £2,527 18*s.* 9*d.*; 1856, £2,265 11*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Captain Langrishe, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Robert Flemying, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. John Smyth, Roman Catholic do.	55	7	8
Rev. S. Simpson, Presbyterian do.,	55	7	8
Dr. William Thornhill, Surgeon,	80	0	0
Mr. Robert Allison, Governor,	250	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Head Turnkey, Clerk, and Storekeeper,	80	0	0
Michael Doyle, 1st Turnkey, Carpenter, and Miller,	52	0	0
Richard O'Neill, 1st Turnkey,	52	0	0
James Gordon, do., and Shoemaker,	52	0	0
James Reynolds, 2nd Turnkey, Tailor, and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
William Bigger, 2nd Turnkey and Weaver,	30	0	0
Daniel R. Mathews, 2nd Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Berry, do.	30	0	0
Christopher Dunne, Cook,	30	0	0

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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	£	s.	d.
John M'Loughlin, Hospital Turnkey,	30	0	0
Mary Anne Ridgeway, Matron,	32	10	0
Elizabeth Beveridge, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Frances Wood, Nursetender,	12	0	0

Since the last inspection the following appointments have been made—

Captain H. H. Langrishe, Local Inspector, vice Rev. R. Nixon, resigned.
Rev. R. Flemying, Protestant Chaplain, vice do.
Mrs. Ridgeway, Matron, vice Mrs. Judge, superannuated.
Miss Beveridge, Assistant Matron, vice Mrs. Ridgeway, promoted.

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms, and are paid monthly, the other officers quarterly. Six of the male, and all the female officers receive rations.

James Reynolds, Tailor, &c.
William Bigger, Weaver.
Daniel R. Mathews, 2nd Turnkey.
John Berry, 2nd Turnkey.
Christopher Dunne, Cook.

J. M'Loughlin, Hospital Turnkey.
Mary Anne Ridgeway, Matron.
Elizabeth Beveridge, Assistant Matron.
Frances Wood, Hospital Nurse.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 106; Surgeon, &c., 177; Protestant Chaplain, 155; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 156; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 106.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 96; Surgeon, &c., 143; Protestant Chaplain, 134; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 143; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 100.

This return shows that the visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain fall far below the number required by section 69 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is very indifferent. The hospitals are integral portions of the main building, with which they directly communicate, so that it would be very difficult to prevent the spread of fever or of any other infectious disorder. There are water-closets, but no baths. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic disease.

Year.	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	299	7,089	£35 11 2	9
1854,	259	4,596	30 19 8	6
1855,	195	3,038	25 8 11	5
1856,	137	3,969	16 16 7	1*

I found the hospitals occupied by *two male and thirteen female lunatics:* of the latter, one had not been committed as a dangerous lunatic, but was considered by the surgeon to be insane. Happily there were no sick in the prison, for the female hospital (which consists of only *one* room, with one cell lately made to open out of it) was already overcrowded with this

* A Lunatic.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

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deplorable number of lunatics, and yet, so wretched is the accommodation of the female prison, that there is no other ward to which they could be transferred, so that in the event of the prevalence of any epidemic in the gaol, the consequences might be truly frightful. Moreover, the staff of female officers is wholly insufficient for the additional and arduous duty imposed by the presence of so large a number of insane women, for whose custody the gaol authorities were never expected to provide; and it is of the utmost importance that some immediate steps should be taken to remove to an asylum these unfortunate creatures, since any day may produce irremediable evils. I was informed that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Lunatic Asylums had found two of the beds occupied by lunatics in a wet and dirty condition. On inquiring into this matter I learnt that several of the beds thus occupied were found every morning in a similar state, and that it had always been the practice to expose them in the yards to dry, but that the morning of the day on which the Commissioners visited the prison had been so rainy that this could not be done. All the beds were, on the days of my inspection, perfectly clean and dry, and it appeared that latterly fresh bedding had been supplied every morning in the cases referred to, another instance of the extraordinary trouble and expense to which gaols are subjected by the presence of a class of occupants for which they were never designed, and for whose cure, or even safe custody, they are wholly unfitted.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Baker, Esq., High Sheriff.	Charles Cobbe, Jun., Esq.
J. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	John Brennan, Esq.
Hon. St. John Butler.	Charles V. Colthurst, Esq.
Hans H. Woods, Esq.	William Caldbeck, Esq.
Henry J. MacFarlane, Esq.	C. C. W. Domville, Esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.
	Frederick Stokes, Esq.

The Board meets monthly with great regularity. The contracts and bills for large amounts are paid quarterly by cheques; and a sum of money to meet small incidental expenses is placed in the hands of the local inspector, who also receives a cheque monthly for the payment of the salaries of the subordinate officers, and is bound to produce receipts for all payments made by him. The whole accounts are finally audited by a finance committee appointed before Easter Term.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

P.S. Another female lunatic died on the 24th of January, 1857.

F. F. W. H.

Richmond Bridewell.—Visited the 21st and 22nd January, 1857.

State and Accommodation of the Prison on 21st January, 1857—at Lockings.

No. or Denomination of Class.	Convicted at Commission or Sessions.				Committed Summarily.								Untried.			Total.	No. of Cells.	Remarks.
	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment for Felony.	Do. for Misdemeanor.	Under Larceny Act.	Common Assaults.	Summary Convictions.	Under Revenue Laws.	Under Poor Law.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Military Prisoners tried by Court Martial.	For Trial.	For further examination.	Deserters.			
1,	.	.	3	.	8	4	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	19	Reception ward.
2,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	6	Laundry men sleep in this ward.
3,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	10	Old Offenders for Trial.
4,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	9	11	First committals for do.
5,	.	.	3	2	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	17	First convictions.
6,	.	1	10	9	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	31	Re-committals.
7,	.	.	3	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	Shoemakers, Tailors, and Brushmakers.
8,	1	4	11	5	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	38	Old Offenders, Adults.
9,	.	.	8	3	14	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	28	Criminal Juveniles who attend school.
10,	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	8	Kitchen and Bakery men.
11,	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	18	Misdemeanants re-committed for short imprisonments, working Capstan.
12,	.	.	7	3	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	18	First committals working Treadmill.
13,	.	.	.	.	11	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	18	Juveniles, short sentences.
14,	.	.	2	.	7	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	18	Tradesmen, Labourers, and First committals, working Capstan.
15,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	Vacant, but used for the excess of other classes.
Hospital,	.	.	6	3	9	3	2	3	.	4	.	9	.	.	1	1	41	.	Six wards and two rooms containing sixty-six beds.
Totals,	1	5	57	26	112	22	12	4	.	15	1	9	1	6	5	4	280	267	
In custody, 21st January, 1856,	2	12	48	19	58	16	27	..	2	48	1	2	.	3	6	8	253	267	
Difference,	1 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Inc.	7 Inc.	54 Inc.	6 Inc.	15 Dec.	4	2 Dec.	33 Dec.	.	7 Inc.	1	3 In.	1 De.	4 De.	27 Inc.	.	

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

21st of January,	1854,	490
„	1855,	461
„	1856,	253
„	1857,	280

		Workhouse offenders.	Vagrants.
21st of January,	1854,	1	119
„	1855,	–	100
„	1856,	5	49
„	1857,	5	15

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages for 1856.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1856.—Criminals, 2,114; Vagrants, 778; Unconvicted, 357; Drunkards, 492; Total, 3,741.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1856.—Once, 261; twice, 65; thrice, 27; four times and more, 44; total, 397.

Average daily number, 245; highest at any one time, 310; lowest at any one time, 185; average daily number in hospital, 25.

Committals, 1855, 4,953.

Re-committals, 1855.—Once, 271; twice, 79; thrice, 48; four times and more, 73; total, 471.

Average daily number, 1855, 322; highest at any one time, 473; lowest at any one time, 221; average daily number in hospital, 37.

Thus, although the number in custody on the day of inspection was greater than on the corresponding day in the three preceding years, yet under all the other headings there has been a very large decrease in the year 1856, as compared with 1855. In the committals there has been a reduction of no less than 1,212; in the re-committals, of 74; and in the daily average, the surest test of the rise and fall of crime, of 77. And I have much pleasure in congratulating the city of Dublin upon the general decrease in crime observable in the metropolis, more especially in vagrancy, as will appear from the subjoined tables.

In examining the ages of the prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1857, it is gratifying to see that juveniles under 17 years form a less proportion to the total number of all classes of prisoners confined than they did to the number on the same day of 1856, not only in the number of vagrants, which shows a decrease of 21, but also in the criminals, which declined from 55 to 46, both exhibiting a diminution of nearly 13 per cent. The prisoners of from 17 to 20 years of age bear the same proportion to the total number confined on the 1st of January in each year, whilst the adults of 21 years and upwards show an increase of 14 per cent., arising from convictions of old offenders discharged from the army, who, since the termination of the war, have resumed their former habits of life, and also of returned convicts, who contribute to increase the number of adults in confinement.

TERMS of IMPRISONMENT, RELIGION, and DEGREE of EDUCATION of the Prisoners in Confinement on the 1st of January, 1857.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Criminals, &c.						Total No. Confined.		Vagrants.						Total.	
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.	1857.	1856.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.	1857.	1856.
Transportation for—																
14 years,	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penal Servitude for—																
4 years,	.	1	2	1	1	.	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Imprisonment for—																
4 years,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2 „	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18 months,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12 „	1	20	5	15	1	3	45	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9 „	.	3	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6 „	.	8	4	9	4	5	30	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3 „	.	6	8	8	1	.	23	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2 „	.	13	6	6	3	3	31	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1 „	.	7	2	11	4	2	26	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14 days,	.	1	1	2	.	.	4	7	.	3	.	1	.	2	6	10
7 „	.	1	2	2	1	.	6	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	32
48 and 24 hours,	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unlimited,	.	.	.	5	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not convicted,	.	6	7	10	3	3	29	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	1	67	37	73	22	18	218	194	.	6	1	1	.	2	10	42
RELIGION.																
Church of England,	.	6	3	14	4	6	33	24	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5
Presbyterians,	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roman Catholics,	1	61	34	57	16	14	183	169	.	5	1	1	.	2	9	37
DEGREE OF EDUCATION.																
Read and Write,	.	31	24	50	11	15	131	105	.	3	.	1	.	2	6	9
Read Imperfectly,	.	16	2	5	1	2	26	26	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	5
Know Spelling,	.	6	.	.	.	.	6	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	7
Illiterate,	1	14	11	18	8	3	55	54	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	11
RE-COMMITTALS.																
In prison—																
First time,	.	17	16	46	15	15	109	96	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	15
Twice,	.	8	7	4	4	3	26	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Three times,	.	5	2	5	1	.	13	9	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1
Four times,	.	3	2	3	.	1	9	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Five times,	1	3	4	2	.	.	10	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Six to ten times,	.	15	7	8	.	.	30	19	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	5
Eleven to fifteen times,	.	6	1	3	.	.	10	14	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Sixteen to twenty times,	.	3	2	.	.	.	5	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
Twenty times & upwds.,	.	5	.	1	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Total,	1	65	41	72	20	19	218	194	.	6	.	2	.	2	10	42

Referring to the re-committals given in the above table, it appears that of 218 persons committed for criminal offences, and in custody on the 1st January, 1857, 109 were never in prison before, being 50 per cent. of the number confined, or nearly the same proportion which the same class of prisoners bore to the number in custody on the 1st day of January, 1856; whilst the re-committals put together, are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less in 1857 than in 1856.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

In the juveniles of the age of 16 years and under, the first committals are nearly 8 per cent. of the total number of all classes of prisoners confined 1st January, 1857, and the proportion of the same class of prisoners confined on corresponding day of 1856, was 7·21 per cent., whilst the re-committals of the same class bear a proportion of 22·02 to 21·13 per cent. All the other re-committals put together, bear a proportion of 25·23 to 29·38, being a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. in the number confined on the 1st January, 1857, composed chiefly of the class of ages from 17 to 20, the proportion of which bears 9·63 in 1857, to 12·88 in 1856.

The chief point exhibited by the following table is the great decrease in vagrancy. In the numbers under sentence of penal servitude and transportation there is also a reduction; but there is a small increase in the convictions for other causes, except in three instances, and a considerable rise in the number of untried prisoners and lunatics.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 1st January, 1857, and on the corresponding day of 1856, according to their Ages and the Offences for which they were committed.

Offences and Sentences.	Ages.												Total.		Difference in the Year 1857
	10 Years and under.		11 Years to 16.		17 Years to 20.		21 Years to 30.		31 Years to 40.		41 Years & upwards.				
	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	
CONVICTED AT COMMISSION OR SESSIONS.															
Transportation,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	1 Dec.
Penal Servitude,	.	.	1	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	.	.	5	12	7 „
Imprisonment for—															
Felony,	.	.	12	10	9	15	16	3	2	6	7	3	46	42	4 Jan.
Misdemeanor,	1	.	7	7	6	5	8	5	1	.	2	2	25	19	6 „
COMMITTED SUMMARILY.															
Imprisonment—															
For Larceny,	.	1	19	26	14	9	15	10	4	7	5	3	57	56	1 „
Under Larceny Act,	.	.	1	3	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	6	2 Dec.
In default of Bail,	.	.	.	3	5	2	6	3	3	1	.	.	14	9	5 Jan.
For Non-payment of Fine,	.	.	1	.	.	7	12	10	3	.	1	5	17	22	5 Dec.
For other Misdemeanors,	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	2	2	1	.	1	6	5	1 Jan.
Under Revenue Laws,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	4 „
„ Poor Law Act,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1 Dec.
By Court Martial,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1 Jan.
„ Vagrancy,	.	2	5	26	1	3	2	3	.	2	2	6	10	42	32 Dec.
„ Drunkenness,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1 Jan.
Dangerous Lunatics,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	7	1	6 „
UNTRIED.															
Charged of Felony,	.	.	2	1	4	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	17	1	16 „
„ Larceny,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	4 Dec.
„ Misdemeanor,	.	.	2	2	3	.	1	1	2	.	1	2	9	5	4 Jan.
Deserters,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	.	.	.	.	3	8	5 Dec.
Totals,	1	3	51	81	48	51	82	58	24	21	22	22	228	236	8 „
Proportion per cent. on the total number each year.	·43	1·27	22·37	34·32	21·05	21·18	36·0	24·57	10·52	8·9	9·65	9·32			

TERMS of IMPRISONMENT of the Number of Prisoners committed, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

Terms of Imprisonment.	At Commission and Sessions.			Committed Summarily.									Not convicted.						Totals.	
	Felony at Commission and Sessions.	Misdemeanors at Do.	Criminal Lunatics.	Offences under Larceny Act.	Misdemeanors, Summary.	Dangerous Lunatics.	Under Revenue Laws.	Under Poor Law Act.	Under Vagrant Act.	Drunkards.	Deserters.	By Courts Martial.	Felony, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or no Prosecution.	Misdemeanors, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or no Prosecution.	Further Examination, Discharged.	Remaining Untried.	In the year 1856.	In the year 1855.
TRANSPORTATION.																				
For—																				
Life, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
15 years, .	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
14 „ .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
PENAL SERVITUDE.																				
For—																				
6 years, .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
4 „ .	28	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	28
IMPRISONMENT.																				
For—																				
4 years, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
2 „ .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
18 months,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
12 „	31	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	33
9 „	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
6 „	35	16	.	17	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	95
3 „	27	10	.	83	23	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	156	148
2 „	.	2	.	168	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	269	369
1 „	.	5	.	216	155	.	.	2	94	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	487	813
14 days, .	.	.	.	129	144	.	.	.	636	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	912	1,292
7 „ .	1	2	.	87	169	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	300	331
48 hours,	.	.	.	60	265	.	.	.	6	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	385	424
24 „	.	1	.	11	71	.	.	.	1	438	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	522	834
Unlimited,	.	.	1	.	.	38	1	.	.	.	146	.	62	23	41	22	184	29	547	582
Fine only,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Total,	132	63	1	773	909	38	10	7	778	492	146	43	62	23	41	22	184	29	3,753	4,953
AGES.																				
7 years and under, .	1	1	.	23	2	.	.	.	41	.	.	.			1				69	139
7 years to 16,	34	18	.	332	152	1	.	.	428	14	1	.			51				1,031	1,631
„ to 20,	29	12	.	138	180	1	.	.	73	26	45	20			66				590	669
„ to 30,	37	19	.	137	347	20	2	6	52	199	90	18			105				1,032	1,200
„ to 40,	16	9	.	80	124	10	4	1	45	108	9	5			60				471	619
„ and upwards,	15	4	1	63	104	6	4	.	139	145	1	.			54				536	695
Could not be ascertained, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			24				24	.
Total,	132	63	1	773	909	38	10	7	778	492	146	43			361				3,753	4,953
Proportion per cent. to total No. for 1856, .	3·51	1·67	·0026	20·59	24·22	1·01	·026	·018	20·73	13·1	3·89	1·14			9·61				.	.
for 1855,	3·27	1·33	.	15·74	24·77	0·62	.	.	28·60	14·09	2·07	.			9·00				.	.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

CONDITION of JUVENILES 16 Years of Age and under, confined on the 1st January, 1857, as to Parentage and Locality.

	Parentage.					Included in foregoing Cols.					Where Born.		
	Having both Parents living.	Having both Parents dead.	Having Father dead.	Having Mother dead.	Total.	Having Step-Father.	Having Step-Mother.	Abandoned by Parents.	Absconded from Parents.	Illegitimate.	County or Borough.	Other Localities.	Total.
CRIMINALS.													
10 years and under, .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
11 „ to 16, .	14	16	9	6	45	1	4	.	2	.	24	21	45
Total, . .	14	17	9	6	46	1	4	.	2	.	25	21	46
Proportion per Cent.,	30·43	36·95	19·56	13·04	.	.	.	.	.	.	54·34	45·65	.
VAGRANTS.													
10 years and under, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11 „ to 16, .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Total, . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Gross Total, .	14	21	9	6	50	1	4	.	2	.	28	22	50
Proportion per Cent.,	28·00	42·00	18·00	12·00	.	.	.	.	.	.	56·00	44·00	.
IN CUSTODY ON 1ST JANUARY, 1856.													
Criminals, . .	28	11	10	7	56	1	3	3	20	.	29	27	56
Proportion per Cent.,	50·00	19·64	17·85	12·50	.	.	.	.	.	.	51·77	48·21	.
Vagrants, . .	7	15	2	4	28	.	1	3	2	.	7	21	28
Proportion per Cent.,	25·00	53·57	7·14	14·28	.	.	.	.	.	.	25·00	75·00	.
Total, . .	35	26	12	11	84	1	4	6	22	.	36	48	84
Proportion per Cent.,	41·66	30·95	14·28	13·09	.	.	.	.	.	.	42·73	57·14	.
Difference in 1857, .	21 Decr.	5 Decr.	3 Decr.	5 Decr.	34 Decr.	.	.	6 Decr.	20 Decr.	.	8 Decr.	26 Decr.	34 Decr.
Proportion per Cent.,	61·76	14·70	8·82	14·70	.	.	.	.	.	.	23·53	76·47	.

The above table exhibits 46 criminal juveniles in custody, o the ages of 16 years and under, being a decrease of 10 from th number in custody on the same day last year, or nearly 20 pe cent. of the 46; 14 had both parents living, 17 had both dead 9 had father dead, and 6 had mother dead. The 4 for vagranc had both parents dead. Twenty-one criminals and 1 vagrant nearly a half of the total number, were not born in the count or city of Dublin.

[COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Male Prisoners committed and in custody in each year, from 1851 to 1856.

Class of Offences.	No. of Committals.						Difference in 1856 from 1855.	
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Incr.	Decr.
Felony, & sentenced to Transportation,	63	51	51	7	2	5	3	.
Do. Do. to Penal Servitude,	.	.	22	57	27	30	3	.
Misdemeanor, Do. to Transportation,	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do. Do. to Penal Servitude,	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.
Felony, Do. to Imprisonment,	285	247	264	269	133	97	.	36
Misdemeanor, Do. Do.	138	102	94	102	65	59	.	6
Criminal Lunatics,	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.
Offences under Larceny Act (Summary),	2,097	1,727	1,270	1,100	780	773	.	7
Misdemeanor, Do.	2,072	2,151	2,096	1,485	1,227	909	.	318
Dangerous Lunatics,	54	50	50	60	31	38	7	.
Under Revenue Laws,	14	6	2	.	3	10	7	.
Under Poor Law Act,	16	25	30	20	9	7	.	2
By Courts Martial,	.	.	.	.	11	43	32	.
Deserters,	18	17	30	34	103	146	35	.
Under Vagrant Act,	8,142	3,481	2,740	2,395	1,417	778	.	639
Drunkards,	1,652	1,619	1,436	1,175	698	492	.	206
Total number Convicted,	14,554	9,476	8,086	6,709	4,507	3,892	.	1,123
Felony and Misdemeanors, Acquitted, no Bill, or no Prosecution,	290	340	352	338	181	148	.	36
Further examination, Discharged,	360	308	299	240	265	184	.	82
Remaining untried on 31st December,	35	41	48	24	18	29	11	.
Gross Total,	15,239	10,165	8,785	7,311	4,971	3,753	.	1,218
Average number daily confined,	516	508	489	461	322	245	.	77
Highest number,	641	628	613	555	473	310	.	163
Lowest do.,	398	397	353	364	221	185	.	36
Average number in Hospital,	32	61	55	49	37	25	.	12
Do. of Lunatics,	14	4	3	5	2	3¾	1¾	.
Number of Deaths,	15	15	11	5	5	3	.	2
VAGRANTS.								
Average number of Vagrants committed daily,	26	11	9	7	4½	2	.	2½
Average number of Vagrants confined daily,	72	79	95	96	59	29	.	30
Highest number at any one time,	161	184	167	160	106	62	.	44
Dublin City or County Vagrants,	640	459	456	444	286	212	.	74
Vagrants from other localities,	7,502	3,022	2,284	1,951	1,131	566	.	565

RE-COMMITTALS CLASSIFIED, according to Age, of the Number of Prisoners committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856, including those who remained for trial on 31st December, 1855, but disposed of in 1856.

	Criminals.					Vagrants.				
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.
Re-committed within the year, Once,	2	85	49	60	196	2	26	3	32	63
" Twice,	3	14	8	18	43	.	15	2	5	22
" Thrice,	.	6	2	6	14	1	5	.	7	13
" Four times & upw.	.	3	3	1	7	1	26	5	5	37
Total,	5	108	62	85	260	4	72	10	49	135
Number of Committals represented in the above,	13	253	147	203	616	15	321	39	132	507
Committed once within the year, but previously imprisoned,	2	85	61	282	433	5	47	15	34	101
Committed for first offence, never in prison before,	12	199	149	567	927	21	60	19	70	170
Total,	27	537	360	1,052	1,976	41	428	73	236	778

Re-committals Classified according to Age—*continued.*

	Criminals.					Vagrants.				
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.
Acquitted, no bill, or no prosecution; imprisoned previously,	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.
Acquitted, no bill, no prosecution; for the first time in prison,	.	.	.	.	118	.	.	.	.	.
For further examination; in prison previously,	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
For further examination; for the first time in prison,	.	.	.	.	148	.	.	.	.	.
Deserters,	.	.	.	.	146	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkards,	.	.	.	.	492	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining untried on 31st December, 1856,	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.
										2,975
Gross Total for the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,753
Total number of individuals committed in the year 1856,	5	108	62	85	260	4	72	10	49	135
Proportion per Cent. to total number of Committals for the year 1856,	18·51	20·11	17·22	8·08	13·15	9·75	16·82	13·70	20·76	17·25
Proportion per Cent. to total number of Committals for the year 1855,	17·24	15·73	11·88	8·66	11·53	14·80	14·28	20·00	13·87	14·60
Proportion of the number committed once within the year 1856, but previously in prison,	7·40	15·82	17·77	26·80	21·91	12·19	10·98	20·54	14·40	12·98
Proportion of the number committed once within the year 1855, but previously in prison,	13·79	14·60	23·00	16·81	17·99	10·19	3·91	15·79	11·56	7·05
Proportion to number never in prison before, committed in 1856,	44·44	37·05	40·83	53·89	46·96	51·21	13·78	26·02	29·66	21·85
Proportion to number never in prison before, committed in 1855,	51·72	44·39	47·21	62·34	54·34	35·18	10·94	16·84	48·84	22·44

Education and Religion of the Number of Prisoners committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	Offences convicted of.			Committed Summarily.									By Courts-Martial.	Not convicted.						Totals.	
	Felony, at Commission and Sessions.	Misdemeanors, at Do.	Criminal Lunatics.	Offences under Larceny Act.	Misdemeanors.	Dangerous Lunatics.	Under Revenue Laws.	Under Poor Law Act.	Under Vagrant Act.	Drunkards.	Deserters.			Felony, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or no Prosecution.	Misdemeanors, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or no Prosecution.	Further Examination, Discharged.	Remaining Untried.	In the year 1856.	In the year 1855.
Degree of Education.																					
Read and Write,	75	36	1	343	479	35	6	6	323	292	69	18		202						1,885	2,148
Read imperfectly,	15	11	.	119	90	.	1	1	131	29	16	7		41						461	526
Know Spelling,	12	2	.	55	19	.	.	.	91	.	2	.		13						194	217
Know Alphabet,	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.						12	66
Wholly illiterate,	30	14	.	247	318	3	3	.	233	171	59	18		80						1,176	1,976
Could not be ascertained,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		25						25	20
Total,	132	63	1	773	909	38	10	7	778	492	146	43		361						3,753	4,953
Religion.																					
Protestant,	17	11	1	61	97	7	5	.	39	40	45	12		39						374	409
Presbyterian,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	4	4	.		5						16	23
Roman Catholic,	115	52	.	712	810	31	5	7	738	448	97	31		254						3,300	4,501
Could not be ascertained,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		63						63	20
Total,	132	63	1	773	909	38	10	7	778	492	146	43		361						3,753	4,953

OFFENCES of JUVENILES committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1855 and 1856.

	Criminals.								Vagrants.							
	10 Years and under.		11 Years to 16.		17 Years to 20.		Total.		10 Years and under.		11 Years to 16.		17 Years to 20.		Total.	
	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.
Commission and Sessions, Felony,	1	1	34	31	29	44	64	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Commission and Sessions, Misdemeanor,	1	1	18	10	12	13	31	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanor, Summarily,	25	27	499	664	345	356	869	1,047	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	108	428	868	73	95	542	1,071
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	1	.	63	.	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Acquitted, no bills, no prosecution, Felony,	.	.	8	13	24	9	32	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Acquitted, no bills, no prosecution, Misdemeanor,	1	.	5	8	8	15	14	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining undisposed of,	.	2	37	27	33	53	70	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	28	31	602	753	514	490	1,144	1,274	41	108	428	868	73	95	542	1,071
Proportion per Cent. to total number of Committals,	2·44	2·43	52·62	59·1	44·93	38·46	Decrease, 10·2 per Cent.	.	7·56	10·08	78·96	81·04	13·46	8·87	Decrease, 49·3 per Cent.	.
Workhouse Offenders,	1	.	23	48	9	7	33	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	.	.	6	6	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RE-COMMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.																
Once,	2	5	85	68	49	31	136	104	2	8	26	41	3	8	31	57
Twice,	3	.	14	27	8	12	25	39	.	2	15	14	2	5	17	21
Thrice,	.	.	6	13	2	5	8	18	1	1	5	16	.	2	6	19
Four times and upwards,	.	.	3	3	3	1	6	4	1	5	26	53	5	4	32	62
Total,	5	5	108	111	62	49	175	165	4	16	72	124	10	19	86	159
HOW OFTEN COMMITTED SINCE KNOWN.																
Once,	13	15	271	313	311	195	595	523	21	38	60	95	18	16	99	149
Twice,	1	6	76	84	47	37	124	127	2	9	26	28	4	8	32	45
Three times,	.	1	27	37	13	23	40	61	1	5	19	21	.	7	20	33
Four times,	2	1	19	22	10	20	31	43	1	6	10	13	4	2	15	20
Five times,	1	1	16	19	14	10	31	30	1	.	4	5	2	1	7	6
Six to ten times,	.	.	31	24	20	30	51	54	1	4	16	32	8	5	25	41
Eleven to fifteen times,	.	.	9	16	11	12	20	28	.	1	10	21	4	5	14	27
Sixteen to twenty times,	.	.	6	7	3	2	9	7	.	2	9	10	2	2	11	14
Twenty-one to twenty-five times,	.	.	3	3	.	1	3	4	.	.	8	12	.	1	8	13
Twenty-six to thirty times,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	5	7	.	1	5	9
Thirty-one times and upwards,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	9	1	3	17	12
Total,	17	24	460	525	429	230	906	879	28	65	182	253	43	51	253	269

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond. Bridewell.

SENTENCES of JUVENILES committed from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1856.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.
Transportation, 15 years,	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
„ 14 „	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Penal Servitude, 6 years,	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
„ 4 „	.	6	11	17	.	.	.	.
Imprisonment, 12 months,	1	14	11	26	.	.	.	.
„ 9 „	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.
„ 6 „	.	18	13	31	.	.	.	.
„ 3 „	3	51	38	92	.	.	.	.
„ 2 „	1	72	59	132	.	.	.	.
„ 1 „	5	123	78	206	7	52	6	65
„ 14 days,	7	79	52	138	30	352	61	443
„ 7 „	3	78	32	113	4	18	6	28
„ 48 hours,	3	70	68	141	.	5	.	5
„ 24 „	4	37	38	79	.	1	.	1
„ Unlimited,	.	1	44	45	.	.	.	.
Not convicted,	1	50	65	116	.	.	.	.
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542
	2·44	52·62	44·83	.	7·56	78·96	13·46	.

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to Parentage, where Born, Education, and Religion of the number committed from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1856, and who remained for Trial on 31st Dec., 1855, but disposed of in 1856.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.
PARENTAGE.								
Having both parents living,	16	222	204	442	9	24	5	38
Having both parents dead,	4	173	142	319	6	294	52	352
Having father dead,	5	137	122	264	22	64	10	96
Having mother dead,	3	70	46	119	4	46	6	56
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542
Having stepfather,	1	24	6	31	2	9	.	11
Having stepmother,	.	12	5	17	.	15	2	17
Abandoned by parents,	.	6	2	8	.	8	.	8
Absconded from parents,	.	17	9	26	.	1	1	2
RESIDENCE.								
County or Borough,	16	370	278	664	17	96	18	131
Other localities,	12	232	236	480	24	332	55	411
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542
EDUCATION.								
Read and Write,	1	259	257	517	1	183	32	216
Read imperfectly,	3	93	64	160	2	76	10	88
Know Spelling,	8	73	21	102	9	82	.	91
Know Alphabet,	.	11	1	12	.	.	.	.
Wholly illiterate,	16	166	171	353	29	87	31	147
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542
RELIGION.								
Protestant,	1	37	59	97	10	12	.	22
Presbyterian,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Roman Catholic,	27	564	449	1,040	31	416	73	520
Could not be ascertained,	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The foregoing very minute and interesting tables were furnished to me by the active and energetic governor, to whom much credit is due for their compilation.

The accommodation consists of

15 Wards.	1 School Room.	10 Lavatories.
20 Yards.	3 Workshops.	3 Baths.
10 Solitary Cells.	5 Worksheds.	1 Fumigating Room.
152 Single Cells.	1 Kitchen.	1 Reception Room.
115 Cells to contain 3 persons.	1 Bakery.	2 Pumps and Wells.
8 Hospital Rooms.	14 Store Rooms.	2 Tread-wheels.
2 Chapels.	1 Laundry.	1 Capstan-mill.

Having visited the prison very frequently during the year, I have much pleasure in being able to report that I have invariably found it very clean and orderly, and generally in good repair; but on the day of inspection panes of glass were wanting in the windows of several of the cells, which were thereby rendered too cold for occupation in winter. A fire broke out in the chapel, on the 18th November, whereby the chapel, schoolroom, and stores of yarn, &c., were destroyed, the bakehouse unroofed, and other damage done. Great activity was displayed by the officers and some of the prisoners in extinguishing the fire, without which the whole of the prison would probably have been burned, since the chapel is situated in the centre of the building. The Board at once held an inquiry, but failed to discover the origin of the fire. Plans have, I am informed, been prepared for rebuilding the portions destroyed.

The prison is throughout well ventilated, dry, and abundantly supplied with water raised by the tread-wheel, and by two pumps. The sewerage is effective. During the year 52 additional cells have been adapted to separation, so that there are now 145 cells fitted for carrying out that most excellent system; but the Inspectors-General can not certify to the fitness of these cells for carrying out separation in its integrity until an additional number of water-closets and duly partitioned lavatories are provided, and sufficient light and ventilation are afforded to some cells which are as yet very defective in those essentials.

The gaol is well furnished with baths, in which all are washed on admission, and the laundry, drying room, kitchen, &c., are sufficient.

The beds, bedding, and blankets were good, but up to the 21st January, 1857, no sheets had been supplied, except in the hospital, although the Amended Prisons Act, passed in July, 1856, directed that a pair of sheets should be furnished to every bed.

Great attention is paid to classification, there being no less than 14 classes, and all the prisoners sleep and take their meals in single cells; indeed the numbers have so much decreased, that the number of cells adapted to separation is sufficient to include the great majority of the prisoners available for that system, and amongst the others approximate separation is maintained in a great measure during the hours of labour, the tread-wheel being fitted with partitions, and the greater part of the manufactures being carried on in the cells, into which the looms have been transferred from the work-rooms. The juveniles are kept wholly apart from adults, and are mostly subjected to separation.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

The lock-up takes place at 4.30, p.m., in winter, and at 6 in summer. Two of the warders are on duty until 10.30 p.m., when they give over the charge of the prison to the watchmen, whose vigilance is duly tested by two tell-tale clocks. The deputy and assistant deputy governor frequently go round the prison at night.

PUNISHMENTS for Prison Offences in 1856.

Description of Punishment.	No. of Days.	No. of Prisoners Punished.	Remarks.
In Solitary Confinement on bread & water,	1	152	One pound of bread per diem is the allowance of food for prisoners on bread and water. Half diet consists of 4 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk, for breakfast, and 7 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk or gruel for dinner.
Do. do. do.	2	39	
Do. do. do.	3	209	
Do. do. do.	7	1	
In Separate Confinement on do.	1	21	
Do. do. do.	2	29	
Do. do. do.	3	22	
Do. do. on half diet,	1	12	
Do. do. do.	3	1	
At Punitive labour on do.	1	11	
Do. do. do.	2	16	
Do. do. do.	3	9	
Do. do., half dinner,	1	323	
Supper bread forfeited, ...	1	27	
Do. do.	2	7	
Do. do.	3	2	
Forfeit Earning, ...	.	1	
Other Punishments, ...	.	66	
Total, ...	.	948	

All these punishments were ordered by the governor. It is desirable that every prisoner, on admission, should be apprized of the rules he is expected to observe, since some complained of being punished for the breach of regulations of which they were wholly ignorant. Moreover, I am constrained to call attention to the 15th rule attached to the 109th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which lays down distinctly the only punishments which a governor is justified in inflicting.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS ON THE 21ST JANUARY, 1857.

Productive Employment.			
Baking, . . .	3		
Brushmaking, . .	3		
Carpentering, . .	2		
Labouring, . . .	6		
Mat making, . .	21		
Making tufts for mats, .	4		
Picking Coir fibre, .	21		
Plaiting Coir yarn, .	15		
Painting, . . .	1		
Plastering, . . .	2		
Shoemaking, . .	3		
Smiths' work, . .	1		
Sorting and splicing Coir yarn, . . .	14		
Tailoring, . . .	2		
Washing in laundry, .	4		
Weaving mats, . .	10		
Weaving matting, . .	8		
Weaving linen, . .	1		
Warping and winding Coir yarn, .	1		
		—	122
Punitive Employment.			
Tread-mill, . .	30		
Capstan-mill, . .	32		
		—	62
Wardsmen, cleaning, cooking, whitewashing, &c., . . .	34		
In Hospital, unemployed,	34		
Unemployed in Reception Ward (committed),	13		
„ in Classes (do.),	7		
„ Committed for trial, . .	4		
„ Deserters, .	4		
		—	96
Total Confined, .			280

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Industrial Employment of Prisoners, and of the Profits thereon, for the year 1856.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Profits on the Prisoners' Labour,	203	14	1			
„ of Do. on Sale of Goods, .	588	17	5			
				792	11	6
Deduct Amount paid to Prisoners, .	52	12	2			
„ Cost of the Bread issued to do., .	34	18	5			
„ Keeping of Horse, . .	20	16	0			
„ Bad Debts contracted for last six years, . . .	65	15	0			
				174	1	7
Total Amount of Profits, . . .				618	9	11
Deduct Profits on Goods sold to the Prison, . .				65	0	5
Net Amount of Profits on Goods sold outside of the Prison, . . .				£553	9	6

ABSTRACT of the State of the Manufacture Accounts, on the 1st of January, 1857.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Capital, . . .	848	12	11			
„ due to the Public, . .	175	5	2			
				1,023	18	1
„ of Profits for 1856, . .	553	9	6			
„ Do. on Goods sold to the Prison, . .	65	0	5			
				618	9	11
				£1,642	8	0

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By amount of Stock on hands, . .				766	16	0¾
„ due by the Board of Superintendence, . . .	166	18	9			
„ due by the Public, . .	488	11	0			
„ due by the Insurance Companies,	196	14	7			
„ of Cash in Governor's hands,	23	7	7¼			
				875	11	11¼
				£1,642	8	0

ARTICLES manufactured, made up, and repaired in the Prison.

11,582	Yards matting (Cocoa fibre.)	72	Quart Tins.
2,969	Wool bordered and fibre mats, 12,038½ square feet.	6	Pint Measures.
		6	Half-pint do.
23	Wool Rug mats, 116¾ square feet.	14,600	Nails for different uses.
		12,600	Shoe Nails.
319	Brush mats, 4,074 lbs. wt.	73	Pairs of Shoes made up.
379	Rope do., 2,033 lbs. weight.	1	Jacket do.
268	Bass Brooms.	56	Pairs of Trowsers do.
70	„ Scrubbers.	130	Vests do.
13	„ Hand Brushes.	37½	Pairs of Sheets do.
53	Yards of Linsey Woolsey.	952	Jackets repaired.
51	„ Corduroy.	1,947	Pairs of Trowsers do.
124	„ Striped Calico,	437	Caps do.
70	„ Plain do.	626	Vests do.
143	„ Linen.	981	Pairs of Shoes do.
270	„ Sheeting.	19	Buckets do.
92	„ Sacking.	7	Bed Rugs do.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The industrial labour during the past year consisted chiefly of stone-breaking, weaving mats, rugs, and matting, shoemaking, tailoring, washing for the prison, and baking. This department is conducted with very praiseworthy activity, and great exertions are made to instruct the prisoners in handicrafts which may enable them to gain their livelihood by honest industry on their liberation.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, was in 1855, £372 5*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1856, £553 9*s.* 6*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs of Blankets,	485	Shirts,	699
„ Sheets,	106	Jackets,	682
Rugs,	650	Trowsers,	655
Hammocks or Cots,	438	Caps,	667
Bed-ticks,	226	Pairs of Shoes,	480

Schools.—School hours, from ten, a.m., till one, p.m.

All the juveniles, *i.e.*, all under 16 years of age, are instructed by a very competent schoolmaster, for three hours daily, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The school is under the National Board, whose registries are duly kept, and in addition another registry of progress better adapted to the illiterate condition of the majority of those committed to prison, and showing very clearly the graduated advance of the pupils has been established. The chaplains frequently visit the school, examine the pupils, and test the registry.

The schoolmaster is deserving of much praise for the efficiency of this school; the proficiency exhibited by many, and the progress made by others who had entered the prison wholly illiterate, being highly satisfactory, and especially creditable, when the difficulties occasioned by the shortness of the terms of imprisonment, and the consequent frequent changes amongst the scholars are considered. I would here mention, with reference to a boy whom I found in his cell during school hours, that misconduct *during a previous imprisonment* should never be made a reason for preventing any prisoner from attending the school. Such a boy should be admitted in his turn to the school, in the hope that his behaviour has improved. No prisoner on re-committal can be punished for an offence committed during a former imprisonment.

All the school books and registries having been destroyed in the fire of the 18th of November, it is impossible to give any school statistics for the past year.

Contracts.—Meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years:—1854, 3·609*d.*; 1855, 4·044*d.*; 1856, 3·5*d.*; 1857, 3·142*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Dietary.

FOR PRISONERS WHOSE TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT EXCEED ONE CALENDAR MONTH.

Meals.	CLASS 1.—Males, 15 Years of Age and upwards.	CLASS 3.—Juveniles under 15 Years of Age.
Breakfast,	*Every Day in the Week.* 8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout. ½ pint of new milk.	*Every Day in the Week.* 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout. ½ pint new milk.
Dinner,	*Five Days in the Week.* 14 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint new milk. *Two Days in the Week.* 1 pint gruel (made on 1 oz. oatmeal) in lieu of milk.	8 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint vegetable soup.
Supper,	. . . . .	4 oz. of bread.

FOR PRISONERS WHOSE TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT DO NOT EXCEED ONE CALENDAR MONTH.

Breakfast,	*Every Day in the Week.* Same as above.	*Every Day in the Week.* Same as above.
Dinner,	14 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint gruel.	8 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint vegetable soup.
Supper,	. . . . .	4 oz. of bread.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, journals, books, and accounts, which are here very voluminous, owing to the number of prisoners who pass in and out daily, are kept with most praiseworthy care and accuracy, as the minute calculation as to the rise and fall of crime, and the expenditure fully prove; indeed no one who has not minutely examined them can form any idea as to the amount of labour entailed by keeping in a satisfactory manner the books of a metropolitan prison, and I am bound to say that in my opinion it is impossible that a more perfect system of checks as to the accuracy of criminal statistics, the cost of the prison, the work accounts, the amount of profits due to the prisoners, and the duties performed by the officers, can be devised than here exists.

There is however, one omission to be noticed under this head. The chaplains *do not keep journals*, although under section xi. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, these officers are bound to keep journals, *which are to be kept in the prison*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

The Medical Officer's Book for the issue of *extra diet*, is peculiarly satisfactory, since it contains a weekly statement of all such orders made under the surgeon's hand, thereby enabling the clerk readily to produce vouchers for all entries under that heading in the Daily Consumption Book.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, was—1854, £7,104 4*s.* 7*d.*; 1855, £5,773 11*s.* 5*d.*; 1856, £5,281 7*s.* 2*d.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
A. Banon, Physician,	100	0	0
A. Read, Surgeon,	150	0	0
Rev. J. Quinton, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. W. Brock, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0
Rev. J. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8
Dominic Marques, Governor,	400	0	0
Michael Delany, Chief Warder,	94	0	0
John Whitaker, Registrar and Clerk,	90	0	0
Martin Brophy, Assistant do.,	52	0	0
Edward Boothe, Storekeeper,	74	0	0
H. J. Philpotts, Court Attendant and Assistant Chief Warder,	66	0	0
William Hogan, Master of Works,	64	0	0
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster,	64	0	0
Thomas Dwyer, Kitchen Warder and Master Baker,	78	0	0
Richard Donnolly, 1st Class Warder,	56	0	0
James Corcoran, do.,	56	0	0
John M'Cormick, Gate Keeper,	56	0	0
Francis Armstead, Weaving Master,	56	0	0
Patrick Duffy, 1st Class Warder,	56	0	0
John Lennon, do.	56	0	0
John Connor, do.	56	0	0
Nicholas Mangan, Hall Porter,	54	0	0
James Cavanagh, 2nd Class Warder,	54	0	0
Thomas Foster, do.,	44	0	0
Thomas Giles, do.,	44	0	0
William Bell, do.,	44	0	0
John Frawley, do.,	44	0	0
John Maher, do.,	44	0	0
John Boulger, do.,	44	0	0
George Graham, do.,	44	0	0
William Sleith, do.,	44	0	0
Richard Donohoe, do.,	44	0	0
P. M'Carthy, Watchman,	40	0	0
Thomas Lavendar, do.,	40	0	0
Bernard Kearns, Carter and Messenger,	26	0	0
Matthew Dobbin, Miller,	65	0	0
Michael Roe, Assistant Baker,	39	0	0

All the officers, except the chaplains and medical officers, are paid monthly. All the intern officers receive rations, soap, and candles, and those sleeping in the prison are supplied with fuel. There are twenty stand of arms in the gaol.

As the low state of the prison may give rise to the consideration whether the number of warders on the staff ought to be reduced, it is right to remark that the classification being the same, and the construction of the building rendering any modification in the present arrangements impracticable, without serious detriment to discipline, it would be very injudicious to diminish the present number of warders, which does not exceed the ordinary requirements of the prison, especially when it is borne in mind, that wherever the separate system is introduced, the duties of

each warder become more onerous, although he may have a less number of prisoners under his charge; again, the frequent indisposition of the officers throws a greater amount of labour and responsibility upon those who are available, as there are no supernumeraries to fill the place of those thus temporarily withdrawn.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1856:—Local Inspector, 182; Physician, 227; Surgeon, &c., 167; Protestant Chaplain, 153; Presbyterian Chaplain, 154; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 445.

Hospitals.

This building was throughout clean and orderly, and contains sufficient accommodation for the average number of patients, but none of the improvements adverted to in the last Report have been effected. During the past year the great increase in the number of lunatics detained in this prison, owing to the want of room in the asylum, has caused much inconvenience.

	No. Admitted.	Daily Average.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
				£	
1854,	1,582	49	17,885	100	5
1855,	1,204	37	13,505	100	5
1856,	903	25	9,125	100	3

Board of Superintendence appointed by the Municipal Council for the Year 1856.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Fergus Farrell, J.P.
Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.
„ Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart., J.P.
Alderman Robert H. Kinahan, J.P.
Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.
Councillor Thos. Hutton, D.L., J.P.
„ James Plunkett.
„ John A. Curran.
„ Francis Pilsworth.
„ John Bagnal.
„ John Sweetman.
„ James Whelan.

Board of Superintendence appointed for 1857.

Alderman Robert H. Kinahan, J.P.
„ John Reynolds, J.P.
„ Denis Moylan, J.P.
„ George Roe, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Boyce, J.P.
„ Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.
Alderman John D'Arcy, J.P.
„ Laurence Reynolds.
Councillor John Gray.
„ Geo. Woods Maunsell.
„ Nicholas J. Lalor.
„ Robert O'Brien.

The Board meets every fortnight, and at each meeting pays all bills by cheques to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board and the secretary.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY, GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1857.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	–	64	64	–	9	9
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	6	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	32	32	–	3	3
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	26	26	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	19	19	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	15	15	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	7	7	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	–	8	8	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	28	28	–	2	2
Drunkards,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	26	26	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	–	241	241	–	15	15

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	9	–	9
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Summary convictions—Other offences,	–	–	–	12	–	23
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	–	5
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

15th of January, 1854,	494
„ 1855,	497
„ 1856,	322
„ 1857,	241

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
15th of January, 1854,	–	220
„ 1855,	2	204
„ 1856,	2	106
„ 1857,	5	28

Committals and Averages for 1855 and 1856.

Criminals, 3,305; vagrants, 2,925; drunkards, 1,835; lunatics, 49; total, 8,114. Daily average, 365. Highest at any one time, 508. Lowest at any one time, 239. Average daily number in hospital, 20.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1856.—For trial, 273; examination, 167; larceny and misdemeanors, 3,318; vagrants, 1,630; drunkards, 1,926; lunatics, 49; untried prisoners on 31st December, 1855, 10; total, 7,373. Average daily number, 292. Highest at any one time, 330. Lowest at any one time, 240. Average daily number in hospital, 15.

NUMBER of RE-COMMITTALS from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1855.

How often Re-committed.	Convicted at Assizes, Sessions, and Summarily.	Vagrants.	Total.
Once,	253	192	.
Twice,	128	71	.
Three times,	52	32	.
Four times and upwards,	86	129	.
Total Number of Individuals,	524	424	948
Number of Committals represented in the above,	1,681	1,728	.
Number of Committals for first offence from 1st January to 31st December,	1,337	1,197	.
Total Number of Committals,	3,018	2,925	.

NUMBER of RE-COMMITTALS from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1856.

How often Re-committed.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Vagrants.	Total.
Once,	294	50	.
Twice,	129	31	.
Three times,	71	24	.
Four times and upwards,	149	123	.
Total Number of Individuals,	643	228	871
Number of Committals represented in the above,	2,286	1,354	.
Number of Committals for first offence from 1st January to 31st December,	1,234	276	.
Total Number of Committals,	3,520	1,630	.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Re-committals of drunkards in 1856 not returned in 1855.—Once, 169; twice, 86; three times, 53; four times and upwards, 106; total number of drunkards re-committed, 414.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

An examination of the above tables proves satisfactorily that the reduction in the number of prisoners has been very considerable. In the number in custody on the 15th of January, in 1856, as compared with 1855, there is a decrease of 81, in the total committals of 751, in the re-committals of 77, and in the daily average, the best proof of the change which has taken place, of no less than 73, whilst the highest number in custody in 1855 exceeded that in 1856 by 118. The decrease in the total amount of offences thus indicated is, however, wholly attributable to the decline in vagrancy, there having been only 28 of this class in custody on the day of inspection, against 106 on the same day in 1855, and the committals for vagrancy during the year having been only 1,630 against 2,926 in 1855; and the same remark applies to the re-committals. The committals for drunkenness show an increase of 91 in 1856; and on the whole the committals of *criminals* have somewhat increased; but such committals must generally have been for slight crimes, since the subjoined table proves that the vast majority of the sentences were to very short terms of imprisonment.

SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and IMPRISONMENT, together with the Unconvicted of all Prisoners Tried or Committed in 1856, and also of those Prisoners who were Committed in 1855 but *tried* in 1856.

PENAL SERVITUDE.		
Four years,	15	
IMPRISONMENT.		
Two years and above eighteen months,	1	
Eighteen months and above twelve,	1	
Twelve months and above nine,	34	
Nine months and above six,	3	
Six months and above three,	88	
Three months and above two,	102	
Two months and above one,	221	
One month and above fourteen days,	1,115	
Fourteen days and above seven,	1,541	
Seven days and above forty-eight hours,	696	
Forty-eight hours,	1,411	
Twenty-four hours,	1,799	
		7,027
Acquitted, lunatics, &c.,		332
Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1856,		14
Gross Total,		7,373

From this return it appears that out of the 7,027 sentences to imprisonment during 1856, only 465 were for terms exceeding one month, 6,562 were for one month and under, and of these 3,210, or nearly one half, were for forty-eight and twenty-four hours.

OFFENCES of JUVENILES, committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

CLASS OF OFFENCE.	AGES.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Total.
Committed at Assizes and Quarter Sessions :—				
Felony,	1	8	24	33
Misdemeanants,	.	.	2	2
Summary Convictions :—				
Misdemeanants, &c.,	2	180	573	755
Vagrancy,	39	181	302	522
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial :—				
Felons,	.	7	19	26
Further Examination, &c.,	.	6	28	34
Total,	42	382	948	1,372

RE-COMMITTALS of JUVENILES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	CRIMINALS.				VAGRANTS.			
	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Total.	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Total.
Re-committed Once,	1	28	81	110	6	23	51	80
Re-committed Twice,	.	12	52	64	2	9	19	30
Re-committed Three times,	.	7	22	29	.	7	8	15
Re-committed Four times and upwards,	.	2	11	13	1	4	4	9
Total,	1	49	166	216	9	43	82	134

The number of juvenile offenders has greatly diminished: the numbers committed in 1855 and 1856 having been 1,909 and 1,372, respectively; but the decrease is confined to those between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, in which the decline in the last year is 514, and to those of ten years and under, in which it is 47, whilst, on the other hand, those of above ten and under seventeen years have increased by 24.

Here also the reduction in vagrancy is very remarkable; only 522 vagrant juveniles having been committed in 1856, against 1,061 in 1855.

Of the 1,372 juveniles, 485 were resident in the city of Dublin, and 887 came from other localities, or were comparatively strangers to the metropolis, to which they had been attracted by the facilities for plunder and living in idleness afforded by large towns; 523 had both parents living; 418 had lost both parents; 260 had lost their father; 171 had lost their mother; two had been abandoned by their parents; 78 had absconded from their parents; and NONE were illegitimate.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

STATE of EDUCATION of the Juveniles on Committal.

	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Total.
Read and wrote,	7	94	250	351
Read imperfectly,	14	127	339	500
Knew spelling,	–	–	3	3
Knew alphabet,	–	–	–	–
Wholly illiterate,	21	161	336	518
Total,	42	382	948	1,372

In 1855, out of 1,909 juveniles, 943, or nearly one-half, were wholly illiterate, so that in this respect some improvement is observable.

RELIGION of Prisoners Committed in 1856.

Protestants,	818
Presbyterians,	7
Roman Catholics,	6,525
Not ascertained,	13
Total,	7,363

During the year one female was sentenced to solitary confinement.

The accommodation consists of

Wards,	15	School Rooms,	1
Yards,	15	Worksheds,	1
Day Rooms,	15	Kitchens,	1
Solitary Cells,	2	Store Rooms,	3
Single Cells,	164	Laundries,	2
Single Cells of larger size,	2	Baths,	4
Cells to contain three persons,	3	Fumigating Rooms,	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	Reception Room,	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	70	Pumps and Wells,	5
Hospital Rooms,	5	Other Machines for labour,	5
Chapels,	2		

Having visited this prison frequently during the past year, I am happy to be able to report that I have invariably found it in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order. The building is secure, well ventilated, abundantly supplied with water, and generally in good repair; but several windows had been entirely destroyed, and the wall of one cell bored through, by refractory prisoners. The sewerage is effective. The beds, bedding, and blankets were sufficient; but up to the 15th of January no sheets had been furnished, except in the hospital, although the Amended Prisons Act, passed in July, 1856, directs that a pair of sheets shall be supplied to every bed. No alterations or improvements have been made in the accommodation—95 of the 164 cells are artificially heated, and are fitted with

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

gongs; but the Board having refused, from motives of economy, to construct water-closets and lavatories in the proportion of one of each to every eight or nine cells, no progress has been made towards the establishment of the separate system in its integrity, since the Inspectors-General cannot consent to give the certificate required by sec. 4 of 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, to legalize separate confinement until these essential arrangements have been completed. This decision of the Board of Superintendence is especially to be regretted, since separation, always so useful as a deterrent, and as a bar to moral contamination, is peculiarly desirable in a prison which is appropriated to that sex most easily impressed by the absence of social intercourse, to which the vast majority of the committals are for such short periods of imprisonment, and where the prisoners generally are of so debased a class, that confinement in association is no punishment, and only tends to increase the freemasonry of crime, and, consequently, to send the female out of prison worse and more abandoned than she entered. I would, therefore, again most earnestly urge upon the Board the propriety of reconsidering the question, particularly as the expense of providing the indispensable accommodation, above referred to, would be comparatively trifling. The laundries, drying-room, kitchen, and school-room are sufficient, and there are good baths, in which all are washed on admission; but there are no *covered lavatories*, tubs in the open yard being the only means afforded to the prisoners for personal ablution. Considerable attention is paid to classification. As many as the heated cells will accommodate, 95, are subjected to approximative separation, and sleep and take their meals in their cells; the remainder are divided into several classes, partly according to character and partly according to crime. The vagrants and prostitutes are kept apart from the rest as much as possible, and the re-committals are separated from the first committals. There are also two classes of lunatics; and the large number of these unfortunate creatures who have, during the past year, been left in the prison, owing to the want of room in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, has very much interfered with the discipline and management of the penitentiary.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The matron, or her deputy, attend the lock-up, and a patrol is maintained at night by two watchmen, whose vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.—Dark cells, 36; other punishments, 176; total, 212.

All these punishments had been inflicted by order of the governor and matron, with the exception of five cases of serious offences, in which it had been necessary to call in a magistrate, with reference to which I may mention that several cases of the most obstinate and incorrigible refractoriness came under my immediate notice.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Employment.—On the day of inspection the prisoners available for work were employed as under.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Cleaning,	17	Knitting,	8
Nursing,	16	Cooking,	6
Washing,	50		
Sewing,	69	Total,	166

The above return may be taken as a reliable representation of the general employment of prisoners throughout the year. Within the last few months all the looms have been taken down, and manufactures discontinued, partly on account of the great decrease in the number of able-bodied vagrants, by whom these works were chiefly executed, and partly because it had been found that the progress made in handicrafts was very trifling, owing to the shortness of the terms of imprisonment, and that the cost of materials, machinery, and teaching, exceeded the price at which the articles thus manufactured could be procured for the use of the prison.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, £305 14*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1856, £156 13*s.* 0½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	474	Petticoats,	1,207
Pairs Sheets,	37	Caps,	2,955
Rugs,	451	Pairs Shoes,	273
Bed-ticks,	500	Aprons,	1,976
Shifts,	1,529	Handkerchiefs,	1,665
Jackets,	816		

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography is given to the juveniles by a competent schoolmistress. The pupils are divided into two classes, each class being at school for from two to three hours daily, according to the season. This school is under the National Board, whose inspector has reported favourably of its management by the schoolmistress, who has been appointed during the past year, and whom I have invariably found very attentive to her important duties. In addition to the registries required by the National Board, another registry of progress, better adapted to the very illiterate condition of the majority of the scholars, is about to be established. The chaplains visit the school. It is of importance that they should, from time to time, examine the pupils, with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry.

Average number attending daily, 35. Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement, 1.

Dietary.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and half a pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. wholemeal bread and ¾ pint new milk. One pint of gruel in lieu of milk to each for one month and under.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 11*d.*; meat, per lb., 4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years—1854, 3$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; 1855, 3$\frac{11}{17}$*d.*; 1856, 3*d.*; 1857, 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

There was one complaint of the stirabout being thin, which I ascertained to be frivolous. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who record their opinion of the quality of the articles of food inspected.

Books and Accounts.—The registries, books, and accounts, which are very voluminous, are kept with great care and accuracy, with one exception, the Gate-porter's Book, in which were several errors, arising from carelessness.

All orders for extra diet are issued in writing by the medical officer, but last indefinitely, whereas it is important that such orders should be renewed from day to day, or at least weekly, as at Richmond Bridewell, so as to enable vouchers for entries under that head in the Daily Consumption Book to be produced more readily. Under section 1 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, the chaplains are required to keep journals, which are to *be kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting. This prescription has not yet been complied with.

The total cost of the penitentiary, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £6,579 1*s.* 5*d.*; 1855, £6,089 19*s.* 11$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; 1856, £5,308 12*s.* 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Officers and Salaries on the day of Inspection.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
INTERN.			
One Governor,	200	0	0
One Head Matron,	200	0	0
One Deputy do.,	80	0	0
One Store do.,	70	0	0
One School do.,	40	0	0
One Hospital do.,	40	0	0
One Kitchen do.,	40	0	0
One Laundry do.,	40	0	0
Four 1st Class do., each	40	0	0
Eight 2nd do., each	30	0	0
One Clerk,	90	0	0
One Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper,	60	0	0
One Court Registrar,	100	0	0
One Hall Porter,	40	0	0
One Guardsman,	40	0	0
Two do., each	35	0	0
Two Servants, each	12	0	0
EXTERN.			
Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Physician,	100	0	0
Surgeon,	150	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0
Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

The intern officers are paid monthly, and receive rations, coals, and candles. The guardsmen are supplied with uniform and rations, but not with light or fuel.

NOMINAL LIST of Intern Officers.

1.	Thomas L. Synnott,	Governor.
2.	Marian Rawlins,	Head Matron.
3.	Mary C. O'Carroll,	Deputy.
4.	Jane Miles,	Store.
5.	Mary Parker,	School.
6.	Margaret M'Kyan,	Hospital.
7.	Mary Coleman,	Kitchen.
8.	Frances Moran,	Laundry.
9.	Catherine Whitsitt,	Class.
10.	Eliza Murphy,	Do.
11.	Elizabeth Kennedy,	Do.
12.	Lucy Forrett,	Do.
13.	Maria Thomas,	Do.
14.	Margaret Sinnott,	Do.
15.	Mary Colgan,	Do.
16.	Anne O'Brien,	Do.
17.	Maria Hitchcock,	Do.
18.	Alicia Keshan,	Do.
19.	Catherine M'Ewen,	Do.
20.	Emily Yeates,	Do.
21.	Benjamin Warren,	Clerk.
22.	John Coleman,	Assistant Clerk & Storekeeper
23.	Thomas M'Dermott,	Court Registrar.
24.	James Coffey,	Hall Porter.
25.	Thomas M'Dermott, jun.,	Guardsman.
26.	Thomas Coogan,	Do.
27.	John Donnellan,	Do.
28.	Mary Reynolds,	Servant.
29.	Catherine Hart,	Do.

Since the last inspection the vacancies caused by the resignations of one first and one second class matron have not been filled up, and another vacancy of second class matron has been filled by the appointment of the person who acted as superintendent of weaving, which office has been abolished. Moreover, the number of lunatics has so much increased that one second class matron has been taken from her class duties to attend to the second insane division, so that in fact the strength of the staff or class matrons has been *reduced by three*, and has besides lost the occasional assistance of the weaving superintendent. The superior officers of the prison have protested against a reduction to this extent as prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline and order, and I am disposed to agree with them, for it must be recollected that notwithstanding the decrease in the number of prisoners the number of classes remains the same, and indeed rather requires extension than diminution; that no class has more than one matron, and that a class occasionally occupies several stories of the building; and, moreover, that wherever any approximation to the separate system is introduced, especially in prisons not originally con-

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

structed with a view to its establishment, the duties of every officer becomes more onerous; besides, owing to the reduction above referred to, the number of matrons is barely sufficient, when all are available, to meet the imperative requirements of the prison, and, therefore, whenever any of these officers are unfit for duty from indisposition, there are no supernumeraries to fill their places.

Visits of Extern Officers.—Local Inspector, 152; Surgeon, &c., 165; Protestant Chaplain, 192; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 163; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 424; Physician, 243.

Hospital.—The hospital contains sufficient accommodation, and is furnished with water-closets, baths, and all necessaries, and was clean and well ventilated. The prison had been very healthy and free from epidemic.

	Intern Patients.	Extern Patients.	Cost of Medicine. £	Deaths.
1854,	625	5,150	100	13
1855,	589	3,436	100	8
1856,	386	2,369	100	7

Although those labouring under bodily disease were happily few, the number of those suffering from mental malady was, unfortunately, large. There were no less than 26 dangerous lunatics in the prison, and of these some had been in for many months, owing to there being no room for them in the asylum. The poor creatures appear to be treated with great care and kindness; but it is obvious that a gaol is not furnished with the means of applying proper treatment to the insane; nor are the few officers who can be spared to attend upon them qualified to deal with them as their sad condition requires; moreover, the presence of so many, and sometimes noisy and violent, lunatics, interferes very seriously with the discipline of the prison, by occupying the exclusive attention of officers attached to the criminal classes, which are thereby deprived of the constant supervision so necessary to the maintenance of order and prevention of moral contamination. The attention of the Royal Commissioners has been directed very particularly to the evils resulting from the detention of the insane in prisons, and it is to be hoped that ere long some legislative enactment will provide a remedy.

There is one Board of Superintendence for the two city prisons. The names of the members, and other particulars, are given in the Report upon Richmond Bridewell.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—VISITED 8TH OF JANUARY, 1857.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody, 5th December, 1855,	44	7	51
Committals from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856, inclusive,	334	27	361
	378	34	412
Discharges from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	346	31	377
Prisoners in custody, 31st December, 1856,	32	3	35
Greatest number in custody from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	60	6	66
Lowest number in custody from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	28	4	32
Greatest number of females in custody, like period (14th October, 1856),	–	7	–
Lowest number of females in custody, like period (31st May, 1856),	–	1	–
Average number in custody from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	44	4	48
Average of pauper prisoners from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	20	3	23
Pauper prisoners in custody, 5th December, 1855,	17	4	21
Do. Do. 31st December, 1856,	17	1	18
Greatest number of pauper prisoners in custody from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	27	3	30
Lowest number of pauper prisoners in custody, like period (24th December, 1855),	18	–	18
Total pauper prisoners committed from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	–	–	83

NOTE.—Only 5 of those in custody on the 5th of December, 1855, still remain. 7 prisoners have been discharged in this year whose terms of imprisonment varied from two to twelve years.

CLASSIFICATION of PRISONERS in CUSTODY, 31st December, 1856.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Deputy Marshal's apartments,*				–	1	1
In rent-rooms (free rooms) paying rent,	4	1	5			
In do., under rules of 1831, (General Sterne),	1	–	1			
In do., under contempt,	1	–	1			
In do., under remand (Insolvent Court),	3	–	3			
In do., old and very feeble (pauper),	1	–	1			
				10	1	11
In temporary accommodation room,				1	–	1
In common halls,				5	–	5
				16	2	18
In hospital (paupers),	4	–	4			
Pauper building,	12	1	13			
				16	1	17
Total in custody, 31st December, 1856,				32	3	35

* This is the only one remaining in Deputy Marshal's department of those located there when the order was made by Queen's Bench abolishing the old practice of the Deputy Marshal letting apartments to first-class debtors.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

From these returns it would appear that there has been no noteworthy change in the number of debtors imprisoned—the total confined and the averages in 1856 differing very little from those of 1855.

In the upper yard there is a room fitted up with two beds by Government for the temporary accommodation of first-class debtors, who may remain there for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. In same yard there are thirty-six rooms available for first class debtors, five of which are occupied by prisoners paying the Government rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, weekly; two occupied by a prisoner under old rule, and entitled to same rent free; three by prisoners confined under remand, and one by a pauper prisoner under special circumstances; three by the hatchman having charge of the pauper building; twenty-two are vacant, seven of which are small inner rooms accessible only through the outer room. There is also in this yard a room fitted up for a hatchman to sleep in.

Lower Yard.—There are five common hall rooms, two of which are furnished by a broker, each containing four beds. The weekly charge for bed, fire, and attendance, is 7*s.*; two others are empty, intended for prisoners who would prefer furnishing for themselves, and one for female prisoners. In this yard, close to the matron's apartments, the Government have fitted up a room with two beds, as in the upper yard, for the temporary accommodation of first class female debtors, who may occupy same for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours; two rooms are set apart for hospital accommodation, and one as dispensary, and one for female pauper prisoners.

Pauper Building consists of five large rooms. with four beds in each room, adjoining which are apartments fitted up by Government for the occupation of the hatchman in charge of the yard. All the lights in the lower yard, except in hospital, are put out at 10 p.m.; all the other rooms are cleared at 11 p.m., and gas extinguished at 11.30 p.m.

On the 1st of July a post-office receiver was established in the marshalsea, and the matron was appointed to take charge of it.

PRISONERS COMMITTED to the PUNISHMENT CELL, from 5th December, 1855, to the 31st December, 1856.

Date.	Name.	Description.	Offence.	Punishment.
10th March,	Edward Sutton, .	Pauper,	Assaulting a prisoner, . .	Two hours.
15th ,,	John Largan, .	Do.,	Insolent language, effects of drink,	Three ,,
24th April,	Thos. R Ashworth,	–	Disturbing the prison, . .	Seven ,,
11th June,	Michael Keirnan,	Pauper,	Intoxication, ...	Ten ,,
28th July,	William Ledwich,	Do.,	Disorderly, ...	Three ,,
14th Oct.,	Patk. Wm. Harris,	Do.,	Abusive language, . . .	Six ,,
29th ,,	Oliver Plunkett, .	Do.,	Intoxication, ...	Five ,,
8th Nov.,	William Ledwich,	Do.,	Do., ...	Ten ,,
,,	Michael Keirnan,	Do.,	Do., ...	,, ,,
,,	Oliver Plunkett, .	Do.,	Do., ...	,, ,,

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

With reference to the punishments, I feel called upon to observe that some irregularity has existed—a drunkard not having been put into the punishment cell, *because he had been so recently punished for the same offence;* an additional reason for inflicting punishment, since repeated offences especially require repression.

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	742	8	8
Andrew Nixon, Deputy Marshal,	150	0	0
James Houston, Hatchman in charge of P. building,	70	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron,	31	10	0
John Skelton, Hatchman,	52	0	0
Richard P. Macartney, do.,	52	0	0
John Armstrong, do.,	52	0	0
Michael Mansfield, Night Watchman,	35	0	0
William Davis, Messenger,	35	0	0

Non-Resident Officers and Salaries.

John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector,	160	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	60	0	0
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5

Non-Resident Officers' Visits in the Year 1856.

Surgeon and Physician,	180	R. C. Chaplain,	115
Presbyterian Chaplain,	61	Protestant Chaplain,	69

The Local Inspector was appointed in the Autumn of 1856; the office having been previously filled, without salary, by Captain Crofton, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Government Prisons.

Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners and Resident Officers.

Each pauper prisoner receives 2lbs. of first quality bread and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sweet milk daily, and 2oz. of soap and 1 candle (four to the pound) weekly. Their bedding consists of three single blankets, a rug, two linen sheets, and a bed-tick and bolster filled with straw once a month. The allowance of coal during the winter half-year is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. weekly to each room, where pauper debtors lodge, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. during the summer half-year, from 1st of May to 1st November; this supply is sometimes increased in the month of October when specially ordered.

The marshal receives 3 tons of coals, yearly, for his office; the deputy marshal 10 tons; the hatchman in charge of pauper department, the matron, the watchman for guard-room, each 5 tons yearly; also hatchman's sleeping room, 5 tons.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

There is also an allowance of 1lb. of candles, weekly, during the winter half-year, and ½lb. in the summer half-year, to the resident hatchman.

With regard to the dietary of pauper prisoners, I am of the opinion expressed by my colleague last year, viz., that as the 18th general Rule directs that "each pauper prisoner is to receive the allowance sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench for prisoners in county gaols," the dietary in the marshalsea should be reduced to the subjoined scale, extracted from the "General Dietary Table."

Prison Dietary.—1st Class—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class—Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk.

I have frequently visited this prison in the course of the year, and have found a considerable improvement in cleanliness since 1855, the rent-rooms being generally tidy and orderly; but I on one occasion found the stairs and landing places of B building dirty, in consequence of the neglect of the debtors' servants; a new arrangement, however, with respect to these servants is in contemplation, which it is believed will effect a beneficial change.

The building appeared to be throughout in substantial repair, with the exception of the floors, which in many rooms were in want of much repair. The sewerage is very effective, and there is an ample supply of good water.

The practice referred to in last year's Report, of suffering the deputy marshal and the hatchmen to exact rent for certain rooms from prisoners in the first class, was in June, 1856, declared by the Court of Queen's Bench to be illegal, and has been discontinued, and a decided improvement in the discipline of the prison, as well as a saving of expense (without loss of comfort), to the first-class debtors, has resulted therefrom.

In consequence of the prevalence of drunkenness and other irregularities in the marshalsea, it became necessary during the past year, to enforce more strictly the rules relating to the admission of drink, searching visitors, and to the exclusion of all, except debtors and officers, from the prison at night. I regret to have to report that circumstances arose in connexion with the carrying out of these regulations, which caused the dismissal of Mr. Nixon, the deputy marshal, who has been replaced by Mr. Pilkington.

The change in the law, occasioned by the passing of the Amended Prisons Act, 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 68, and other reasons, rendered it necessary that a new code of rules and regulations for the marshalsea should be compiled. The Inspectors-General have prepared rules accordingly, which they confidently anticipate will put the prison on a better footing, and will insure regularity whilst they increase the comforts and reduce the expenses of the debtors, and which have been duly submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, and, when approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, will be put in force.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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